

human rights abuse that must be stopped, which sacrifices the lives of innocent Palestinians.

I again want to thank the bipartisan sponsors of the Hamas Human Shields Prevention Act, which deserves our unanimous support, and, in particular, I point out the cosponsorship by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON).

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, international law of armed conflict prohibits the use of innocent men, women and children to deter an attack. This cowardly and disgraceful strategy is known as using human shields. And it's rightly deemed a war crime.

Yet since the violent takeover of Gaza in 2007, Hamas has repeatedly put the lives of Palestinian civilians at risk by brutally using them as human shields. Hamas also terrorizes Palestinians—the very people they claim to represent—with summary executions and torture in Gaza.

Hamas regularly launches indiscriminate attacks on civilian populations in Israel from densely populated positions in Gaza, often in or near schools, mosques or hospitals. Hamas also routinely forces Palestinian civilians to gather on the roofs of their homes to act as human shields.

This means that every time Hamas fires a rocket, it is committing not one, but two, war crimes: targeting civilians in Israel while shamelessly using human shields in Gaza. Today, the Gaza Strip is a terrorist sanctuary on Israel's borders.

The legislation we are considering today, H.R. 3542, appropriately holds Hamas responsible for its repeated use of human shields—as well as their enablers, like the Iranian regime. It imposes targeted sanctions and calls for action at the United Nations Security Council to put an end to this heinous practice.

The world cannot let terrorists embed forces among civilian populations, using them as human shields, without taking action.

I thank the gentleman from South Carolina, Representative WILSON, for authoring this legislation and urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3542, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CALLING ON GOVERNMENTS TO INTENSIFY EFFORTS TO INVESTIGATE, RECOVER, AND IDENTIFY ALL MISSING AND UNACCOUNTED-FOR PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 129) calling on the Department of Defense, other elements of the Federal Government, and foreign governments to intensify efforts to investigate, recover, and identify all missing and unaccounted-for personnel of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 129

Whereas according to the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency of the Department of Defense, more than 82,000 United States personnel are still unaccounted-for from past wars and conflicts around the world;

Whereas, though recognizing that an estimated 48,000 of these personnel were presumed lost at sea and are unlikely to be recovered, tens of thousands of families and friends have waited decades for the accounting of their loved ones and comrades in arms;

Whereas the families of these brave Americans deserve our Nation's best efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting for their missing loved ones;

Whereas the National League of POW/MIA Families, and their iconic POW/MIA flag, pioneered the Vietnam War accounting effort since 1970 and has been joined in this humanitarian quest for answers by Korean War, Cold War, and World War II families, fully supported by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, Special Forces Association, Special Operations Association, Rolling Thunder, and other more recently formed groups, and tens of thousands of families and veterans are yearning and advocating for answers concerning the fates of their loved ones and comrades in arms;

Whereas the mission of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency of the Department of Defense is to provide the fullest possible accounting for missing members of the Armed Forces of the United States, designated civilians of the Department, and other designated personnel; and

Whereas the recovery and investigation teams of the Department of Defense deploy to countries around the world to account as fully as possible for these unaccounted-for United States personnel: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls upon the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency and other elements of the Department of Defense, other appropriate elements of the Federal Government, and all foreign governments to resolutely continue efforts to investigate, recover, identify, and account as fully as possible for all United States personnel designated as unaccounted-for from past wars and conflicts around the world; and

(2) calls upon all foreign governments with information on United States personnel designated as unaccounted-for from past wars and conflicts, or with such personnel within their territories, to cooperate fully with the Government of the United States to provide the fullest possible accounting for those American lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H. Res. 129, which recommitts us to the sacred task of accounting fully for our troops who are still missing and unaccounted for in past wars and conflicts.

From World War II onward, more than 82,000 U.S. personnel have not come home and are not accounted for. That means that for tens of thousands of American families, friends, and comrades in arms, the pain of uncertainty continues to this very day.

This resolution also calls upon foreign nations to fully cooperate and to provide the Defense POW-MIA Accounting Agency with all information on our missing personnel that those countries may have. It is especially appropriate that we are considering this resolution this week, which marks the 45th anniversary of Operation Homecoming, which secured the return of more than 550 American prisoners of war from Vietnam.

