

places, giving care to those who need it the most. They treat victims of sexual violence and provide menstrual hygiene services and maternity care in humanitarian crisis settings.

I visited many times UNFPA projects all around the world, and I have seen firsthand the tremendous impacts these programs have on the lives of those they serve. Defunding these programs truly will kill women.

I urge my colleagues to reject these harmful riders, reject this bill, and get back to regular order. It is time to stop trying to push through these really untenable bills that really are very dangerous to women and girls throughout the world and babies.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAMBORN) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment numbered 6 to the bill (H.R. 601) "An Act to enhance the transparency and accelerate the impact of assistance provided under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to promote quality basic education in developing countries, to better enable such countries to achieve universal access to quality basic education and improved learning outcomes, to eliminate duplication and waste, and for other purposes.", with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENT NO. 94 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BOST). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 94 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 874, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$35,300,000)".

Page 1140, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$35,300,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the opportunity to speak about my amendment to the State and Foreign Operations division of H.R. 3354.

Mr. Chairman, we are facing some tough choices. Our Nation is nearly \$20 trillion in debt. We are going to debate lifting the debt ceiling in the coming days. Simply put, we cannot afford to continue recklessly spending on duplicative and wasteful programs.

The United States Institute of Peace is a perfect example of a duplicative program that must be reexamined. The Institute's charter states that the organization was established to promote international peace and the resolution of conflict among the nations and peoples of the world without recourse to violence.

These are laudable and worthy goals, but it sounds a lot like the mission statement of another taxpayer-backed diplomatic organization, the United States Department of State.

The State Department's operational mission is to create a more secure, democratic, and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community. Why is Congress funding an independent think tank that supports the same mission as another Federal Government agency?

The U.S. Institute of Peace is far from the only organization on the ground working to foster peace across the globe. Since its inception, the U.S. Institute of Peace has awarded thousands of grants to other peace organizations. There are also more than 150 colleges and universities offering peace studies programs across the United States.

Why are we earmarking an additional \$35.3 million in public funds to support a think tank that duplicates the State Department's mission, uses its public funds to support other peace-promoting organizations, and can raise millions of dollars in private funds to promote its own work?

For this reason, Members on both sides of the aisle have supported ending this program. In fact, this same amendment was offered by a Democratic member from New York to an appropriations bill in 2011. The amendment passed with a strong bipartisan vote.

The White House recently proposed eliminating Federal funding to the Institute noting that it duplicates not only other Federal programs but also nonprofit and private sector organizations.

In addition to the duplicative nature of its work, the Institute's authorization has expired. The underlying funding contained in the bill is not even allowed under House rules.

The authorization process is vital to ensuring that the American taxpayer is protected from waste. At the very least, we should withhold funding until the Institute is reauthorized.

Our kids and grandkids are relying on us to find a solution to this problem rather than continuing to dig the hole deeper. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, each and every one of us has a moral obligation to challenge ourselves to make this little piece of real estate that we call Earth better for generations yet unborn.

USIP does good and great work by teaching people around the world to strive to create a society at peace with itself and its neighbors.

We spend millions and billions of dollars on guns, bombs, and missiles. Can we spend just a few pennies, a few dimes, a few dollars on peace?

This world, this planet is, not ours to hoard, waste, and destroy. Mr. Chairman, I ask you: What is wrong with supporting the way of peace, the way of love, the way of nonviolence? What is wrong with teaching communities to respect the dignity and the worth of every human being? What is wrong with preventing conflict and keeping our military personnel safe and out of harm's way?

Mr. Chairman, on the question of preventing war and on the challenge of keeping peace, there should be no price tag, but USIP does good and great work on a shoestring budget. It is a small agency which teaches the way of peace, the way of love. Their small staff help communities solve problems through dialogue rather than weapons.

Mr. Chairman, this is not the first time that we consider an amendment to abolish the U.S. Institute of Peace, but I hope this will be the last. I urge each and every one of my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

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

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, first I want to thank the gentleman from Colorado for the amendment and the committee for the opportunity. The U.S. Institute of Peace is intended to be a nonpartisan independent national institute funded by Congress, and I question both the nonpartisan nature of the Institute and the need, quite honestly, for the Federal Government to fund it now, at least \$1 billion over these many years at \$35 million a year, and, as the gentleman from Colorado said, in a duplicative effort.

Nobody is against peace and nobody is against love. The question is: Do we need a State Department doing it at the cost of billions of dollars and then this other organization doing the exact same work at a cost of another \$35 million annually when we are \$20 trillion in debt and more, maybe up to \$200 trillion in unfunded liabilities? And then to add insult to injury, regarding the nonpartisan independent nature that the taxpayers are forced to fund, on January 5th of 2016, on an episode of C-SPAN, Manal Omar, the acting vice president for the Middle East and Africa Center conducted a highly divisive,

partisan attack on then-leading Republican primary candidate Donald Trump and the Republican party as a whole.

Some of her more egregious statements include: “What Trump is doing is inciting violence, make no mistake about it. He has blood on his hands.” And “Trump and other Republican rhetoric have validated that type of violence against Muslims. It has given them an excuse to actually turn the negative rhetoric into violence.”

□ 1600

Her comments followed the violent attacks in San Bernardino and Paris.

To my knowledge, no punitive action was taken against Ms. Omar, and she continues to serve as the associate vice president for the Middle East and Africa Center at USIP.

I wrote the Institute a letter in that regard inquiring as to her status, whether there would be punitive measures taken for this obvious partisan and vicious attack on the Republican Party and the candidate that was then leading, and, of course, I didn't hear back until, oh, I don't know, 2 days ago, when we saw that there was an amendment to defund the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Again, Mr. Chairman, to add insult to injury, this place spends \$35 million, including telling the American people what they should think about their politicians. That is not their mission, that is not what we are paying for, and that is why we should stop paying for it.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair would remind Members that remarks in debate may not engage in personalities toward the President, including by repeating remarks carried elsewhere that would be improper if spoken in the Member's own words.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in respectful disagreement with my colleague who offered this amendment.

The United States Institute of Peace works to help prevent, reduce, and resolve violent conflicts abroad. The Institute works alongside our military, our diplomats, and development experts in some of the most conflict-affected and fragile environments, including Iraq, Afghanistan, Tunisia, South Sudan, and Ukraine. Eliminating the U.S. Institute of Peace would hamper our efforts to stabilize these areas and to prevent further outbreaks of conflict.

The Institute also works with local leaders and other partners to find solutions to religious freedom and to mitigate the rise of extremism and persecution.

Let me point out, too, that the staffer the gentleman just mentioned in his remarks is no longer with the Institute. She is gone.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a “no” vote on this amendment.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

As a former chairwoman of the State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I worked very closely with the U.S. Institute of Peace. From firsthand experience, I can tell you how important their mission is. They send staff to some of the most volatile areas of the world to promote peace.

