

This bill before us today shows congressional resolve that there be accountability and codifies three executive orders by three Presidents: President Bush, President Obama, and President Trump.

It points out that there needs to be significant progress towards holding free and fair elections or else they will not be lifted, and it does so for 7 years. We are talking about respecting fundamental freedoms of the press, expression, and assembly, as described in the December 2016 Saint Sylvestre agreement and in U.N. Security Council Resolution 2348.

It also points out that there needs to be, in the legislation, a free and fair Presidential election in accordance with the constitution of the DRC and that a democratically elected President has been sworn in and taken office.

It also supports the humanitarian and accountability efforts of civil society groups pushing back against civil strife and political repression. In particular, it acknowledges the role of the faith community and the Catholic Church, which educates and heals the Congolese people through its schools and hospitals, while upholding the need for the rule of law and respect for constitutional principles in the DRC.

Indeed, the Congolese Conference of Catholic Bishops, known as CENCO, has played a singular role in promoting restoration of democracy and respect for fundamental civil and political rights, including brokering the December 2016 Saint Sylvestre agreement.

Mr. Speaker, this is a critical time for the DRC. We have an emerging Ebola crisis in the eastern part of the country. I note that, over the weekend, our Embassy in Kinshasa was forced to close due to “credible and specific” terror threats. The Embassy will remain closed at least until tomorrow because of those threats and perhaps even beyond that date. We are hurtling towards a political inflection point within the next month, which will either mark a turn towards proper constitutional governance or a downward spiral towards growing chaos and bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank our staff members who made this bill possible, particularly Lesley Warner of my staff. We traveled to the Congo in 2016 with Chairman ROYCE and had very important meetings there, frustrating but important meetings.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this measure.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, or DRC, borders nine other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and positive or negative events there often impact the entire region. This is why stability in the DRC is a priority not

for that country's people, but for many other countries, including the United States. That is why Chairman ROYCE and I led a colod there and why so many of our other members on the Foreign Affairs Committee—Mr. SMITH and Ms. BASS—have been there and have really cared about the region.

For years, the DRC has been on the brink of crisis. More than 13 million people need humanitarian support, including 7.8 million children. Across the country, violent conflicts have intensified, including near the city of Beni, where health workers are battling a deadly Ebola outbreak.

The current government, as my colleagues mentioned before, has shown a concerning disregard for democracy and the country's constitution, with troubling restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly and disturbing reports of Congolese security forces violating the human rights of peaceful protesters.

Next month, the DRC will hold elections, as my colleagues have mentioned, that were supposed to be held back in December of 2016. It is a critical time for the United States to show that we are committed to the DRC having a peaceful political transition and moving toward accountable, democratic governance.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo Democracy and Accountability Act, this bill, asks the administration to continue providing robust humanitarian and development assistance to the people of the DRC. It also requires the President to submit a report to Congress detailing the extent to which Congolese Government officials are involved in human rights abuses against civilians and codifies previous executive orders that target the property and interests of any persons responsible for actions that threaten the stability of the DRC.

It is important that we continue leading the international community to address the many challenges in the DRC. That is why this bill asks the administration to keep the DRC on the U.N. Security Council agenda and work to ensure the U.N. peacekeeping mission there has sufficient means to operate effectively.

After decades of conflict and instability, the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo deserve a peaceful democratic transition. By passing this bill today, we show that the House is committed to supporting that process.

Mr. Speaker, it is in the national security interest of the United States to support a peaceful political transition and accountable governance in the DRC. With elections scheduled for next month, this bill comes at a critical time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from

New York for his comments and for his strong support.

Mr. Speaker, this is a true bipartisan bill. Our fingers are crossed for the people of the DRC. They deserve a free and fair election. Whoever emerges as the winner hopefully will take them on a new course.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6207, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.