This group that left Hanoi on February 12, 1973, included an American fighter pilot whose F-4 had been shot down over North Vietnam in 1966. When he ejected from his plane, he had suffered a broken arm, a broken back, and a dislocated shoulder, but that was only the start of his ordeal.

This pilot spent nearly 7 years as a prisoner of war, enduring torture, abuse, and an incomprehensible 3 years in solitary confinement. For 18 months, he shared a cell with Senator JOHN MCCAIN at the infamous "Hanoi Hilton."

For his service and heroism, he was awarded two Silver Stars, two Legions of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, one Bronze Star with Valor, two Purple Hearts, and numerous other deserved awards.

After that pilot returned home, he stated: "The freedoms that most Americans take for granted are, in fact, real and must be preserved. I have returned to a great nation, and our sacrifices have been well worth the effort. I pledge to continue to serve and fight to protect the freedoms and ideals that the United States stands for."

Well, we know that that pilot did continue to serve, not only in the military. He is a former combat warrior and prisoner of war, an American hero, and a Member of Congress. His name is SAM JOHNSON, and we are honored by his presence in the Chamber today.

I want to thank Congressman JOHNSON for introducing this resolution. But even more, we all, every American, want to thank him for his life of valor and service.

H. Res. 129 is an opportunity to renew our pledge to our men and women in uniform and to the families of those who have gone missing in service to our country. We will leave no one behind, and we will not forget your solemn sacrifices laid upon the altar of freedom. I urge support for this resolution.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, February 12, 2018.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S.
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 129, a resolution "Calling on the Department of Defense, other appropriate elements of the Federal Government, and foreign governments to resolutely continue efforts to investigate, recover, and identify all United States personnel designated as unaccounted for from past wars and conflicts around the world." There are certain provisions in the resolution which fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important legislation, I am willing to waive this committee's further consideration of H. Res. 129. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the resolution, the Committee on Armed Services does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the legislation which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 12, 2018.

Hon. WILLIAM M. "MAC" THORNBERRY,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THORNBERRY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of House Resolution 129, which concerns efforts to investigate, recover, and identify all missing and unaccounted-for personnel of the United States, so that the resolution may proceed expeditiously to the House floor. The suspension text of the resolution incorporates edits worked out with assistance from your committee.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future.

I will seek to place our letters on H. Res. 129 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,
EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

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

I rise in support of H. Res. 129 calling on the Department of Defense and other elements of the Federal Government and foreign governments to intensify efforts to investigate, recover, and identify all missing and unaccounted-for personnel of the United States.

I rise in support of H. Res. 129, which affirms our government's commitment to investigating and recovering missing American personnel. I especially want to thank Representative SAM JOHNSON, not only for introducing this resolution but for embodying our dedication to those who are captured or missing, whose service to this country, 7 years as a POW, three of those in solitary confinement, exemplify the high-esteem honor of our military forces.

I also want to thank Chairman ROYCE for bringing this resolution forward. Our brave servicemembers risk their lives for our country every day, and when they go missing, we owe it to them never to give up. No matter how many years pass, no matter how many miles we must travel, our search for them must continue.

More than 83,000 personnel of the United States are still unaccounted for around the world from past wars and conflicts. This is the equivalent of an entire city, and their families are mourning the loss of ones they hold dear.

Although an estimated 50,000 of these are World War II personnel lost at sea and, sadly, unlikely to ever be recovered, we must continue our efforts whenever there is any possibility of discovering and recovering an American who has been lost in the service of our country.

Our brave men and women expect that when they make the ultimate sacrifice, we will make extraordinary efforts to recover them, and if we don't do exactly that, we are not only failing those families but also one of our military's most sacred principles: "leave no man or woman behind."

We honor this principle because it reminds us that, unlike many of our enemies, whose soldiers are viewed as expendable pawns of the regime, we value each and every life. Those missing in action need to be returned home to their families where they belong.

This resolution has a simple message for our government. It is time to intensify our efforts to investigate, recover, identify, and account as fully as possible for all those missing and unaccounted-for American personnel. It also urges foreign governments to cooperate with us in these important efforts so that every soldier, sailor, airman, and marine gets the homecoming they deserve.