For instance, in Afghanistan, the Institute facilitated peaceful elections in 2014, despite Taliban calls for violence.

Also, in 2015, the Institute facilitated a local Sunni and Shia agreement in Iraq that averted bloodshed and let 380,000 internationally displaced people return home.

Let's not forget that it was under President Ronald Reagan that the Institute of Peace was created.

Funding the Institute of Peace is an important investment. It is for these reasons that I strongly urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. ROTHFUS). The gentleman has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the U.S. Institute of Peace gives people in conflict abroad the skills and techniques to solve their conflicts without resorting to violence.

The Institute owes its creation to the many men and women who came before us and worked hard in its creation during the Reagan administration. One of the early founders and board members at the start was Father Ted Hesburgh, who many in this body knew as the president of the University of Notre Dame. Father Ted, as we all called him, sadly, passed away in 2015.

Back in 2011, when the Institute was similarly threatened, he wrote this: “. . . That Congress would seek to eliminate funding for the United States Institute of Peace is abhorrent and unthinkable.”

“. . . As a man of faith and reason, I know that we need to balance our budget. But I also know that you cannot balance a budget on the backs of our men and women in uniform. Nor can we take the risk of making our country less safe. We need the tools of diplomacy and peacebuilding to stop international conflict before it starts and to manage its aftermath.”

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD an op-ed Father Hesburgh wrote, dated February 27, 2011.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 27, 2011]

THE U.S. CAN'T TURN ITS BACK ON PEACE

(By Ted Hesburgh)

Some would say that by the time you have lived almost a century, you have seen it all. But what I saw the House of Representatives do with its continuing resolution is beyond the pale. That Congress would seek to eliminate funding for the United States Institute of Peace is abhorrent and unthinkable.

Congress should know better: The last century marked the most violent and destructive era in human history. Wars great and small cut short the lives of more than 100 million people. We learned a great deal from those wars and, fortunately, we now have a vibrant and active field of peacebuilding. As recent events have shown, there is hopeful progress for peaceful management of conflict but more violence is certain to come in a world where disputes are fueled by religious intolerance, ethnic divisions, failing states, terrorism, intractable territorial conflicts and the uncontrolled proliferation of highly destructive weaponry. The young field of international conflict management is just beginning to bear fruit.

Now is not the time, in the face of global adversity, to cut peace. The United States must be a leader in nonviolent international management. This conflict-ridden world needs an organization committed to peace-making: one that can deploy teams of specialists to conflict zones; create and implement methods of resolving disputes before guns are drawn; and train leaders who can mediate conflicts and make civil societies work. That is why Congress created the U.S. Institute of Peace in 1984. President Ronald Reagan's wise investment continues to pay dividends in the training and education of peacemakers, facilitators, trainers and other experts.

As a man of faith and reason, I know that we need to balance our budget. But I also know that you cannot balance a budget on the backs of our men and women in uniform. Nor can we take the risk of making our nation less safe. We need the tools of diplomacy and peacebuilding to stop international conflict before it starts and to manage its aftermath. We have wonderful institutions in the State Department and the Pentagon but they alone cannot deal with every foreign affairs issue. There are times when you need nongovernmental organizations, legislative agencies and the help of those who have relationships on the ground in conflict zones to run interference or to pave the way for officials. We must never suffer from pride and hubris, thinking that only Washington has the answers.

All the global conflicts raging around us may have seemed of little consequence to earlier generations. In the new century, however, even small conflicts risk growing to a scale that can destroy lives and economies around the world. In the U.S. Institute of Peace we have an organization that understands the sources of violence as well as the tools to prevent international conflict.

If the United States is serious about peace-making, its citizens and national leaders must defend the institutions that are doing the hard work of transitioning societies from war to peace. The U.S. Institute for Peace should have a permanent home in the nation's capital from which to teach, inspire and prepare current and future generations of peacemakers—and to be a symbol of America's commitment to reducing violent international conflict in the 21st century.

We must, as a nation, show courage, steadiness of purpose and commitment to core principles. We cannot afford the alternatives.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD a letter

from many of our colleagues supporting the U.S. Institute of Peace.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, March 27, 2017.

Hon. HAL ROGERS,

Chair, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC.

Hon. NITA LOWEY,

Ranking Member, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS AND RANKING MEMBER LOWEY: We write in strong support of the valuable contribution made by United States Institute of Peace (USIP) to our country's strategic interests abroad and encourage you to support \$37,884,000 to USIP for fiscal year 2018. This is the same level requested by USIP in FY 2017.

Founded by Congress in 1984, USIP applies cost-effective, practical solutions in conflict zones around the world with the mission of preventing, mitigating and resolving violent conflict. USIP's work is grounded in its commitment to education and training while honing best practices in challenging environments.

For example, in Iraq USIP has brokered peace agreements in Tikrit and Kirkuk among tribal leaders in areas liberated from ISIS. After ISIS' 2014 massacre of as many as 1,700 Shia military personnel at former Camp Speicher near the city of Tikrit, USIP and its grassroots Iraqi partners facilitated dialogues among local tribal and religious leaders resulting in an inter-tribal agreement that formed the critical basis for the return by mid-2016 of more than 360,000 displaced residents.

At a time when current estimates place the cost of violent conflict globally at more than \$13 trillion, USIP serves as an important element of the national security toolbox. The U.S. government must have a full range of options for preventing and resolving violent international conflicts. It is critically important that Congress continue to support USIP and its proven, successful record of reducing conflict while advancing U.S. interests.

We believe you share our understanding that USIP's work helps reduce the impact of violent conflict in places where American security interest are top priorities. As always, we appreciate your previous support for USIP, and we look forward to working with you during the FY 2018 appropriations process.

Sincerely,

John Lewis, Joseph Crowley, Eliot L. Engel, G.K. Butterfield, Alcee L. Hastings, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Joe Courtney, Janice D. Schakowsky, Albio Sires, Timothy J. Walz, Doris O. Matsui, Peter Welch, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Bobby L. Rush, Al Lawson, Jr., Seth Moulton, Keith Ellison.

James P. McGovern, Denny Heck, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Pramila Jayapal, Jamie Raskin, Elizabeth H. Esty, Alma S. Adams, Mark DeSaulnier, Donald M. Payne, Jr., Earl Blumenauer, Donald S. Beyer, Jr., Scott H. Peters, Brendan F. Boyle, Sander M. Levin, Michael E. Capuano, Bill Foster, Mark Pocan, Susan A. Davis.

Raúl M. Grijalva, Nanette Diaz Barragán, Tony Cardenas, Bradley Scott Schneider, Anthony G. Brown, Bonnie Watson Coleman, Juan Vargas, Norma J. Torres, Jared Polis, Stephanie N. Murphy, Sean Patrick Maloney, Julia Brownley, Jerrold Nadler, Diana DeGette, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Peter A. DeFazio, Elijah E. Cum-

mings, Danny K. Davis, Henry C. "Hank" Johnson.