IRAQ AND SYRIA GENOCIDE RELIEF AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2017

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 390) to provide emergency relief for victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Iraq and Syria, for accountability for perpetrators of these crimes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Iraq and Syria Genocide Relief and Accountability Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) *The Secretary of State declared on March 17, 2016, and on August 15, 2017, that Daesh (also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or ISIS) is responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and other atrocity crimes against religious and ethnic minority groups in Iraq and Syria, including Christians, Yazidis, and Shia, among other religious and ethnic groups.*

(2) *According to the Department of State's annual reports on international religious freedom—*

(A) the number of Christians living in Iraq has dropped from an estimated 800,000 to 1,400,000 in 2002 to fewer than 250,000 in 2017; and

(B) the number of Yazidis living in Iraq has fluctuated from 500,000 in 2013, to between 350,000 and 400,000 in 2016, and between 600,000 and 750,000 in 2017.

(3) *The annual reports on international religious freedom further suggest that—*

(A) Christian communities living in Syria, which had accounted for between 8 and 10 percent of Syria's total population in 2010, are now “considerably” smaller as a result of the civil war, and

(B) there was a population of approximately 80,000 Yezidis before the commencement of the conflict in Syria.

(4) Local communities and entities have sought to mitigate the impact of violence directed against religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and Syria, including the Chaldean Catholic Archdiocese of Erbil (Kurdistan Region of Iraq), which has used predominantly private funds to provide assistance to internally displaced Christians, Yezidis, and Muslims throughout the greater Erbil region, while significant needs and diminishing resources have made it increasingly difficult to continue these efforts.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(E) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(J) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) **FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.**—The term “foreign terrorist organization” mean an organization designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

(3) **HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RECOVERY NEEDS.**—The term “humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs”, with respect to an individual, includes water, sanitation, hygiene, food security and nutrition, shelter and housing, reconstruction, medical, education, psychosocial needs, and other assistance to address basic human needs, including stabilization assistance (as defined by the Stabilization Assistance Review in “A Framework for Maximizing the Effectiveness of U.S. Government Efforts to Stabilize Conflict-Affected Areas, 2018).

(4) **HYBRID COURT.**—The term “hybrid court” means a court with a combination of domestic and international lawyers, judges, and personnel.

(5) **INTERNATIONALIZED DOMESTIC COURT.**—The term “internationalized domestic court” means a domestic court with the support of international advisers.

SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to ensure that assistance for humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals who are or were nationals and residents of Iraq or Syria, and of communities in and from those countries, is directed toward those individuals and communities with the greatest need, including those individuals from communities of religious and ethnic minorities, and communities of religious and ethnic minorities, that the Secretary of State declared were targeted for genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, and have been identified as being at risk of persecution, forced migration, genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes.

SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY IN IRAQ FOR GENOCIDE, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, AND WAR CRIMES.

(a) **ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency

for International Development are authorized to provide assistance, including financial and technical assistance, as necessary and appropriate, to support the efforts of entities, including nongovernmental organizations with expertise in international criminal investigations and law, to address genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, and their constituent crimes by ISIS in Iraq by—

(1) conducting criminal investigations;

(2) developing indigenous investigative and judicial skills, including by partnering, directly mentoring, and providing necessary equipment and infrastructure to effectively adjudicating cases consistent with due process and respect for the rule of law; and

(3) collecting and preserving evidence and the chain of evidence, including for use in prosecutions in domestic courts, hybrid courts, and internationalized domestic courts, consistent with the activities described in subsection (b).

(b) **ACTIONS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall encourage governments of foreign countries—

(1) to include information in appropriate security databases and security screening procedures of such countries to identify suspected ISIS members for whom credible evidence exists of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, and their constituent crimes, in Iraq; and

(2) to apprehend and prosecute such ISIS members for genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes, as appropriate.

(c) **CONSULTATION.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with and consider credible information from entities described in such subsection.

SEC. 6. IDENTIFICATION OF AND ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS HUMANITARIAN, STABILIZATION, AND RECOVERY NEEDS OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA.

