

legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2066, the DHS Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program Act of 2019.

I want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GALLAGHER) for introducing this legislation.

The goal of H.R. 2066 is to establish a robust rotation program for intelligence analysts across the Department of Homeland Security. As a former intelligence officer, Representative GALLAGHER certainly understands the value of robust, interagency intelligence cooperation.

This legislation addresses specific shortfalls within the Department of Homeland Security where the different component intelligence offices do not reliably coordinate and analysts from one agency are rarely detailed to another.

This bill was originally introduced last Congress and received overwhelming bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, establishing a rotation program for intelligence analysts from individual DHS component intelligence offices is essential for building a robust DHS intelligence enterprise.

I applaud Congressman GALLAGHER for his work on this issue, and I want to thank Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member MIKE ROGERS for bringing this bill to the floor.

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

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, last year, H.R. 2066 passed the House of Representatives under a suspension of the rules. Authorizing this program will help to improve the effectiveness of DHS' intelligence analysis operations for years to come. As such, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2066, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill H.R. 2066, the DHS Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program Act of 2019.

Having spent nearly a decade working on intelligence issues for the military and the Intelligence Community, I know first-hand the importance of collaboration between different intelligence offices. Understanding the mission sets and key intelligence questions of partner agencies not only makes the entire Intelligence Community better, but keeps our nation safer. We must do all we can to strengthen participation in programs that seek to encourage this type of cross pollination.

The Intelligence Rotational Assignment Program, or TRAP, was established to provide the Department's intelligence analysts with the opportunity to gain experience in the different mission areas across the DHS intelligence enterprise.

While the establishment of IRAP was an important step for improving intra-agency communication, the program has seen low levels of participation due to the fact that most DHS

intelligence offices are unaware of the program's existence, and there are no incentives for analysts to partake.

H.R. 2066 seeks to reverse this trend by authorizing IRAP within the larger "Homeland Security Rotation Program," or HSRP. Operated by the Under Secretary of Management, the HSRP encourages rotations for senior level employees throughout the Department to broaden their knowledge of various component operations.

Establishing a specific intelligence rotation program through this framework will raise the program's profile within the Department and encourage new incentives. Further, by creating a more robust and transparent rotation program, this bill encourages DHS intelligence analysts to gain the skills and competencies that elevate the Department's Intelligence Enterprise above its individual program missions while ensuring the program's existence in the future.

I want to thank Chairman Thompson and Ranking Member Rogers for bringing this bill to the Floor, and my colleagues for supporting its passage. I urge the Senate to swiftly adopt this important legislation, and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2066.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM EXTENSION ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2578) to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2578

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 "National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "September 30, 2019".

(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "September 30, 2019".

(c) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after May 31, 2019, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on May 31, 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 2578, the National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act of 2019.

Since the National Flood Insurance Programs' multiyear authorization expired on September 30, 2017, ideological differences have led Congress to pass 10 short-term extensions and even allowed the program to briefly lapse twice during government shutdowns.

Unfortunately, the National Flood Insurance Program is currently set to expire May 31. My bill, which I have co-authored with Ranking Member MCHENRY, would extend the program to September 30 because we recognize that the NFIP is critical to ensuring access to flood insurance coverage across this country. This extension will afford the ranking member and me time to complete our work on a long-term, bipartisan compromise.

Mr. Speaker, the NFIP is much more than just an insurance program. The NFIP plays an important role in disaster preparedness and resiliency by providing flood maps, setting standards for floodplain management, and investing in mitigation for our homes, businesses, and infrastructure.

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According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, everyone is at risk of flooding. That means that this is not just a coastal issue. We all have an interest in ensuring a strong National Flood Insurance Program. We need a long-term reauthorization to provide certainty to homeowners and businesses, and we also need critical reforms to the program.

First and foremost, we must do more to address unaffordable premium costs for low-income households; address the program's debt, which is unfairly burdening policyholders with millions of dollars in interest; and lower costs and fees on policyholders.

Secondly, we need to invest more heavily in mapping, floodplain management, and mitigation, which will save taxpayer dollars in the long run by helping to reduce the damage that occurs when floods hit.

Finally, Superstorm Sandy exposed numerous issues related to claims processing, including findings of outright fraud. Going forward, we must work to ensure that we have safeguards in place and mechanisms for greater accountability and oversight to ensure that claims are handled fairly and efficiently to provide relief for policyholders.

Mr. Speaker, passing H.R. 2578 is not just a stopgap measure to kick the can down the road. I have every confidence that, with this extension, Democrats and Republicans will finally break the cycle of haphazard extensions. I intend to work in a bipartisan manner with Mr. MCHENRY to provide a long-term reauthorization to restore stability and confidence in the market. Through a thoughtful, bipartisan process, Congress can provide real relief to families, communities, and businesses.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2578, a bill to enact a short-term extension of the National Flood Insurance Program. This program has over 5 million policyholders who have come to rely upon it, but it is also a flawed program that is in need of a customer-based set of reforms.