Gerald E. Connolly, Ben Ray Lujan, Barbara Lee, Gwen Moore, Adam Smith, Steve Cohen, Paul Tonko, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Judy Chu, John Conyers, Jr., John Garamendi, William R. Keating, Coleen Hanabusa, Adam B. Schiff.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I urge all Members in this body to vote for peace and to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, the comments of a single individual should not be an excuse to eliminate funding for an entire institution. My understanding is that individual has already offered her resignation.

The United States Institute of Peace is one of the best tools the United States has to bring people together—government officials, civil society practitioners, and defense experts—to creatively solve problems that are some of the world's thorniest issues. Congress created USIP for this purpose in 1983.

USIP applies practical solutions directly in conflict zones and provides analysis, education, and resources to those working for peace. USIP has specialized teams of mediators, trainers, and others in some of the world's most dangerous places, including Iraq and Afghanistan, equipping others with the skills necessary to prevent or resolve their own violent conflicts before they threaten the United States.

In 2015, USIP facilitated a local Sunni-Shia accord and decree that averted bloodshed and let 380,000 internally displaced persons return home.

In Burma, they trained civic leaders, government officials, and police to help achieve a peaceful 2015 election for a more democratic government during a delicate transition from autocratic rule to democracy.

USIP works on the ground with local partners on the root causes of conflict that all too frequently result in America's military gains of diplomatic and development investments going to waste.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. To completely eliminate funding for the United States Institute of Peace would be a serious mistake.

Let me thank Mrs. LOWEY for the wonderful work she is doing here and JOHN LEWIS for his leadership. JOHN is an American hero. I think we should listen to what JOHN has to say.

For anyone who doesn't know what the USIP does, it saves lives, lives of

U.S. servicemembers, military personnel, and civilians around the world.

The United States Institute of Peace stops conflicts before they start and works to defuse crises. The Institute provides conflict resolution teams and skills that are vital to our diplomats and our military forces serving in conflict zones abroad. They are often quiet successes, rarely grabbing headlines. After all, a war that doesn't happen won't draw near the attention of a raging conflict.

Military leaders agree. On September 1, a distinguished group of retired three- and four-star flag officers who have served our country valiantly during some of its most challenging conflicts wrote to Speaker RYAN and Leader PELOSI expressing deep concerns about efforts here in the House to eliminate funding for USIP.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD the letter.

SEPTEMBER 1, 2017.

Hon. PAUL RYAN,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Minority Leader,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SPEAKER RYAN AND MINORITY LEADER PELOSI: As retired three and four star flag officers who have served our country during some of its most challenging conflicts, from Vietnam to Iraq and Afghanistan, we are writing to express our deep concern over proposed amendments to the current FY 2018 appropriations bill now before the House of Representatives that would eliminate funding for the U.S. Institute of Peace.

We serve on the Institute's Senior Military Advisory Group which, in addition to advising USIP's leadership on current and future conflicts, also guides Institute efforts to partner effectively with our military in conflict zones. USIP has a long and robust record of working closely with its federal partners—including the Department of Defense—to focus on national security priority areas where it brings distinctive capabilities to bear.

USIP works on the ground with local partners on the root causes of conflict that all too frequently result in America's military gains or diplomatic and development investments going to waste. For example, in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tunisia, Nigeria, and across the Sahel in Africa, USIP engages at a local level to thwart ISIS' ability to recruit and destabilize America's most important allies in the struggle against extremism. USIP's high impact approach gives people the tools to help solve their own problems so America is not drawn into these conflicts.

No other agency provides these services, and USIP's approach is highly cost effective. In Mahmoudiya, Iraq, for example—a region so violent it was known as the "Triangle of Death"—USIP partnered with the Army's 10th Mountain Division in 2007 to forge a tribal accord that halted attacks on U.S. and Iraqi forces and drastically reduced casualties. The Army was able to withdraw more than 2,800 troops—80 percent of its deployment in the region—thus saving more than \$150 million per month. That initiative cost USIP approximately \$1 million. A decade later, despite pressure from ISIS, Mahmoudiya remains relatively calm, largely on the basis of that peace accord.

As citizens and former soldiers, we believe deeply in the mission of the U.S. Institute of Peace as an essential element of our national

security architecture. Please ensure that it remains fully funded and capable of continuing its critical work to further U.S. interests and save lives in the world's most challenging conflict zones.

Sincerely,

General GEORGE W. CASEY,
Jr., USA (Ret.),
*Chief of Staff of the
United States Army
(‘07–‘11).*

Ambassador KARL W.
EKENBERRY, LT General,
USA (Ret.),
*U.S. Ambassador to
Afghanistan (‘09–
‘11), Deputy Chair-
man, NATO Military
Committee (‘07–‘09),
Commander, Com-
bined Forces Com-
mand-Afghanistan
(‘05–‘07).*

General CARTER HAM, USA
(Ret.),
*Commander, U.S. Afri-
ca Command (‘11–
‘13), Commander,
U.S. Army, Europe
(‘08–‘11).*

Ambassador DOUGLAS
LUTE, LT General, USA
(Ret.),
*United States Perma-
nent Representative
to NATO (‘13–‘17),
National Security
Council, The White
House (‘07–‘10).*

General GREGORY S.
MARTIN, USAF (Ret.),
*Commander, Air Mate-
rial Command (‘03–
‘05), Commander,
U.S. Air Forces in
Europe (‘00–‘03).*

General RAYMOND T.
ODIERNO, USA (Ret.),
*Chief of Staff of the
United States Army
(‘11–‘15), Com-
mander, United
States Joint Forces
Command (‘10–‘11),
Commander, United
States Forces-Iraq,
Operation Iraqi
Freedom (‘10).*

General CHARLES F. WALD,
USAF (RET.),
*Deputy Commander,
U.S. European Com-
mand (‘02–‘06).*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, USIP is neither a Republican nor a Democratic institution. The Institution was created in 1984 by bipartisan legislation signed into law by President Reagan. Since then, USIP has saved the United States billions of dollars by investing in peace. Let me share just one short example of the incredible work that USIP has done.

After 52 years of war and more than a quarter million lives lost, Colombia's armed conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement last year in Cartagena. The peace agreement was reached, in no small part, thanks to the incredible work of the United States Institute of Peace and its chief of operations in Colombia, Ginny Bouvier. Under her leadership, USIP trained female mediators, religious organizations, Afro-Colombian leaders,

and many others in methods to support peaceful resolution of conflict.

Ginny recently passed away, far too young, at the age of 58, but I would like to believe that her legacy of peacebuilding in Colombia can live on through continued congressional support for USIP.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this harmful amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCK. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 95 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 95 printed in part B of House Report 115–295.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 880, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$209,000,000)”.