(a) **IDENTIFICATION.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Director of National Intelligence, shall seek to identify—

(1) threats of persecution and other early-warning indicators of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes against individuals who are or were nationals and residents of Iraq or Syria, are members of religious or ethnic minority groups in such countries, and against whom the Secretary of State has determined ISIS has committed genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes;

(2) the religious and ethnic minority groups in Iraq or Syria identified pursuant to paragraph (1) that are at risk of forced migration, within or across the borders of Iraq, Syria, or a country of first asylum, and the primary reasons for such risk;

(3)(A) the humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals described in paragraphs (1) and (2), including the assistance provided by the United States and by the United Nations, respectively—

(i) to address the humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of such individuals; and

(ii) to mitigate the risks of forced migration of such individuals; and

(B) assistance provided through the Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization and Funding Facility for Expanded Stabilization; and

(4) to the extent practicable and appropriate—

(A) the entities, including faith-based entities, that are providing assistance to address the humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery needs of individuals described in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(B) the extent to which the United States is providing assistance to or through the entities referred to in subparagraph (A).

(b) **ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION.**—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with, and consider credible information from—

(1) individuals described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such subsection; and

(2) the entities described in paragraph (4)(A) of such subsection.

(c) **ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development are authorized to provide assistance, including financial and technical assistance as necessary and appropriate, to support the entities described in subsection (a)(4)(A).

SEC. 7. REPORT.

(a) **IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that includes—

(1) a detailed description of the efforts taken, and efforts proposed to be taken, to implement the provisions of this Act;

(2) an assessment of—

(A) the feasibility and advisability of prosecuting ISIS members for whom credible evidence exists of having committed genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes in Iraq, including in domestic courts in Iraq, hybrid courts, and internationalized domestic courts; and

(B) the measures needed—

(i) to ensure effective criminal investigations of such individuals; and

(ii) to effectively collect and preserve evidence, and preserve the chain of evidence, for prosecution; and

(3) recommendations for legislative remedies and administrative actions to facilitate the implementation of this Act.

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

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to provide relief for victims of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes who are members of religious and ethnic minority groups in Iraq and Syria, for accountability for perpetrators of these crimes, and for other purposes.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to urge strong support for H.R. 390, the bipartisan Iraq and Syria Genocide Relief and Accountability Act.

I want to begin by offering my special thanks to Majority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY for his strong and sustained support for the victims of genocide, for

this bill, and for the work of his amazing staff, especially Luke Murry, who has done yeoman's work on making sure that this moves forward; Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL and his chief of staff, Sharon Soderstrom, for their work; as well as our friends on the Senate side.

I especially want to thank ED ROYCE, our chairman, and Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL for their wonderful support for this bill, and for all the Members.

I want to thank ANNA ESHOO, who has been tenacious in her support for genocide-targeted communities in Iraq and Syria, and Matt McMurray, her chief of staff, who has also been a great friend to work with on this legislation.

My thanks to Mary Noonan, my chief of staff; Piero Tozzi, my staff director for the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee; Nathaniel Hurd at the U.S. Helsinki Commission, who has been lead staffer on the bill; David Trimble, senior fellow at the Religious Freedom Institute; and so many others who have been a part of this effort to get this across the finish line.

Mr. Speaker, in September of 2013, I chaired my first of 10 congressional hearings focused in whole or in part on Christians, Yazidis, and other religious and ethnic minorities targeted by ISIS for genocide and other atrocity crimes, frustrated and deeply disappointed that the previous administration was failing to direct aid to these survivors and to support criminal investigations into the perpetrators. Three years later, on September 8, 2016, I introduced H.R. 5961.

It was clear then, as it is now, that local overstretched, underfunded groups on the ground were being forced to fill a huge gap, like the Chaldean Catholic Archdiocese of Erbil in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, supported by the Knights of Columbus under the extraordinary leadership of Carl Anderson and by Aid to the Church in Need. To date, the Knights of Columbus has contributed \$20 million and Aid to the Church in Need has contributed more than \$60 million to the response for these people who are the survivors of genocide. Without this support from private charities, Mr. Speaker, many people, especially children, would have died or have been afflicted with serious disease or disability.

Where was the United States? Nowhere to be found.

Just before Christmas of 2016, I led a delegation to Erbil at the invitation of the Chaldean Archbishop of Erbil, Bashar Warda, who was heroically leading the effort to sustain more than 70,000 Christians who had fled ISIS, as well as some Yazidis and Muslims.