Thank you to all the men and women who have served and continue to serve our great country and the principles we stand for. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON), the author of this measure, a former fighter pilot and prisoner of war, and a true American hero.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise and say: God bless you both. Thank you for what you said.

I rise in strong support of H. Res. 129. This resolution I introduced calls for an intensified effort to account for the tens of thousands of American servicemembers who are still missing in action. Many folks don't realize there are still more than 82,000 American servicemembers who remain unaccounted for.

□ 1615

In fact, I, myself, was classified as missing in action for almost 2 years after my shoot-down over north Vietnam in 1966. That is why it is so meaningful to have this resolution on the House floor during the 45th anniversary of Operation Homecoming, which brought me and my fellow Vietnam POWs back to our beloved country after many long years in hell on Earth.

During my time as an MIA, my family was unsure where I was or whether I was even alive or dead. But my devoted wife, Shirley, and countless other families with the National League of POW/MIA Families continuously advocated for the return of all our POWs and MIAs from the Vietnam war. It is because of their tireless work, and by the grace of God, that my fellow POWs and I were reunited with our families 45 years ago this week.

I am joined today by my two daughters, Gini and Beverly, who, along with my late wife, were a key part of the effort to bring us home.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the strength and devotion of my two lovely daughters, Gini and Beverly, who are seated in the gallery.

But, Mr. Speaker, we must never forget our troops who still remain missing in action; and we must never forget their families, who anxiously await a final accounting of their loved ones. In many cases, so much time has gone by that it has fallen to the next generation to repatriate their missing family members. They deserve our dedicated help and support.

After my return from Vietnam, I vowed to continue to fight for our missing troops and their families. During my time serving in the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs, I traveled the world to places like Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and even to the Russian military archives in Moscow to try to find our missing troops. And I will never stop fighting.

For the families of our troops who remain missing in action, this resolution is for you.

This resolution calls on the United States Government and the Department of Defense to diligently continue

efforts to investigate, recover, and identify all missing U.S. personnel around the world. It also calls on foreign governments that have information on our missing personnel to cooperate fully with our government.

We must remain united in our efforts to recover all of our missing troops and to never forget their sacrifice.

I would also urge my colleagues to remember that, while I was in the Hanoi Hilton, the north Vietnamese told my fellow POWs and me that our country had forgotten us. As the days turned into years, we had to fight that fear. The feeling of being alone and forgotten is horrible. And the families of POWs and MIAs feel a similar pain. That is why I will continue to make every effort to repatriate my missing brothers and sisters in arms and hold true to the promise: "No Man Left Behind."

But I also call on all current and future Members of Congress to carry the mantle.

We cannot, and must not, forget the faithful servicemen and -women who deserve to be brought home to the country they gave their all to protect. It is my sincere hope that we will one day bring home all of America's missing patriots. These heroes deserve to return to American soil with all of our honor and respect. And their families deserve the closure of their loved ones that they have awaited for so long.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for the support of all of my colleagues and that they join me in supporting this important resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would gently remind Members to refrain from referencing persons in the gallery.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations; and a longstanding leader on behalf of veterans' issues.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of SAM JOHNSON's resolution and join the House in honoring a truly heroic man who has suffered so much for our country, and I thank him for that.

I would say to my colleagues, having read and observed SAM for so many years, words are inadequate—they are truly inadequate—to describe his courage, his tenacity, his faith in God, and his valor. He is really a hero who stands above with few peers.

Mr. Speaker, I thank SAM for his leadership and for being who he is. I also thank his family. It is just a privilege to know him and to be up here supporting legislation that he has sponsored for a full and thorough accounting of all of our POWs and MIAs.

As Members know, access to the battlefield during and after war is impor-

tant. With regards to Japan, Italy, and Nazi Germany, we had access after the last shot was fired. Indeed, today we are close friends and allies. So those who are missing in action or POWs are more likely to be presumed dead if not found.

That is not the case, Mr. Speaker, when it comes to North Korea, where there is no access to the theatre of operations in the North and where we remain and the families remain in agony for decades about what happened to their loved ones.

