

other democratic values, has been crucial for promoting international peace and security, prosperity, rule of law, and freedom in the region and beyond.

Here at home, we owe much of our success to the contributions of the millions of Koreans and Korean Americans living in the United States. Diversity has always been a source of America's strength, and the Korean-American community is an excellent example of that.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this important resolution. I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 809, expressing the importance of the alliance between the U.S. and the Republic of Korea.

South Korea continues to be one of our most important strategic and economic partners in the Indo-Pacific region. While our alliance focuses heavily on our shared concern of a nuclearized North Korea, our two nations also cooperate in areas such as democracy, global health, and counterterrorism.

Together, we have made it a priority to support and uphold rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific region and protect the democratic values and freedoms that both of our people hold so dearly. As bad actors in the region continue their aggressive campaign against democracy and stability, it is critical that we reiterate the importance of our relationship with nations like South Korea.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from my home State of New York (Mr. SUOZZI), the author of this important resolution.

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend, Chairman ENGEL.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 809, which, as the chairman mentioned, I authored. This resolution expresses the importance of our country's alliance with the Republic of Korea.

Affirmation of this alliance during this time of transition to a new administration and a new Congress is being closely watched throughout the Indo-Pacific region, and it is encouraging to note that support for this resolution is bipartisan and was passed unanimously by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A little over 100 years ago, the Republic of Korea declared itself sovereign and formed a provisional government. Today, it is one of the most vibrant, prosperous, and free societies in the world.

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The United States and South Korea have a special diplomatic, economic, and security relationship, strengthened

by shared strategic interests and a commitment cemented by democratic values.

Our alliance is central to advancing democracy, free markets, human rights, the rule of law, peace and security, and crushing COVID-19, not only in the Indo-Pacific region, but throughout the world.

But this alliance is not limited to international cooperation. Korean Americans contribute so much to the fabric of our American communities, including the communities in my district in New York. Nearly 2 million Korean Americans live across our country, and I know from my personal experience that Korean Americans enrich all aspects of our society.

I am proud to lead this resolution through the House of Representatives today and call on my colleagues to continue to strengthen diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the U.S. and our vital ally, South Korea.

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

Mr. Speaker, for decades, our alliance with the Republic of Korea has served as a testament to the power of freedom and democracy. Our relationship is built upon strong ties and shared values, and more than 1.7 million Korean Americans call the United States home.

I look forward to many more years of close cooperation between our two nations as our alliance evolves and strengthens.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank Mr. SUOZZI for authoring this measure. I know he has had a deep interest in this for many, many years. I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 809, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUTBREAK OF KOREAN WAR

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1012) recognizing the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and the transformation of the United States-Korea alliance into a mutually beneficial, global partnership, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1012

Whereas the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 83 on June 27,

1950, recommending "Members of the United Nations furnish assistance to the Republic of Korea" and Resolution 84 on July 7, 1950, recommending members make military forces and other assistance available "to a unified command under the United States of America";

Whereas, on July 27, 1953, an Armistice Agreement was signed by United States Army Lieutenant General William Harrison, Jr., representing the United Nations Command with the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteer Army to "ensure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved";

Whereas the Armistice Agreement remains in force today and that by its terms has neither formally ended the Korean war nor constituted a permanent settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas, on October 1, 1953, the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea (5 UST 2368) was signed in Washington with ratification advised by the Senate on January 26, 1954, and the shared commitment to recognize an armed attack on either of the Parties as dangerous to each's own peace and security and to "act to meet the common danger in accordance with [each's] constitutional processes" and remains in force today;

Whereas during the Korean war, 1,789,000 United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines served in theater, 36,574 paid the ultimate sacrifice with their lives in defense of freedom in the Republic of Korea, and over 7,500 United States servicemembers remain classified by the Department of Defense as missing in action;

Whereas, on October 7, 2016, H.R. 1475, entitled the "Korean War Veterans Memorial Wall of Remembrance Act", was introduced in Congress by Representative Sam Johnson of Texas and became Public Law 114-230;