There I met with genocide survivors, almost all of whom told me that they had family members who were murdered, tortured, beaten, and raped by ISIS. Their stories were tragic beyond words and heartbreaking beyond words, but members of my delegation and I were in awe of their deep and abiding

faith in God, their resiliency, and their courage. They simply would not quit. They would move on and try to live a life and try to thrive.

We visited a camp of 6,000 internally displaced persons, managed by the archdiocese, that the U.S. Government had not even visited until just before our trip in 2016, even though it was only 10 minutes away from the consulate. I was told I shouldn't go because it was too dangerous. I asked, "Was there a specific threat?" and there wasn't.

When we got there, we were met by about 250 to 300 children, all about fourth or fifth graders or thereabouts, singing Christmas carols, and I felt, "Boy, that is a real threatening situation." It was foolish in the extreme.

They needed our help. They were not getting enough food. They were not getting enough medicine, and their shelter was very meager, to say the least.

On January 10, 2017, I introduced H.R. 390, a stronger version of the previous bill. The House unanimously passed it—again, totally bipartisan—on June 6. On October 11, the Senate passed it with a slightly amended version, which is why it is here before the House today for reconsideration.

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H.R. 390 authorizes the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Secretary of State to direct humanitarian, stabilization, and recovery assistance to these communities to enable them to survive and someday thrive in Iraq and Syria.

It also authorizes the Secretary and the Administrator to fund entities conducting criminal investigations into ISIS perpetrators who committed atrocity crimes in Iraq. The evidence these entities collect and preserve will be used to apprehend, prosecute, and convict perpetrators in a range of court settings.

We have learned from the courts in Rwanda, in Sierra Leone, as well as the court in Yugoslavia, you have to capture this information. You have to get the testimonies from survivors and eyewitnesses to effectuate effective prosecutions.

The surviving religious and ethnic communities have begun to receive some targeted aid from the United States under the leadership of Vice President PENCE, USAID Administrator Green, and Secretary Pompeo. The governments of Hungary and Poland, as well, have stepped up to provide assistance to those in need.

However, we have to move quickly on this bill and on implementation on this. As Archbishop Warda, the head of Chaldean Catholic Church there, told me today: "Christians in Iraq are still at the brink of extinction. H.R. 390 is vital to our survival. If it becomes law, implementation must be full and fast. Otherwise, the help it provides will be too late for us."

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this measure. A huge amount of work has gone into this bill. I especially thank Representative SMITH of New Jersey, who has been a tireless advocate on behalf of victims of genocide. He always has been, and he always will be.

His efforts have helped to ensure that religious minorities still have a place in Iraq and Syria, that their presence remains part of the fabric of the Middle East.

ISIS sought to eliminate religious minorities. That is why Congress fought to designate the crimes against them genocide.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has heard hours upon hours of testimony from genocide victims: a Yazidi man recounting the beheading of thousands of Yazidi fighters, women who detailed gang rape and sex slavery. We heard from a number of survivors that international assistance was not moving quickly enough to get people resettled in their homes and communities of origin.

This bill would help to ease those people's suffering and bring to justice those who are responsible. It would authorize assistance for groups investigating and prosecuting crimes against humanity and war crimes. And it would require our government to identify those who are vulnerable to genocide and war crimes, to help with their recovery and stability in the future.

This bill will be an important tool in reaching our goal in Iraq and Syria, preventing the resurgence of ISIS. We cannot allow this barbaric group to take over territory or control people ever again.

In Iraq, this means addressing the root causes of conflict that motivated people to join an extremist organization like ISIS in the first place.

It also means pushing back on Iranian influence because Iran envisions an Iraq overcome by sectarian strife and intolerance.

In Syria, that means finding a political solution that does not include Assad.

Bashar al-Assad is a magnet for extremism, and he continues to employ the worst violence against his own people. Since Assad's thugs took the life of the first protester in Syria, more than half a million more Syrians have been killed, and more than 11 million people have lost their homes.

I remain convinced and concerned about what our military is doing in Syria. In the waning days of ISIS in Syria, how do we intend to justify the presence of our military? This is a slippery slope to perpetual American boots on the ground, and we have to be careful.