With regards to Vietnam, there were many live sightings of POWs especially after prisoners like SAM and others came home, people who were observed on the ground. I was part of the POW/MIA task force in Congress in the 1980s. Jerry Solomon and others and I traveled to Vietnam to talk about those live sightings and the fact that the Vietnamese did not provide a full accounting. Many who were observed went missing, and we think they may have been executed by the Vietnamese long after the peace treaty was signed.

We do have some cooperation, as we all know, to crash sites and the like. That is all good. It is certainly not enough. We do not have unfettered access to the battlefield, and that remains a reason why our great and distinguished colleague, SAM JOHNSON, is offering this resolution. We need to redouble our efforts.

I would just point out for the record that SAM JOHNSON flew 62 combat missions in the Korean war and 25 missions in the Vietnam war before being shot down. He was in the Air Force for 29 years. He commanded two air bases, among other things. He is a lifelong fighter, student of war, combat warrior, a leader of men, and, of course, a prisoner of war.

He spent, as my colleagues and I have all noted, nearly 7 years as a prisoner of war in Vietnam, where torture was systematic. He endured that, overcame that, and, of course, with his faith, became a great inspiration to all of us as someone who has suffered so much, yet continues to have a strong faith in God and a faith in humanity.

As he pointed out in a statement, he was 140 pounds when he was released and repatriated. He also pointed out that during his incarceration he was in solitary confinement and in leg stocks, like the pilgrims, as he put it, for 72 days. Then, the following day after he was let out, he couldn't walk. He was then put in leg irons for 2½ years: a tight metal cuff around each ankle, with a foot long bar connecting the legs. He still has little feeling in the right arm and his right hand after those 2,500 days of horrific captivity.

Again, he saw a silver lining because he still had a dream and hope for the future, which some people would have lost a long time ago and just given up—what an inspiration for today's generation of a man who has suffered so much, has overcome so much, and remains an optimist deep in his heart.

Again, words are inadequate to describe our colleague. SAM JOHNSON is the definition of courage.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, having no speakers on my side, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice to the voice of every other speaker on this resolution, for what an honor it has been to serve with SAM JOHNSON and to see his example of service on the floor of this House every day.

I want to reiterate the importance of this resolution. It sends a critical message to our military families that their sacrifices are not forgotten. Our government must never give up until every last American is returned to their families and to their homeland.

Today, it is easy to think of Congress as a body divided between Republicans and Democrats, but, ultimately, we are all Americans, and each and every one of us owes a huge debt of gratitude to our troops serving today and those who have served in the past. Their valor and courage have defined our Nation's course. We applaud them, we honor them, and we will do everything in our power to see that those who remain unaccounted-for are returned home.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As I close, I want to commend the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, which continues the noble work of accounting for our missing troops and personnel day in and day out around the world.

I also want to express gratitude to those groups that continue to keep the home fires burning bright for the many families still awaiting concrete information on their loved ones. These include:

The National League of POW/MIA Families;

The American Legion;

The Veterans of Foreign Wars;

The Disabled American Veterans;

The Jewish War Veterans;

AMVETS;

Vietnam Veterans of America;

The Special Forces Association;

The Special Operations Association; and

Rolling Thunder.

Finally, I, again, thank Congressman SAM JOHNSON for introducing this resolution and for exemplifying the ideals of service, sacrifice, and honor. He was recognized by his communist suppressors as one of the most stubborn prisoners, a true tribute of his courage.

All Members of Congress, of both parties, cherish the service of Congressman SAM JOHNSON.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H. Res. 129, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, forty-five years ago, after the signing of the 1973 Paris Peace Accords, 556 American military personnel and twenty-five civilians boarded American C-141s

and finally ended their long, extremely trying captivity in Vietnam.

For most Americans, Operation Homecoming marked the end of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict. However, the heroes that survived torture and mistreatment within Vietnamese prison camps, such as the infamous "Hanoi Hilton," know that the job is not finished.

One of our most sacred vows to members of our Armed Services is that no American soldier will be left behind on the field of battle. None understand this better than the gentleman from Texas, Congressman SAM JOHNSON—fighter pilot, prisoner of war, and American hero.

Colonel SAM JOHNSON'S 29 years in the Air Force was marked with valor and selfless service. A combat veteran of both the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, he was twice awarded the Silver Star, our nation's third highest award for gallantry in action, and the Distinguished Flying Cross for valor and heroism in aerial flight, in his more than eighty career combat missions.