Page 898, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$209,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, let me start by thanking my colleagues and fellow co-chairs of the House Tuberculosis Elimination Caucus, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. I am grateful for their support of this measure and for their work to combat tuberculosis around the world. This bipartisan amendment would help move that work forward.

Mr. Chairman, America's investments in global health are not hand-outs. Combating disease around the world isn't just some pet project to make us feel good about ourselves. When we invest in global health, we are investing in our own security and leadership on the global stage. After all, infectious diseases don't respect borders, and when we fail to fight a dangerous illness or respond to a pandemic overseas, we risk having to respond once it reaches our shores.

At the same time, healthier communities are more protective, more stable communities. Healthier countries are stronger partners on the world stage. And when the United States helps to advance those conditions, we are showing the world what kind of country we are, what American values demand of us.

The reality is we should be investing more in these efforts. One area where we need a lot more support is in the fight against tuberculosis.

TB kills more people worldwide than any other infectious disease. This is es-

pecially heartbreaking, Mr. Chairman, because we know how to prevent TB, and we know how to cure it. We know how to cure it, and people are still dying. That is just unfathomable.

Yet, in 2015, 1.8 million people died from this disease, 10.5 million more became infected. One in ten TB patients is also HIV positive, making tuberculosis the top killer of people living with HIV. Countries with a high prevalence of TB can see their GDP shrink by 4 to 7 percent.

The World Health Organization tells us we need an additional \$2 billion every year to control tuberculosis. My amendment would help to make up part of that shortfall, ramping up USAID's global health programs by \$209 million. That would bring our investment in TB assistance to \$450 million.

□ 1615

These efforts have a proven track record, Mr. Chairman. In the countries where we are working on the problem, incidence of TB has dropped by nearly one-fifth since 2000, more than twice as fast as countries where we haven't been involved. That is tens of thousands of precious lives saved, and we played a major role in that.

My amendment won't wipe out this disease, Mr. Chairman, but it will save lives, it will build on past successes and move us in the direction of putting a stop to this killer once and for all.

I ask all Members to support this bipartisan amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, this amendment would cut funding for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Affairs account by \$209 million. That is a 16 percent reduction in the fight against narcotics.

There is already money in the bill for TB, \$241 million, which is the same as current levels, and that exceeds the last Obama request and the first Trump request for TB. It also includes another \$1.35 billion for the Global Fund to fight a combination of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB, which includes additional funding for TB programs. So there is already money in the bill for TB.

This would cut the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Affairs account by \$209 million, a 16 percent cut, when it is not really needed.

Funding for this account supports counterdrug and law enforcement activities, strengthens the rule of law, and increases border security.

Mr. Chairman, I just came back with my subcommittee from a trip to Ukraine and Georgia, and I understand by seeing it firsthand the importance of our assistance that helps governments combat corruption and improve the rule of law.

A portion of this funding also helps partners in our own hemisphere fight drug trafficking and violent crime before it reaches the border of the United States.

Undoubtedly, every agency can do more with more, but the allocation for this bill was cut by 17 percent from last year. And rather than cut every account by 17 percent, we deliberately and carefully considered each program, and directed the funding recommendations to reflect our priorities. Among those priorities is funding for TB, which is held at last year's level. This means, of course, that other accounts and programs took a disproportionately higher cut to make that possible.

I know the gentleman wants more funds for TB, and I sympathize with him in that desire. I can assure him that preserving last year's level of funding puts TB in a very rarefied position in this bill, because it is treated well.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on the gentleman's amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, let me just say that I hear what the chairman is saying. I certainly am a strong supporter of international narcotics funding, but the question is: Where do you put the money?

The International Narcotics funding account is well funded and even has money in the pipeline from previous years. Meanwhile, TB control is hugely underfunded and continues to kill more people worldwide than any other disease. That is why the funding is necessary. So by passing my amendment, we can save thousands of lives from this preventable, curable disease.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my colleague from New York's amendment. TB is the biggest killer of people worldwide, yet the current strategies for combating the disease are not keeping pace with the burden and complexity.

In an increasingly connected world, TB will increase its threat to U.S. citizens directly. Without investments in new technologies and building the systems to diagnose and treat active infections, we risk failing even further. Already, scientists estimate 2 million children have been infected with multidrug-resistant TB. We can and should be doing more to fight this known disease.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of this amendment to increase funding of bilateral tuberculosis (TB) assistance, and I want to thank Representatives ENGEL (D-NY) and GREEN (D-TX) for joining me. The three of us are Co-Chairs of

the Tuberculosis Elimination Caucus and have long worked toward that goal. This includes domestically, such as in the State of Alaska, which suffers from high per-capita TB rates in the United States, but also internationally.

The U.S. Agency for International Development does a tremendous amount of work across the globe providing aid. One of its most important battles is against TB, which kills more people worldwide than any other infectious disease. In 2015 this amounted to 1.8 million people dying, out of the 10.4 million affected. This is more than HIV and Malaria combined. To make things worse, TB is preventable and curable.

Imagine if the Centers for Disease Control came out and said next year there is going to be a new disease. That this disease is going to infect over 10 million people and kill almost 20 percent of them in just one year. I imagine we would take it very seriously.

This is not an old world disease. TB is real and it is deadly. Pandemics of infectious disease in recent years have shown us the need to combat them ahead of time, not wait until it arrives at our shores. We have come a long way in combating TB, but more work needs to be done.

This amendment makes that possible and I urge its adoption.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MS. FRANKEL OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 96 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 889, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$8,500,000)".

Page 898, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$8,500,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, this bill inexplicably defunds UN Women.

What is UN Women?

UN Women was created by the United Nations in 2010 to direct activities on gender equality issues. The organization helps meet the most urgent needs of women and girls by supporting women's full participation in their country's political, economic, and social life.

So as I said, this bill inexplicably takes away funding, \$8.5 million, that we are trying to get back from this very important program. I think this defunding of this is wrong, it is unwise, it is immoral.

Let me tell you what happens when we abandon the UN Women, because this is what we are walking away from: providing services for survivors of

human trafficking. We are walking away from registering women to vote and participate in their political system, including women in the peace-making process. We are walking away from combating child bride kidnapping and fighting child marriage. That is what we are walking away from today.

I know we have a lot of issues here in this country. We have been battling the hurricanes, and I know our hearts go out to all those impacted.

There is something else that has been going on in this world for years now, which is the greatest humanitarian crisis that we have seen since World War II, and that is what is happening in Syria. You have millions of people fleeing into neighboring countries, running away from rape, from murder, from chemical attacks.

What is the United States doing?

Oh, well. We are abandoning the Muslims, we are trying to build the walls, while we have great allies like Jordan, for example, who have now taken in over a million Syrian refugees, including this very young girl who was at a program that I had an opportunity to visit when I was in Jordan at a facility run by the UN Women where they are working with women to give them skills, to teach them.