In addition, if my legislation, the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act, becomes law, we can provide the administration the leverage it needs to

push for a political solution to provide justice to Assad's many victims and to prevent the United States from getting further mired into another war in the Middle East.

The only solution to the crisis in Syria is a political solution, and the Caesar Act would help pave a path toward that sustainable, political solution.

I urge the other body to pass the Caesar Syria Civilian Protection Act so we can get it to the President's desk. I believe the other body would pass my bill, but for a single member of that body who is holding it up for reasons which members of both parties don't understand. I urge him to lift that hold so that this bill can become law.

Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to pass the bill before us today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the chairwoman emeritus of the Foreign Affairs Committee who currently chairs the Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to rise in support of CHRIS SMITH's bill, the Iraq and Syria Genocide Relief and Accountability Act of 2018.

I again thank Chairman ROYCE and our esteemed ranking member, ELIOT ENGEL, for their efforts in bringing this important and bipartisan bill to the floor.

This commonsense bill authorizes Federal agencies to provide assistance to entities that are working to hold accountable those responsible for genocide, for crimes against humanity, and for war crimes in Iraq and Syria.

Over the last 7 years, sadly, ISIS has explicitly targeted and murdered tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of religious and ethnic minorities, mostly Christians and Yazidis in Iraq and Syria.

We need to ensure that the proper people are being held accountable by giving the administration all of the tools that it needs to coordinate with and support the organizations that can identify and can prosecute those responsible.

In addition, Mr. SMITH's bill prioritizes emergency assistance to these religious and ethnic minority groups that are targeted by ISIS and continue to face persecution.

Syrians remain in desperate need of humanitarian assistance, of stabilization assistance. We must ensure that these religious and ethnic minorities are getting the help they desperately need.

I thank my colleague, CHRIS SMITH, such a strong human rights defender, for authoring this important bill and giving this authority to the administration. I urge all of my colleagues to give it their strong bipartisan support.

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

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me again thank Mr. SMITH and Chairman ROYCE

for their hard work and leadership. The violence and suffering that has overtaken Syria and Iraq in recent years is heartbreaking, and it is infuriating, but we cannot allow the magnitude of the problem to discourage us from trying to work toward a solution step by step.

This bill puts a focus on some of the most vulnerable groups caught up in this crisis. It will help to ease their plight, and it will help to provide them a measure of justice.

Before I close, Mr. Speaker, I again thank you, Mr. POE, for your friendship and for your hard work, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN for her friendship and her hard work.

Chairman ROYCE just stepped out, but I want to say that we always talk about the bipartisan work that we have done on the Foreign Affairs Committee. We always say that the Foreign Affairs Committee is the most bipartisan committee in Congress, and it should be. It has to be because partisanship really should stop at the water's edge. When we are talking about global interests, we have the same interests.

That is one of the wonderful things about the Foreign Affairs Committee. I don't know if I will have a chance to say this again in this Congress, so that is why I want to say it now: ED ROYCE has been a magnificent chairman and a magnificent friend. He has led this committee into bipartisanship on virtually all matters involving the global stage, and we have become a more effective committee because of his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman ROYCE for a job well done. It has been a pleasure serving with him and all the members on the committee.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will be very brief. I thank, again, ELIOT ENGEL, Chairman ROYCE, and ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, who is the former chairwoman of the committee. I thank her for her very kind remarks. She has been a leader on human rights herself all over the world, especially with regard to Iran and some of the legislation she has gotten enacted into law. I thank her for that extraordinary leadership.

Again, this is an example of us pulling together and helping a group of people, survivors of ISIS genocide, who are in desperate need of assistance. We are now past the emergency level in most cases.

When we originally introduced the bill, I named it "the emergency." We didn't get it passed fast enough, but there is so much more that remains to be done when it comes to recovery and sustainability of these precious lives that have been so wounded by ISIS through mass murder and genocide, which has been recognized by both the Obama administration and the Trump administration.

So this is an idea whose time has come, and my hope is that it will be implemented faithfully and aggressively from the moment it is signed.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by recognizing the efforts of Mr. SMITH, Chair of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health and Global Human Rights, and Ranking Member ENGEL for their strong leadership on this critical issue.