Since regaining his freedom 45 years ago, Congressman JOHNSON has remained a staunch advocate for veterans and their families, as attested by being awarded the National Patriot award, the Congressional Medal of Honor Society's highest civilian accolade, for his tireless work to help improve livelihoods and to provide closure for families of missing U.S. soldiers.

The Department of Defense estimates that more than 82,000 U.S. personnel have still not been accounted for from previous wars and conflicts. We must ensure that we do everything we can to fulfill the promise to our nation's heroes: that we will not leave anyone behind on foreign battlefields.

As this resolution importantly recognizes, cooperation with foreign governments is key to efforts to recover, identify, and account for all missing U.S. personnel. I thank the gentleman from Texas, SAM JOHNSON, for his life of service, and for authoring this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 129, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1630

LOW-DOSE RADIATION RESEARCH ACT OF 2018

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4675) to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to provide for a low-dose radiation basic research program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4675

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Low-Dose Radiation Research Act of 2018".

SEC. 2. LOW-DOSE RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle G of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16311 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 977 the following new section:

"SEC. 977A. LOW-DOSE RADIATION RESEARCH PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a basic research program on low-dose radiation to—

"(1) enhance the scientific understanding of, and reduce uncertainties associated with, the effects of exposure to low-dose radiation; and

"(2) inform improved risk-assessment and risk-management methods with respect to such radiation.

"(b) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—In carrying out the program required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

"(1) formulate scientific goals for low-dose radiation basic research in the United States;

"(2) identify ongoing scientific challenges for understanding the long-term effects of ionizing radiation on biological systems;

"(3) develop a long-term strategic and prioritized basic research agenda to address such scientific challenges in coordination with other research efforts;

"(4) identify and, to the extent possible, quantify, potential monetary and health-related benefits to Federal agencies, the general public, industry, research communities, and other users of information produced by such research program;

"(5) leverage the collective body of knowledge from existing low-dose radiation research; and

"(6) engage with other Federal agencies, research communities, and potential users of information produced under this section, including institutions concerning radiation research, medical physics, radiology, health physics, and emergency response.

"(c) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary, in coordination with the Physical Science Subcommittee of the National Science and Technology Council, shall—

"(1) support the directives under section 106 of the American Innovation and Competitiveness Act (42 U.S.C. 6601 note);

"(2) ensure that the Office of Science of the Department of Energy consults with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institutes of Health, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Department of Homeland Security;

"(3) advise and assist the National Science and Technology Council on policies and initiatives in radiation biology, including enhancing scientific knowledge of the effects of low-dose radiation on biological systems to improve radiation risk-assessment and risk-management methods; and

"(4) identify opportunities to stimulate international cooperation relating to low-dose radiation and leverage research and knowledge from sources outside of the United States.

"(d) RESEARCH PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall transmit to the Com-

mittee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a 4-year research plan that identifies and prioritizes basic research needs relating to low-dose radiation. In developing such plan, the Secretary shall incorporate the components described in subsection (b).

"(e) DEFINITION OF LOW-DOSE RADIATION.—In this section, the term 'low-dose radiation' means a radiation dose of less than 100 millisieverts.

"(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to subject any research carried out by the Secretary for the program under this section to any limitations described in 977(e) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16317(e)).

"(g) FUNDING.—For purposes of carrying out this section, the Secretary is authorized to make available from funds provided to the Biological and Environmental Research Program—

"(1) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

"(2) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2019;

"(3) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

"(4) \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2021."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for subtitle G of title IX of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 977 the following:

"977A. Low-dose radiation research program."

SEC. 3. SPENDING LIMITATION.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and this Act and such amendments shall be carried out using amounts otherwise available for such purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4675, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4675, the Low-Dose Radiation Research Act of 2018.

H.R. 4675 requires the Department of Energy to carry out a research program on low-dose radiation within the Office of Science. This program will increase our understanding of the health effects that low doses of ionizing radiation have on biological systems. Every day, humans are exposed to low doses of radiation. It is the product of industrial activities, commercial processes, medical procedures, and naturally occurring systems.

Research has consistently shown us the adverse health effects associated with high doses of radiation, but the health risks associated with exposure to low doses of radiation are much