Whereas according to House Report 114-433 to accompany H.R. 1475, H.R. 1475 authorizes a Wall of Remembrance to be added to the Korean War Veterans Memorial with the names of those that died in theater, are listed as missing, or prisoners of war, and would also list the number of members of the Korean Augmentation to the United States Army (KATUSA) who were killed in action, wounded in action, prisoners of war, or are listed as missing in action;

Whereas the ongoing conflict separated countless Korean families from one another, and an estimated 3,000 elderly South Koreans die every year without reuniting with their loved ones;

Whereas in the 70 years since the outbreak of the Korean conflict, the United States-Republic of Korea alliance has transformed itself from a security relationship into a comprehensive global partnership;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is considered one of the greatest success stories in the post-World War II era and constitutes a lynchpin of United States foreign policy in Northeast Asia;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have stood shoulder to shoulder in all major military conflicts the United States has faced since the Korean war while maintaining peace on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas this partnership has contributed to regional and global prosperity through the shared values of democracy, free market economy, human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas it is in the national interest of the United States to maintain its forward deployed presence in the Republic of Korea through United States Forces Korea (USFK), a premier Joint Force that is "well led, disciplined, trained and ready to Fight Tonight and win";

Whereas the 70-year transformation of the United States-Korea alliance into a mutually beneficial partnership has recently led to important coordination and cooperation in confronting global pandemics including H1N1 in 2009, and COVID-19 in 2020;

Whereas the Republic of Korea has made significant contributions to the global community in combating and containing COVID-19, including the manufacture and export of Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test kits to the United States Government and various States;

Whereas, on May 8, 2020, the Republic of Korea donated 500,000 masks to be distributed to Korean war veterans throughout the United States, including the Navajo Nation, in a gesture of gratitude and in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war; and

Whereas, on May 10, 2020, the Republic of Korea donated 2,000,000 masks to the United States to help fill shortages in hospitals most impacted by COVID-19: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) underscores the continuing and crucial role of the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea in ensuring peace and stability in Asia and the world, including by providing security from the threat posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its repeated provocations;

(2) reaffirms the importance of close cooperation between the United States and the Republic of Korea in the Indo-Pacific, including on issues ranging from infrastructure and development financing to promoting good governance;

(3) encourages the continued close and continuing ties between the people and governments of the two nations, as well as the contributions the near two million Korean-Americans have made to both societies;

(4) commits to continuing and expanding United States-Republic of Korea medical and scientific and research collaboration, particularly since cooperation between the two countries has saved countless lives during the COVID-19 pandemic;

(5) urges both countries to prioritize ongoing Special Measures Agreement negotiations and to reach mutually agreeable terms; and

(6) recommitments the United States to ensuring the relationship between the United States and Republic of Korea continues to grow and thrive into the foreseeable future.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include in the RECORD extraneous material on H. Res. 1012, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. BERA for authoring this resolution recognizing the historic alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

In the 70 years since the outbreak of the Korean War, the U.S.-Korea alliance has grown to become an indispensable partnership for defending and promoting peace, prosperity, and stability in the Indo-Pacific and beyond.

With a shared commitment to human rights and democratic values, our two countries have worked hand in hand as partners on so much of the challenges facing us today: Security, trade, global health, and more.

When the United States faced crippling shortages in essential protective gear during this pandemic, South Korea stepped up to help us in our time of need.

In times of crisis, it is all the more important that we work closely with our allies and friends. Our security posture in the Korean Peninsula isn't just beneficial to the Republic of Korea, it is a benefit for American security as well.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this good measure recognizing our alliance with the Republic of Korea, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1012, recognizing the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and the transformation of the U.S.-Korea alliance into a mutual beneficial, global partnership.

Since that momentous day, our two nations have worked together to promote and protect democracy and freedom in the Indo-Pacific region and around the world.

American and South Koreans alike understand the importance of defending democracy against malign actors who seek to undermine it at every turn.

I would like to thank the 5.8 million U.S. servicemembers who served during the Korean War, including 36,574 who paid the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of the Republic of Korea.

The fight to protect freedom and democracy will continue for years to come, but we are fortunate to have partners like the Republic of Korea by our side.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. BERA), the author of this important resolution, the chair of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation.

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support of my resolution, H. Res. 1012, which recognizes the transformation of the U.S.-South Korea relationship into a strong and enduring partnership that benefits the entire world.