Mr. Speaker, for seven years, the world has watched the brutal dictator Assad inflict untold suffering on the Syrian people. Since the beginning of the conflict, half a million people have been killed and 13 million—largely women and children—remain in dire need of basic humanitarian assistance in Syria.

Over the course of this deadly conflict, we have seen Assad and his backers—Russia in the air, and Iran on the ground—commit atrocious war crimes, including using chemical weapons on civilians. I am sure I am not the only one who will never forget the footage shown before our Committee of a Syrian doctor trying to revive two young children, foaming at the mouth, after chlorine bombs rained down on their village; or the testimony of Caesar, a former regime police photographer, who bravely smuggled thousands of images cataloging the gruesome and methodical torture in Assad's prisons out of Syria.

But the brutal Assad regime is not the only terror the Syrian people have had to endure—his brutality paved the way for ISIS to expand in the country as well. Exploiting the chaos created by the conflict in Syria, ISIS burst onto the scene in 2014 by declaring themselves and their supposed "caliphate"—and committing obscene, horrific acts in an effort to spread their nihilistic, death-filled ideology.

Today, thanks to the service of our brave men and women in uniform, ISIS is receding. But we cannot forget the incredible evil they unleashed—while in power, they committed unfathomable violence against Christians and Yazidis in Syria and Iraq, and terrorized the Muslim communities unlucky enough to fall under their "caliphate."

Congress played a critical role in calling these atrocities by their correct name—genocide. This was a very important first step—allowing for assistance to get to minority communities desperately in need. Even now, there is still an urgent need for assistance to these vulnerable communities, which have been devastated by ISIS' efforts to wipe them out. These ancient communities, whose roots go back centuries, include Christians, Yazidis, Assyrians, Syrians, Turkomans, and many others. Their presence in Iraq and Syria is crucial to the social fabric of these nations.

H.R. 390 offers additional, immediate relief for these vulnerable communities and also directs the State Department to do more to support efforts to collect and preserve evidence of "genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes" so that someday, justice might be served.

I urge Members to support this bill and send it straight to the President so that the possibility of justice and accountability for these atrocities can give hope to those suffering today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr.

SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 390.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS QUANTIFICATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the bill (S. 140) to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to clarify the use of amounts in the WMAT Settlement Fund.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment to House amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment to House amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment to the text of the bill, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—REORGANIZATION OF TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE

Sec. 101. Initial matter.

Sec. 102. Subtitle I.

Sec. 103. Chapter 1.

Sec. 104. Chapter 3.

Sec. 105. Chapter 5.

Sec. 106. Chapter 7.

Sec. 107. Chapter 9.

Sec. 108. Chapter 11.

Sec. 109. Subtitle II.

Sec. 110. Chapter 19.

Sec. 111. Part II.

Sec. 112. Chapter 21.

Sec. 113. Chapter 23.

Sec. 114. Chapter 25.

Sec. 115. Part III.

Sec. 116. Chapter 27.

Sec. 117. Chapter 29.

Sec. 118. Subtitle III and chapter 37.

Sec. 119. Chapter 39.

Sec. 120. Chapter 41.

Sec. 121. Subtitle IV and chapter 49.

Sec. 122. Chapter 51.

Sec. 123. References.

Sec. 124. Rule of construction.

TITLE II—AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 201. Amendments to title 14, United States Code, as amended by title I of this Act.

Sec. 202. Authorizations of appropriations.

Sec. 203. Authorized levels of military strength and training.

Sec. 204. Authorization of amounts for Fast Response Cutters.

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Sec. 301. Amendments to title 14, United States Code, as amended by title I of this Act.

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Sec. 303. National Coast Guard Museum.

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Sec. 305. Coast Guard health-care professionals; licensure portability.

Sec. 306. Training; emergency response providers.

Sec. 307. Incentive contracts for Coast Guard yard and industrial establishments.

Sec. 308. Confidential investigative expenses.

Sec. 309. Regular captains; retirement.

Sec. 310. Conversion, alteration, and repair projects.

Sec. 311. Contracting for major acquisitions programs.

Sec. 312. Officer promotion zones.

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Sec. 314. Commissioned service retirement.