This young girl fled her home in Syria under rocket fire, leaving her family, her brother killed, and fleeing to Jordan, where she is now learning to be a journalist. We are defunding programs like that in this bill.

So we are putting so many women's lives at risk, like Zaad, the girl I just talked about, leaving women and girls vulnerable to sex trafficking, poverty, homelessness, and hunger; and we say we want to try to bring stabilization to these regions across the world.

Let me tell you what research shows. Research shows that when women are empowered, economies grow and societies are more stable with less violence. And our own U.N. Ambassador, Nikki Haley, said:

We want to make sure that our governments support girls and support women, and we should encourage every country to support these basic rights.

So what are we doing today?

We are defunding UN Women. As I said, it is inexplicable and it is wrong. I think it is actually idiotic.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), who I think can elucidate even more on this subject.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I thank my good friend, who has certainly worked with many women, and women who focus on the needs of women around the world, and I thank her very much for this very important amendment, and that is why I am rising in support of my colleague's amendment.

One of the deficiencies of the fiscal year 2018 State and Foreign Operations bill we are considering is the treatment of international organizations that serve U.S. interests and help our own resources reach farther and deeper. My

colleague raises the important contribution of UN Women and of U.S. support for its work.

UN Women ensures that the critical role of women is part of the international dialogue and that the effects of policies are considered on both women and men before they are implemented.

UN Women works in complex environments like Afghanistan with the treatment of women and their involvement in the economy and political systems.

There are these reasons and so much more as to why I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and UN Women. I really am urging my friends on the other side of the aisle, as this process continues, that we look to renew the funding.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time, and I respectfully withdraw this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 500, as the designee of Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY).

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise to engage the gentleman from Kentucky in a colloquy.

Mr. Chairman, Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, CB&I, is a major international engineering procurement and construction firm with headquarters in The Woodlands, Texas, where I live. Their headquarters is a mere mile from my home.

The company employs nearly 34,000 people across the United States, and more than 1,000 people in the Eighth Congressional District of Texas.

CB&I built a world class petrochemical refinery in the Republic of Colombia for Colombia's state-owned company, valued at nearly \$8 billion.

A commercial dispute has arisen as a result of construction of the refinery. And in an attempt to gain leverage, entirely unfounded and unprincipled criminal charges have been filed against current and former CB&I executives, both of whom are U.S. citizens.

Is it the intent of the committee, Mr. Chairman, that the Secretary of State should report to the Committee on Appropriations on any efforts by the Colombian Government to use its criminal process against any United States citizen to advance commercial or political objectives?

Is it further the intent of the committee that the Department of State should engage with Colombia to examine and report on allegations by United States citizens of procedural or substantive due process of law violations relative to commercial disputes?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman from Texas for bringing this issue to our attention. The committee takes seriously reports of Americans abroad being treated unfairly, denied due process, or being used as political pawns.

□ 1630

Colombia is a friend and ally of the United States and an important trading partner. We expect the Government of Colombia to ensure our citizens are treated fairly in their courts. The committee will follow up on this matter with the Department of State to ensure our Embassy is engaged on this issue. And I thank the gentleman for bringing this matter to our attention.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 97 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 97 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 889, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$12,000,000)".

Page 902, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$81,600,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the members of this committee for allowing the opportunity to present this amendment. The extraordinary work of Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. ROGERS, as well as Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and other members of the Appropriations Committee, are deeply appreciated by all of us.

This amendment adds an additional \$12 million to the Economic Support Fund to increase assistance to the Ethiopian-Israeli community.

Through the Middle East Partnership Initiative, our Embassy in Tel Aviv is already engaged in a number of valuable partnerships with the Ethiopian community in Israel. These programs are commendable, and I hope that their funding remains robust.

My amendment would extend a modest amount of aid toward a different subset of the community, Ethiopian-Israeli youth.

Israel's Ministry of Education recently completed a long-term review to determine how to best meet the needs of the community. The plan that was presented and adopted included approximately \$20 million for programs to improve integration of the Ethiopian community into Israeli society, focusing principally on education and, more specifically, language and math skills. Israeli organizations that have focused on this area for years have had great successes.

My first visit to Israel was, rather ironically because of today's events, with Mrs. LOWEY and other Members. During that period of time, we visited one of the areas where Ethiopian Jews were being absorbed. And since that time, I have followed actively Israel's continuing courageous concerns with reference to those from not only areas that are right there, but as far away as Ethiopia.

They work with American philanthropic organizations such as the Jewish Federations of North America, and private stakeholders, but, even with the new government funding, do not have sufficient resources to meet the needs of these communities.

Supporting this type of programming would be a logical and effective way to continue improving upon our country's bilateral relationship and would build upon programs that are already implemented on the ground.

I urge a "yes" vote on this matter, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. As I mentioned in my statement, Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today contains \$3.1 billion in a Foreign Military Financing program funded for Israel, which fully funds the last year of the current memorandum of understanding with Israel.

This amendment would reduce the Foreign Military Financing program account by more than \$80 million. In addition to Israel, this account provides funds for Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Colombia, and Ukraine. The President's budget request proposed deep cuts to this account, which we clearly rejected in the committee mark.

I should also note that the bill already provides over \$6 billion for humanitarian assistance. I do appreciate the gentleman's desire to help the Ethiopian-Israeli community, but I cannot support an \$80 million cut to security assistance. So I urge a "no" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 98 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 98 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 889, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$20,000,000)”.

Page 902, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$72,600,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment adds \$20 million to the Economic Support Fund for the purpose of providing critically needed humanitarian aid to peoples persecuted by ISIS. These groups include Yazidi survivors of sexual slavery, as well as Christian, Shabak, and other religious and ethnic minorities.

Footnote right there, Mr. Chairman. I found it interesting in the past few weeks that the Rohingya in Myanmar, formerly Burma, are, literally, expelled from their country. While I, as well as others, am proud of Aung San Suu Kyi, and the extraordinary work that she did, and her Nobel Prize, I am puzzled by the continuing conduct which mimics genocide in that area, and this is not about that, but I would be remiss if I didn't mention it.

There are a lot of examples I could highlight to stress the importance of this amendment, but I want to focus briefly on the Yazidi. The crimes committed by the Islamic State against the Yazidi are amongst the most horrible we have heard of—mass executions, organized kidnapping, child soldiers, and sexual slavery. At the height of its power, the Islamic State sold girls and women in the open at slave markets.

In a recent article titled “Freed From ISIS, Yazidi Women Return in ‘Severe Shock,’” The New York Times quotes Dr. Nagham Nawzat Hasan, a Yazidi gynecologist who has treated over 1,000 of the rape victims. He describes the victims as virtually “unconscious” and “in severe shock and psychological upset.”