As the proud co-chair of the Korea Caucus and the co-chair of the Congressional Study Group on Korea, I know how important this relationship is to our two countries.

This spring, I introduced this resolution because I wanted to acknowledge and highlight the shared history and ties between our nations.

It was over 70 years ago that the United States rushed to the aid of the Republic of Korea after they were attacked by its neighbor to the north.

The United States, leading the multinational coalition of the United Nations Command, successfully defended the Republic of Korea.

But the war devastated South Korea. Forty years ago, South Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world. Today, they are one of the most advanced. It is a miracle, and it is hard work.

The Republic of Korea became a democracy in the late 1980s. Today, it is one of the most widely respected countries in Asia and the world. It has been incredibly successful against the COVID-19 pandemic and has helped the United States in our own battle against it.

President-elect Biden has recognized the value of our relationship with Korea, and his call to President Moon Jae-in was one of the first calls to a foreign leader.

Our ties with the Republic of Korea are enduring. They are based on our shared people-to-people values, our vibrant Korean-American community, American expatriates in South Korea, and our economic ties.

We have shared values and respect for democracy and human rights. We will work together to confront the challenges of this pandemic, as well as other challenges, like climate change.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who support and sustain this alliance, as well as Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL and their staff, like Theresa Lou, who helped bring this resolution to the floor.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for those who fought to defend freedom during the Korean War. Because of their sacrifice, South Koreans can live freely and without fear of oppression.

Through new and unforeseen challenges, the U.S.-ROK alliance continues to strengthen and evolve, and we look forward to close cooperation and friendship in years to come.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that, as one of the few Members of Congress who has been to North Korea twice, I think that when you do that, you see the profound difference between North Korea and South Korea. That is why it is so important that the United States continue strongly its alliance with the Republic of Korea, a vital partnership that has grown stronger and stronger

over the past 70 years, and I am sure will continue for many more to come.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1012, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Resolution Recognizing the historic transformation of the United States-Republic of Korea alliance since the Korean War into a mutually beneficial, global partnership."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIBYA STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4644) to clarify United States policy toward Libya, advance a diplomatic solution to the conflict in Libya, and support the people of Libya, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4644

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Libya Stabilization Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings; statement of policy.

TITLE I—IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO STABILITY IN LIBYA

- Sec. 101. Report on activities of certain foreign governments and actors in Libya.
- Sec. 102. Report of Russian activities and objectives in Libya.
- Sec. 103. Determination of sanctionable activities of the Libyan National Army with respect to Syria.

TITLE II—ACTIONS TO ADDRESS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN LIBYA

- Sec. 201. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons leading, directing, or supporting certain foreign government involvement in Libya.
- Sec. 202. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons threatening the peace or stability of Libya.
- Sec. 203. Sanctions with respect to foreign persons who are responsible for or complicit in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed in Libya.
- Sec. 204. Sanctions described.
- Sec. 205. Waiver.
- Sec. 206. Implementation and regulatory authority.
- Sec. 207. Exception relating to importation of goods.
- Sec. 208. Definitions.
- Sec. 209. Suspension of sanctions.
- Sec. 210. Sunset.

TITLE III—ASSISTANCE FOR LIBYA

- Sec. 301. Humanitarian relief for the people of Libya and international refugees and migrants in Libya.
- Sec. 302. Support for democratic governance, elections, and civil society.
- Sec. 303. Engaging international financial institutions to advance Libyan economic recovery and improve public sector financial management.
- Sec. 304. Recovering assets stolen from the Libyan people.

TITLE IV—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

- Sec. 401. Determination of budgetary effects.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The stability and territorial unity of Libya is critical to the security of the United States, Europe, North Africa, and the Sahel, as well as maritime routes in the southern Mediterranean Sea.

(2) United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) identifies containing instability in Libya as one of its six main lines of effort in Africa and works to support diplomatic efforts to reconstitute the Libyan State and to disrupt terrorist organizations that impede that process or threaten United States interests.

(3) According to the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Islamic State in Libya (ISIS-Libya) is "degraded". However, Secretary of Defense Mark Esper said in November 2019 that there is a continued need for lethal operations to keep ISIS-Libya in a degraded state.