Flooding is the most common, destructive, and expensive of the natural disasters we face. I am confident in saying what worked in the Lyndon Johnson administration on disasters doesn't really work this year, in 2019.

The Financial Services Committee has held numerous hearings on this matter over the last decade, hearing from dozens and dozens of witnesses from all points of view, including consumers, local communities, and the insurance industry. The data we have accumulated from those hearings, or lack thereof, suggests that there is great need for programmatic reforms, reforms that include better data, increased transparency, better technology, and more innovation. These can be bipartisan reforms.

Moreover, the NFIP owes more than \$20 billion in debt to the American taxpayer. This is a major issue, despite the fact that last Congress \$16 billion of that debt was canceled. So it is a program in need of systemic reforms.

So what kind of National Flood Insurance Program do we want to have for Americans going forward? An insurance program that is equipped with the tools it needs to perform its insurance functions, pay claims, incentivize mitigation, and ultimately reduce our Nation's flood risk, or should the NFIP continue the current system of distributing benefits as needed, ultimately requiring annual appropriations as flood risk grows?

I hope that Members of this House will choose to support important reforms to modernize an outdated program. There are reasonable steps that we can take to reform and innovate in a bipartisan fashion. Strengthening the NFIP and giving policyholders 21st century options to match their 21st century expectations, I think, should be our outcome.

Private insurance, better technology, more mapping data, faster claims processing, and rethinking old underwriting models are just a few of the

tools readily available for modernizing the NFIP.

At the same time, we must also consider how we can use risk sharing to offload some of the NFIP burdens and the cost savings that come from spreading risk to others who are qualified, capable, and willing to manage it off the backs of the taxpayers and more broadly distributed to those who are willing to take that risk.

Building a more resilient and cost-effective NFIP are goals that will benefit all consumers and the American people, but these are long-term goals to which we can only aspire by passing this short-term extension today.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for Chairwoman WATERS' engaging and reaching out to committee Republicans to work together on this measure to give us space and time so that we can have the bipartisan reforms that I think we can come to terms on later this year. But I also want to thank Chairwoman WATERS for agreeing to sit down with me as the ranking Republican on the committee and committee Republicans, roll up our sleeves, and get to work over the next few weeks and really collaborate on a full reauthorization bill that addresses her concerns, my concerns, committee Democrat and Republican concerns, and the needs of the public. I think we can come to that conclusion.

I think we can bring a bipartisan bill to the floor, and I appreciate that Chairwoman WATERS has had that appropriate outreach to committee Republicans. That is a hopeful sign for our opportunity to legislate this Congress.

The American people deserve an effective and efficient Flood Insurance Program that they can rely on. By working together in a bipartisan way, this Congress can ensure that that continues to happen, and I am sure we can meet that expectation.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage my colleagues to support this short-term extension with the hope and the goal of our bringing a bipartisan bill back before the House that can get the wide support of this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I also commend the engagement of Chairwoman WATERS on this matter and a number of other matters where we have been able to work together in a bipartisan way. I am hopeful and it is my expectation that we will be able to work together on this matter over the coming weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand with the millions of families across the country who rely on the National Flood Insurance Program by offering H.R. 2578 here today.

My bill will provide continuity for the NFIP without which these families would be left unprotected in the face of increasing flood risk. What is more,

without the NFIP, the stability of the housing market would be put at risk.

My coauthor, Mr. MCHENRY, and I offer this bill today not as a permanent solution, but as a step towards a broader plan that will reauthorize the program for the long term and make reforms to ensure continued availability, affordability, and fairness in flood insurance.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased for the coming together of Mr. MCHENRY and myself to present a bipartisan bill on behalf of all of our citizens. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2578, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2578.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KLEPTOCRACY ASSET RECOVERY REWARDS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 389) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay rewards under an asset recovery rewards program to help identify and recover stolen assets linked to foreign government corruption and the proceeds of such corruption hidden behind complex financial structures in the United States and abroad, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 389

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

The Act may be cited as the "Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), a World Bank and United Nations anti-money-laundering effort, estimates that between \$20 billion to \$40 billion has been lost to developing countries annually through corruption.

(2) In 2014, more than \$480 million in corruption proceeds hidden in bank accounts around the world by former Nigerian dictator Sani Abacha and his co-conspirators was forfeited through efforts by the Department of Justice.

(3) In 2010, the Department of Justice established the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Initiative, to work in partnership with Federal law enforcement agencies to forfeit the proceeds of foreign official corruption and, where appropriate, return those proceeds to benefit the people harmed by these acts of corruption and abuse of office.

(4) Of the \$20 billion to \$40 billion lost by developing countries annually through corruption, only about \$5 billion has been repatriated in the last 15 years.

(5) Governments weakened by corruption and loss of assets due to corruption have