Thousands of women remain enslaved, and those who have escaped or been rescued, for them, the road to recovery is daunting.

As we debate how best to spend hundreds of millions of dollars in humanitarian aid, we must ensure this community is provided with support. Time is of the essence, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “yes” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida for raising this important issue. The plight of religious and eth-

nic minorities persecuted by ISIS has been, and remains, a priority for this committee, including the need for psychosocial support services to those affected by the crisis. That is why ample funding has been provided to assist communities affected by ISIS, including persecuted religious and ethnic minorities.

The fiscal year 2017 Security Assistance Appropriations Act provided over \$1 billion for programs to counter ISIS and address the needs of those affected by ISIS. Funding was also provided in the fiscal year 2017 regular appropriations bill.

Finally, we included language on this very issue in the fiscal year 2018 bill, including designating \$10 million for programs to protect vulnerable and persecuted religious minorities. The amendment, however, would reduce the Foreign Military Financing account by more than \$70 million. This account funds our friends and allies like Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Colombia, Ukraine. The President's budget request proposed deep cuts to this account, which we clearly rejected in the committee mark.

In short, we have already addressed the gentleman's concerns, and I cannot support such a large cut to security assistance.

Mr. Chair, I urge a “no” vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member of this distinguished committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my appreciation to my colleague who is always there to speak out against injustice and to help respond to the tremendous challenges we have. I was as shocked as the gentleman had been, frankly, on the recent actions in Burma or Myanmar, and I look forward to addressing that with him as well.

The reports from the ISIS-controlled areas are truly horrific, especially for the women and children who have been most vulnerable to the horrors of ISIS control. In these cases, support for the emotional and mental recovery of victims is as important as the standard humanitarian assistance of food, shelter, and water.

I look forward to continuing to work with the gentleman to address these issues because we have to speak out and act and respond to these horrors.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I urge a “no” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 99 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 889, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$12,000,000)”.

Page 1140, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$12,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, yesterday, we voted \$8 billion for the tragedies in the Gulf Coast. I wake up this morning and I find out we are supposed to vote for another \$8 billion, which is fine. But I think, as a result, we should also look extra hard to find ways to see if, in the bill as it passed out of the Appropriations Committee, maybe we can spend a little less somewhere.

I have a very modest suggestion for cutting a little bit of spending here. I would like a 1 percent reduction in the Economic Support Fund. This was in the Trump budget, combined with another fund, and subject to a 40 percent cut, I think because President Trump wanted to make good on his promise to put America first.

I realize political reality is such that we will not get the 40 percent cut that President Trump wanted, but I ask for a small, approximately 1 percent, cut of \$12 million.

Part of the money of the Economic Support Fund goes for universities abroad. Sometimes these universities have, like our own universities, a little bit of an anti-American, perhaps anti-Israeli bent; and for that reason, I think there is no question but that we should eagerly look forward to the chance to cut the spending in the Economic Support Fund by 1 percent, particularly in light of the fact that we have now a \$20 trillion debt and, particularly, because later today, I bet, after spending \$8 billion yesterday, we are going to go for another \$8 billion today.

Mr. Chair, I would like to ask for support for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the overseas scholarship programs are popular among our Members because most of these programs support American educational institutions abroad.

Students that participate and receive an education based on American values help shape their societies. They are more likely to embrace democratic principles, counter extremism, and foster greater economic opportunity. These programs are an important part of the so-called soft power of America.

Mr. Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, we love the chairman. We just feel that we are kind of broke here, and a 1 percent cut on something going for programs abroad would not be out of line.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. PAULSEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 101 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk as the designee of the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 896, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$15,000,000)".

Page 907, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chairman, first I would just like to thank Subcommittee Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY, along with the full committee and Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and their staff for their willingness to help with this amendment, as well as for all the hard work that they have done in putting together this important funding bill.

I also want to recognize Congressman DONOVAN, who is not able to be here today, but I offer this amendment along with him because it does seek to increase funding for the U.S. African

Development Foundation by \$15 million, bringing it up to the \$30 million that it was awarded back in fiscal year '17.

The U.S. African Development Foundation is an independent U.S. government agency that excels at doing development differently. It uses small grants to focus on ventures in the fields of food security, healthcare, education, and technology. Our taxpayer money is maximized to its full potential, as host African governments invest a share of their own money in this grant program. These grant programs are leading to self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship in countries that are plagued by conflict across the world.

In fact, the Center for Global Development has ranked the USADF second only to the Millennium Challenge Corporation on the maximizing foreign efficiency scale.

Mr. Chairman, the U.S. African Development Foundation represents the very best of modernized foreign assistance because they are so innovative, and I am honored to support it. I hope the rest of my colleagues will join me in supporting this amendment as well.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I really appreciate the gentleman's concern, but not enough to support his amendment. As he knows, the administration proposed to close the United States African Development Foundation.

Given the significant reduction in our subcommittee's allocation, it would be very easy to agree to the administration's request. The bill before us, however, does not close the foundation, but instead doubles the requested amount.

If our conference allocation is more generous, then perhaps we can be more generous with the foundation. Until then, however, the bill, as reported out of committee, strikes, I think, the appropriate balance of assistance and diplomacy.

Mr. Chair, I urge a rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN). The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands amendment No. 106 will not be offered.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 107 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 110 OFFERED BY MR. YOHO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 110 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division G (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, or the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, this is a simple, straightforward amendment that would limit the taxpayers' burden of hundreds of millions of dollars to the bodies at the United Nations that work against America's interests and the interests of our ally, Israel.

Since its reformation as the Human Rights Council about 10 years ago, this U.N. agency has operated with a singular focus to isolate and delegitimize one of America's closest friends and allies, Israel.

In fact, Israel stands alone as the only Nation to have an entire agenda, Item 7, devoted solely to it.

Israel is the only democracy in the Middle East, but one would never know that if you only saw what came out of the Human Rights Council. In fact, while Israel is targeted repeatedly for unwarranted criticism, some of the world's worst human rights abusers are ignored.

When the body that was created to promote and protect global human rights has its agenda driven by the very worst human rights abusers, you have to stop and ask: How does this make sense? And why should the United States continue to legitimize this agenda by remaining part of that body?

The same goes for the U.N.'s Office for High Commissioner for Human Rights, which serves as the secretariat for the Council.

There is an endemic and systemic anti-Israeli bias and agenda at the Council, and it is the High Commissioner's Office that serves and fuels this agenda. In fact, this is the office that is currently putting together the BDS blacklist for the Council, and the High Commissioner has signaled his intent to publish this list. This effectively puts the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner at the forefront of the anti-Israeli boycott, divestment, and sanctions movement. There is simply no justification for the American taxpayers to fund this sort of activity aimed at isolating and delegitimizing our ally, Israel, and harming our national interests.