(4) On April 4, 2019, Khalifa Haftar, the commander of the Libyan National Army (LNA) ordered forces loyal to him to begin a unilateral military operation to take control of Tripoli, the capital of Libya and seat of the Government of National Accord (GNA), an interim body that emerged from previous United Nations-backed negotiations which the United States Government and the United Nations Security Council have recognized since 2015.

(5) Both the LNA, the GNA, and their associated forces have failed to observe their obligations under international humanitarian law, increased the geographic scope of the conflict, ignored calls for de-escalation and a ceasefire, recruited foreign mercenaries, and intensified ground and air campaigns using heavy weapons, aircraft, and reportedly using armed drones provided by foreign powers.

(6) According to then-United Nations Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Ghassan Salamé, weapons provided by foreign powers to the warring parties in violation of the United Nations arms embargo are being sold to or captured by terrorist groups active in Libya.

(7) According to the United Nations, since the LNA offensive began in April 2019, the conflict in Libya has led to the deaths of more than 2,200 people and the displacement of more than 150,000 people.

(8) All sides of the conflict have requisitioned the houses of civilians, targeted medical facilities, and inhibited humanitarian access to food, health, and other lifesaving services, worsening humanitarian conditions.

(9) More than 2,200 refugees and migrants are detained in detention facilities in Libya with serious risks of torture, starvation, sexual abuse, and death. On July 2, 2019, an airstrike against the Tajura Detention Center killed 53 and wounded 130 people trapped in

the center. The United Nations has called for the immediate release, evacuation, and protection of refugees and migrants detained in conflict zones.

(10) The Department of State's 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report states with regard to Libya, "Trafficking victims—including men, women, and children—are highly vulnerable to extreme violence and other human rights violations in Libya by governmental and non-state armed groups, including: physical, sexual, and verbal assault; abduction for ransom; extortion; arbitrary killings; inhumane detention; and child soldiering. . . Migrants in Libya are extremely vulnerable to sex and labor trafficking [and . . .] are vulnerable to exploitation by state and non-state actors, including employers who refuse to pay laborers' wages."

(11) In November 2019, the GNA and the Government of Turkey signed a Memorandum of Understanding on maritime boundaries in the Mediterranean Sea.

(12) According to a July 2020 Department of Defense Inspector General report, the Wagner Group, a Russian private military company, has deployed as many as 2,500 mercenary forces, including some Syrian fighters, advanced equipment, and advanced capabilities to support the LNA and Russian objectives in North Africa.

(13) According to a July 2020 Department of Defense Inspector General report, "Turkey's president acknowledged that his country sent many Syrian militants to Libya to support the Government of National Accord (GNA). . . USAFRICOM estimated that 3,500 Syrian mercenaries were in Libya supporting the GNA as of the end of March. Citing press reports, USAFRICOM stated that an additional 300 Turkish-supported 'Syrian opposition' fighters arrived in Libya in early April."

(14) In January 2020, LNA-aligned forces shut down oil production in eastern Libya, which according to the United Nations threatens devastating consequences for the Libyan people and for the country's economic and financial situation.

(15) On January 19, 2020, at a peace conference in Berlin, representatives of the Governments of Algeria, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, the Republic of Congo, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as regional and multilateral organizations, agreed to refrain from interference in Libya's internal affairs, abide by the United Nations arms embargo, and advance a 55-point communique to resolve the conflict in Libya.

(16) On January 30, 2020, then-United Nations Special Representative Salamé asserted, "the warring parties have continued to receive advanced equipment, fighters, and advisors from foreign states, in violation of the UN arms embargo and pledges made by representatives of these countries in Berlin".

(17) On February 12, 2020, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "The task of bringing the Libyans back to the negotiating table has been complicated by the involvement of external actors. Libya is not the place for Russian mercenaries, or fighters from Syria, Chad, and Sudan. It is not the place for the Emiratis, Russians, or Turks to be fighting battles on the ground through intermediaries they sponsor or support with sophisticated and deadly equipment in pursuit of their own agendas."

(18) On February 13, 2020, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2510, which endorses the Conclusions of the International Conference on Libya held in Berlin, affirms the need for a lasting ceasefire, demands full compliance by all