Sec. 315. Leave for birth or adoption of child.

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TITLE V—MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

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Sec. 508. Deadline for compliance with alternate safety compliance program.

Sec. 509. Termination of unsafe operations; technical correction.

Sec. 510. Technical corrections: Licenses, certificates of registry, and merchant mariner documents.

Sec. 511. Clarification of logbook entries.

Sec. 512. Certificates of documentation for recreational vessels.

Sec. 513. Numbering for undocumented barges.

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Sec. 515. Scientific personnel.

Sec. 516. Transparency.

TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Sec. 601. National maritime transportation advisory committees.

Sec. 602. Maritime Security Advisory Committees.

TITLE VII—FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Sec. 701. Short title.

Sec. 702. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 703. Reporting on impact of alliances on competition.

Sec. 704. Definition of certain covered services.

Sec. 705. Reports filed with the Commission.

Sec. 706. Public participation.

Sec. 707. Ocean transportation intermediaries.

Sec. 708. Common carriers.

Sec. 709. Negotiations.

Sec. 710. Injunctive relief sought by the Commission.

Sec. 711. Discussions.

Sec. 712. Transparency.

Sec. 713. Study of bankruptcy preparation and response.

Sec. 714. Agreements unaffected.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 801. Repeal of obsolete reporting requirement.

Sec. 802. Corrections to provisions enacted by Coast Guard Authorization Acts.

Sec. 803. Officer evaluation report.

Sec. 804. Extension of authority.

Sec. 805. Coast Guard ROTC program.

Sec. 806. Currency detection canine team program.

Sec. 807. Center of expertise for Great Lakes oil spill search and response.

Sec. 808. Public safety answering points and maritime search and rescue coordination.

Sec. 809. Ship shoal lighthouse transfer: repeal.

Sec. 810. Land exchange, Ayakulik Island, Alaska.

Sec. 811. Use of Tract 43.

Sec. 812. Coast Guard maritime domain awareness.

Sec. 813. Monitoring.

Sec. 814. Reimbursements for non-Federal construction costs of certain aids to navigation.

Sec. 815. Towing safety management system fees.

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Sec. 817. Fleet requirements assessment and strategy.

Sec. 818. National Security Cutter.

Sec. 819. Acquisition plan for inland waterway and river tenders and bay-class icebreakers.

Sec. 820. Great Lakes icebreaker acquisition.

Sec. 821. Polar icebreakers.

Sec. 822. Strategic assets in the Arctic.

Sec. 823. Arctic planning criteria.

Sec. 824. Vessel response plan audit.

Sec. 825. Waters deemed not navigable waters of the United States for certain purposes.

Sec. 826. Documentation of recreational vessels.

Sec. 827. Equipment requirements; exemption from throwable personal flotation devices requirement.

Sec. 828. Visual distress signals and alternative use.

Sec. 829. Radar refresher training.

Sec. 830. Commercial fishing vessel safety national communications plan.

Sec. 831. Atlantic Coast port access route study recommendations.

Sec. 832. Drawbridges.

Sec. 833. Waiver.

Sec. 834. Fire-retardant materials.

Sec. 835. Vessel waiver.

Sec. 836. Temporary limitations.

Sec. 837. Transfer of Coast Guard property in Jupiter Island, Florida, for inclusion in Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge.

Sec. 838. Emergency response.

Sec. 839. Drawbridges consultation.

TITLE IX—VESSEL INCIDENTAL DISCHARGE ACT

Sec. 901. Short title.

Sec. 902. Purposes; findings.

Sec. 903. Standards for discharges incidental to normal operation of vessels.

TITLE X—HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 1001. Reauthorization of Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998.

Sec. 1002. System for tracking and reporting all-inclusive cost of hydrographic surveys.

Sec. 1003. Homeport of certain research vessels.

TITLE I—REORGANIZATION OF TITLE 14, UNITED STATES CODE

SEC. 101. INITIAL MATTER.

Title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking the title designation, the title heading, and the table of parts at the beginning and inserting the following:

“TITLE 14—COAST GUARD

“Subtitle
“I. Establishment, Powers, Duties, and Administration 101