There is also no justification for the American taxpayers to support our participation at a body that enables human rights abusers. When Cuba, Venezuela, China, Saudi Arabia, Burundi, and others are allowed to sit on the Human Rights Council and dictate

its direction, you know that the body has strayed far from its mandate.

In fact, these countries use the Council to actually shield themselves from criticism, turning the body meant to promote and protect human rights into a tool for the world's worst despots to hide the atrocities that are coming at home.

Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN's amendment No. 110 to the State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill, and I appreciate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for taking leadership on this as well.

This amendment would prohibit funds from contributing to a number of United Nations agencies that endlessly single out our ally, the State of Israel, for poor treatment.

There are numerous issues with these agencies, but as for UNRWA, the very size of the agency is an underlying problem. UNRWA was created to address the short-term needs of refugees, but it has perpetuated the problem.

As of July 1, 2014, UNRWA had 30,252 employees for 5½ million registered persons in a number of Middle Eastern countries and territories, compared to the U.N. High Commission for Refugees staff of 7,700 in 2013, which provides support for 42.9 million refugees in more than 100 countries. The proportion is just way out of scale when you compare those kinds of agencies. UNRWA is out of control.

Additionally, UNRWA's grounds have been used to store rockets. Israel has been fired upon from UNRWA facilities, and UNRWA has employed individuals affiliated with Hamas, a designated terrorist organization. These are just a few examples of how U.N. agencies have mismanaged funds. It is unacceptable that American taxpayer dollars contribute to this problem.

I thank the Congressman and Congresswoman for offering this important amendment, and I hope that my colleagues support it so that the United Nations can get to helping individuals who need it the most.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, by passing this amendment, Congress will send a very clear message to these agencies and to the entire U.N. that the status quo is no longer, that we want to see the reforms that we want to address now before we return to full participation.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment in an effort to change the status quo at the U.N. by starting with the most egregious of the entities, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, the agencies listed in this amendment are by no means perfect, and on multiple occasions I have condemned some of their actions, both publicly and behind closed doors. But I do believe we lose the ability to influence both agencies' agendas towards the United States' priorities if we cut off all U.S. funding.

Despite my past criticisms of their significant shortcomings, I continue to believe that each of these agencies plays a pivotal role in providing critical services for the Palestinian people. We should never lose focus on helping the people who need aid the most.

We should also think strategically about U.S. interests. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency is an effective alternative to Hamas. Each year, the agency provides health services to more than 3 million individuals, and education to half a million students in the West Bank and Gaza. Cutting off funding will simply strengthen Hamas by driving countless individuals into Hamas-controlled schools and services.

Additionally, the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner for Human Rights highlight the voices of the oppressed and underserved globally and have elevated the rights of women and sexual assault victims.

□ 1700

As human rights are increasingly threatened around the globe, now is not the time to walk away from these agencies. I oppose the amendment because I strongly believe that here in Congress we must do all we can to preserve and advance U.S. interests and influence. This amendment would diminish U.S. influence at a time when our Nation's global standing is already slipping.

Mr. Chair, how many minutes do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to take this time briefly to address the concerns the gentleman from Florida has raised with regard to these organizations, many of which I share. That is why the base bill includes some pretty tough conditions on these organizations. In fact, these conditions have never been stronger with regard to the U.N. Human Rights Council.

No funds can be provided until the Secretary of State certifies to Congress that participation in the Council is, one, in the national security interest of the United States and, two, the Council is taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and increase transparency in the election of its members to the Council.

We raised these issues, Mr. Chairman, with Ambassador Haley when she appeared before our committee. We all

know she is actively engaging in these matters, and our conditions give her additional tools which she can use to get the Council to make some real reforms.

Next, the bill prohibits funds for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency until the Secretary can certify to the Congress that this organization is conducting regular inspections of its installations to ensure they are only used for humanitarian purposes and that the content of educational materials does not induce excitement. These conditions provide Secretary Tillerson with leverage to demand accountability and reform.

Also, we should be mindful that the President is reengaging with Israel and the Palestinians on a Middle East peace deal, which we all know is difficult and a very complicated task. Prohibiting funds to UNRWA at this time may have an adverse impact on those delicate processes the President and his team have before them.

This committee has and will continue to follow these issues very closely. It is a top priority, and the tough conditions in the bill reflect that.

I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I yield 50 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, cutting off funds to UNRWA would force it to shut down. If UNRWA shuts down, they will not be able to operate, and all of the services that it provides will fall to the predominant power, which is Hamas. I don't think this is what the gentleman wants.

The fact of the matter is UNRWA, right now, provides education, food, shelter, and a whole host of services in very dire conditions. Over the last number of years, we have seen 90 percent of the tap waters not fit for human consumption, rolling blackouts 20 to 22 hours a day, and UNRWA, in this context, is making sure that necessities like education and economic opportunity exist.

It would be counterproductive to cut off UNRWA because somebody is going to have to help the refugees.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As stated, now is not the time to walk away from the U.N. Human Rights Council. This amendment would do nothing to change the agencies for the better. It would only weaken our ability to influence the advancements we want to see. We can't be leaders if we are not at the table.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 112 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 113 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, I wish to introduce amendment No. 113.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division G (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide assistance to any of the following:

(1) The Dalal Mughrabi High School for Girls-Gaza.

(2) The Dalal Mughrabi High School for Girls-Hebron.

(3) The Dalal Mughrabi Elementary School for Girls-Hebron.

(4) The Shadia Abu Ghazaleh School for Girls-Gaza.

(5) The Shadia Abu Ghazalah High School for Boys-Jabaliya.

(6) The Khalil Al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) Elementary School for Girls-Hebron.

(7) The Martyr Khalil Al-Wazir Elementary School for Boys-Hebron.

(8) The Martyr Khalil Al-Wazir Elementary School for Boys-Jenin.

(9) The Abu Jihad High School for Boys-Jenin.

(10) The Abu Jihad High School for Boys-Hebron.

(11) The Salah Khalaf Elementary School for Girls-Gaza.

(12) The Salah Khalaf Junior High School-Gaza.

(13) The Martyr Abu Iyad School-Rafah.

(14) The Salah Khalaf School-Tulkarem.

(15) The Martyr Ahmed Yassin School for Boys-Jenin.

(16) The Martyr Abdullah Azzam Elementary School for Boys-Jenin.

(17) The Abu Ali Iyad High School for Girls-Qalqilya.

(18) The Martyr Nash'at Abu Jabara High School for Girls-Tulkarem.

(19) The Abu Ali Mustafa Elementary School for Boys-Jenin.

(20) The Abu Ali Mustafa Elementary School for Girls-Jenin.

(21) The Mustafa Hafez Elementary School for Boys-Khan Younis.

(22) The Mustafa Hafez School-Gaza.

(23) The Martyr Izzat Abu Al-Rubb High School-Jenin.

(24) The Martyr Izz Al-Din Al-Qassam High School for Boys-Yaa'bad.

(25) The Martyr Izz Al-Din (Al-Qassam) Elementary School-Jenin.

(26) The Martyr Osama Al-Najjar School-Khan Yunis.

(27) The Kamal Adwan High School for Boys-Rafah.

(28) The Martyr Saa'd Sayel Elementary School for Boys-Nablu.

(29) The Amin Al-Husseini Elementary School-El-Bireh.

(30) The Hassan Salameh Junior High School for Girls-Gaza.

(31) The Hassan Salameh Elementary School-Gaza.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 500, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ) and a Mem-

ber opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it does not advance the interests of the United States to fund schools that incite terror and hate throughout the world. Thirty-four of those such schools exist in Judea and Samaria, the area currently controlled by the Palestinian Authority, and this amendment would defund 34 schools that are named after terrorists, killers, and Nazi collaborators. I will provide a few examples.

Dalal Mughrabi led the coastal road massacre by hijacking a bus. She killed 37 people, including 12 children, and injured another 70. Three schools are named after her. Two students attending one of these schools were interviewed on March 27, 2014. They said: "Dalal Mughrabi is a great leader. She walks among us, and I'm personally proud to attend the Dalal Mughrabi School."

A second little girl who attended that school said: "My life's ambition is to reach the level of the martyr fighter Dalal Mughrabi."

Khalil al-Wazir headed the PLO terrorist organization's military wing. He planned attacks that killed over 125 Israelis. Five schools are named after him.

Salah Khalaf led the Black September terrorist organization. He planned the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics and the murder of two American diplomats in the Sudan. Four schools are named after him.

Abdullah Azzam was cofounder of al-Qaida, the mentor of Osama bin Laden, known as the "Father of Modern Jihad."

Abu Ali Iyad was the head of the Fatah military in the 1960s. A high school for girls carries his name.

Amin al-Husseini was a Nazi collaborator during World War II. He moved to Berlin where he served as a Hitler associate. In Yugoslavia, he was designated a war criminal. When the Nazi offered to free some Jewish children, Al-Husseini prohibited their release, resulting in 5,000 Jewish children being sent to the gas chambers. An elementary school is named after him.

Hassan Salameh was also a Nazi operative. He was sent by the Nazis during World War II to poison the water supply in British-controlled areas near Tel Aviv. Two schools are named after him.

Mr. Chairman, I care deeply for the education of our youth, but we have to demand that curriculums be reformed so that the schools that American taxpayers fund do not promote hate.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I also applaud the leadership of Representative GAETZ on this important amend-

ment No. 113 to the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill.

This commonsense amendment prohibits American taxpayer dollars from supporting Palestinian elementary schools that are named for Palestinian terrorists who have murdered innocent human beings. Many of these terrorists have murdered children who are no different than the very children in the schools named after them.

Dalal Mughrabi, as was mentioned earlier, a Palestinian terrorist, blew herself up on a bus in 1978, killing 37 Israelis, including 13 children. Her name is plastered on countless elementary schools, summer camps, and memorials around Palestinian Authority-controlled territories in Israel.

I applaud Denmark, Norway, and other countries that have frozen funds from U.N.-affiliated Palestinian organizations that name their buildings after terrorists like Dalal Mughrabi.

The United States Congress should have undivided moral clarity on this issue in this year's appropriations bill. We cannot use taxpayer dollars to fund Palestinian incitement to murder innocents, and that is why I introduced legislation to stop sending American aid to the Palestinian Authority until they end their practice of financially supporting terrorists and the families of terrorists. We must end U.S. contributions to the PA's campaign of incitement wherever we find it.

I thank Mr. GAETZ for offering this important amendment, and I hope it passes with unanimous support, as it should.

Mr. GAETZ. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 114 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 115 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 116 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 118 printed in part B of House Report 115-295.

□ 1715

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAMBORN) having assumed the chair, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3354) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 504 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3354.

Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1719

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3354) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, with Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia (Acting Chair) in the chair. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 113 printed in House Report 115-295 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ) had been disposed of.

Pursuant to House Resolution 504, no further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in House Report 115-297, amendments en bloc described in section 3 of House Resolution 504, and available pro forma amendments described in section 4 of House Resolution 500.

Each further amendment printed in the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except as described in section 4 of House Resolution 500, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as described in section 4 of House Resolution 500, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR.
CALVERT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 504 and as the designee of the gentleman

from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), I offer amendments en bloc. A list of the included amendments included in the en bloc is at the desk and has been agreed to by both sides.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 34, 35, 47, 48, 49, 58, and 79, printed in House Report No. 115-297, offered by Mr. CALVERT of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF
FLORIDA

Page 8, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$500,000) (increased by \$500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY
OF CONNECTICUT

Page 15, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$300,000) (increased by \$300,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE
OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 15, line 13, after the first dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. CLYBURN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 16, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 16, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF
WASHINGTON

Page 16, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,500,000)”.

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,500,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR.
O’HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Page 31, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT
OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount insert “(reduced by \$995,000)”.

Page 40, line 11, after the first dollar amount insert “(increased by \$995,000)”.

Page 40 line 11, after the second dollar amount insert “(increased by \$977,000)”.

Page 40, line 25, after the dollar amount insert “(increased by \$18,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN
B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 109, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$2,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. BRENDAN F.
BOYLE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 43, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,911,000)”.

Page 104, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,911,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF
VERMONT

Page 63, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,399,000)”.

Page 64, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,399,000)”.

Page 64, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,399,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. MAST OF
FLORIDA

Page 63, line 6, insert “(increased by \$1,086,000)” after the dollar amount.

Page 64, line 1, insert “(decreased by \$1,086,000)” after the dollar amount.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF
FLORIDA

Page 64, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$468,000) (increased by \$468,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. MAST OF
FLORIDA

Page 64, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 67, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 74, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS OF
COLORADO

Page 81, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$12,371,000)”.

Page 85, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$12,371,000)”.

Page 86, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,989,000)”.

Page 86, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,382,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY MR.
O’HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

Page 95, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$47,000,000) (increased by \$47,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON
LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to limit outreach programs administered by the Smithsonian Institution.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON
LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of division A, before the short title, add the following new section:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act for the “DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION” may be used in contravention of section 320101 of title 54, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON
LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used may be used to eliminate the Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnership.

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MS. POLIQUIN
OF MAINE

At the end of division A (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to enforce the export permission requirements of section 9(d)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538(d)(1)) for members of the phylum Echinodermata commonly known as sea urchins and sea cucumbers.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF
CALIFORNIA

At the end of division A (before the short title) insert the following:

LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule entitled “Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Dog Management” published by the National Park Service in the Federal Register on February 24, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 9139 et seq.; Regulation Identifier No. 1024-AE16).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman