

Act of 2020. I thank Ms. HOULAHAN for her collaboration on this important legislation.

SBA's various small business contracting programs support different types of entrepreneurs, from women and service-disabled veterans to minorities and the economically disadvantaged, by providing these businesses with special Federal contracting preferences.

Whether a business holds a specific status is critical in determining whether that company is eligible to compete for these special contract opportunities. Not only does the business have a vested interest in obtaining and maintaining its status, but the Federal Government also has an interest in making sure these special contracts are not awarded to fraudulent firms. If a company is suspected to be ineligible for a status it claims to hold, an interested party can protest the firm's status.

Currently, for Historically Underutilized Business Zone-qualified, or HUBZone-qualified, small businesses, the final arbiter of a firm's special HUBZone status is the Associate Administrator of the Office of Government Contracting and Business Development, or AA-GCBD. This differs significantly from SBA's other Federal contracting programs in which SBA's Office of Hearings and Appeals, or OHA, is the final decisionmaker of a firm's protested status.

OHA, unlike the AA-GCBD, is an independent office of the SBA. Leaving the appeal decision to the AA-GCBD raises questions of conflict of interest, whereas housing that process at OHA will ensure the decision remains separate and independent from any influence.

Furthermore, the AA-GCBD has many competing priorities and responsibilities in overseeing all the SBA's Federal contracting programs. In contrast, OHA administrative judges are primarily tasked with adjudicating similar types of appeals and, thus, are well trained and well versed in making educated decisions objectively and impartially. Thus, passage of this bill means that small businesses will have a greater chance of having a fair and knowledgeable assessment of their case.

Finally, the AA-GCBD's appeals decisions are currently made in a vacuum. There is no visibility into the reasons why a decision was reached. In contrast, all of OHA's decisions are published online and easily searchable. These opinions are critical for small businesses to obtain a greater understanding of the rules surrounding their eligibility. Therefore, shifting the responsibility to hear HUBZone appeals to OHA will provide the public with much-needed guidance and transparency.

In sum, H.R. 8229 will bring greater parity, fairness, and transparency between SBA's HUBZone program and its other Federal contracting programs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on my side, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this is good legislation. It moves the ball forward. Moving the HUBZone appeals process to the OHA places small businesses that have a complaint about the program on equal footing with other appeals processes throughout the SBA, and that is a good thing.

I want to, again, thank Mrs. RADEWAGEN for her leadership on this particular legislation and Ms. HOULAHAN from Pennsylvania as well, and the chairwoman, as always, for working in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, we all know consistent procedures in government foster a better understanding of the rules and improve overall agency effectiveness.

H.R. 8229 furthers that ideal by providing the HUBZone program with parity and uniformity with the women-owned and the service-disabled veteran-owned programs.

Furthermore, by making the Office of Hearings and Appeals the final arbiter of all protest eligibility determinations, H.R. 8229 capitalizes on everything the office has to offer: subject matter expertise, efficiency, and transparency.

I thank Mrs. RADEWAGEN and Ms. HOULAHAN for working together on this bipartisan solution.

Lastly, I would like to take a moment to thank the ranking member, Mr. CHABOT, for his outstanding service on the Small Business Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. CHABOT and I have led this committee together through four Congresses, each of us spending equal time as chair and ranking member. Throughout it all, he has been an incredible partner, working closely with me in good times and bad.

Over the course of our tenure, we have shepherded scores of bipartisan bills through the House, giving small businesses better access to capital, counseling, and Federal contracts. We have held numerous oversight hearings to make sure SBA programs were operating effectively and efficiently for small businesses, regardless of which party held the White House. In sum, we worked very well together.

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You may ask what is the secret to our success, especially during these polarizing times. And I will point to Representative CHABOT, who is as committed to public service as I am. He puts politics aside and works with Democrats and Republicans alike to solve problems.

When the pandemic struck, it hit small businesses particularly hard, and our committee was called to action. Small businesses that were once thriving were fighting for their very sur-

vival. Our committee was working day and night, trying to develop a bipartisan package in mere days that will provide economic relief to small businesses. These were trying economic times, and we needed to bring people together and act fast to rescue small businesses. It wasn't easy, but one thing was certain. I was fortunate to have Ranking Member CHABOT by my side.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the relief we have been able to deliver to our Main Street small businesses. I would also be remiss if I didn't mention Ranking Member CHABOT's excellent staff, who have worked tirelessly with us. I thank Kevin Fitzpatrick, Jan Oliver, Joe Hartz, Rob Yavor, Vivian Ling, Delia Barr, Alison Kerman, and Rachel Emmons for their commitment and dedication. They have worked hand in glove with my staff to ensure hearings went well and the pandemic relief programs were working as intended.

Mr. Speaker, I am saddened that Ranking Member CHABOT will not be returning to the committee as ranking member in the next Congress. I will certainly miss our conversations during hearings and listening to the many unique ways his name is pronounced. I thought my name was tough.

Steve, you will be sorely missed. Thank you for your leadership, dedication, and willingness to work across the aisle to make our world a little bit brighter. I wish you the very best in the next Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 8229, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8229.

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.

GANDHI-KING SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE INITIATIVE ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5517) to affirm the friendship of the governments of the United States of America and the Republic of India, and to establish a bilateral partnership for collaboration to advance development and shared values, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5517

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 "Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The peoples of the United States and India have a long history of friendship and

the interests of the peoples of the United States, India, and the world will benefit from a stronger United States-India partnership.

(2) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., were dedicated leaders fighting for social justice and social change, peace, and civil rights in their respective communities, and countries and in the world.

(3) The use of nonviolent civil disobedience is a shared tactic that has played a key role in defeating social injustice in India, the United States, and in other parts of the world.

(4) Mohandas Gandhi, who was born on October 2, 1869, was murdered on January 30, 1948, after dedicating his life to the peaceful empowerment of the people of India and to the end of British colonial rule.

(5) Martin Luther King, Jr., who was born on January 15, 1929, was murdered on April 4, 1968, after a life dedicated to peaceful movements against segregation, discrimination, racial injustice, and poverty.

(6) In February 1959, Dr. King and his wife, Coretta Scott King, traveled throughout India. By the end of his monthlong visit, Dr. King said, “I am more convinced than ever before that the method of nonviolent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for justice and human dignity.”

(7) Fifty years after Dr. King’s visit, All India Radio, the national radio station of India, discovered a taped message by Dr. King that emphasized the intellectual harmony between the messages of Dr. King and Mohandas Gandhi on nonviolent social action.

(8) On August 22, 2011, the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., National Memorial opened to the public in Washington, DC. This newest memorial on the National Mall pays tribute to Dr. King’s national and international contributions to world peace through nonviolent social change.

(9) The 116th Congress coincides with both the 150th birth anniversary of Mohandas Gandhi and the 90th birth anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

(10) Mohandas Gandhi, who employed the principle of satyagraha, or “fighting with peace”, has come to represent the moral force inspiring many civil and social rights movement around the world.

(11) Dr. King’s effective use of Gandhi’s principles was instrumental to the American civil rights movement.

(12) There is a long history of civil and social rights movements in the United States and in India. As the relationship between the United States and India evolves, a binational foundation through which the governments of each country can work together and catalyze private investment toward development objectives would provide an ongoing, productive institution and symbol of the friendship and common ideals of the respective governments and their peoples.

(13) There is a global goal of ending tuberculosis by 2030, the United States and India seek a TB-Free India by 2025, and the United States-India Gandhi-King Foundation will help address gaps across the TB value chain in prevention, detection, diagnosis, and treatment, and would catalyze market-based strategies to bridge the service gap for the “last mile”.

(14) Leaders in both countries belonging to both major political parties have prioritized the United States-India relationship and on a bipartisan basis continue to support a strengthened United States-India partnership, recognizing that it will be one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century.

SEC. 3. GANDHI-KING SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE INITIATIVE.

In order to further the shared ideals and values of Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., the Secretary of State shall establish, in cooperation with the appropriate representatives of the Government of India, a professional exchange program known as the “Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative”. The initiative should be comprised of the following:

(1) An annual educational forum for scholars from the United States and India that focuses on the social justice and human and civil rights legacies of Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., which shall—

(A) be held alternately in the United States and in India;

(B) include representatives from governments, nongovernmental organizations, civic organizations, and educational, cultural, women’s, civil, and human rights groups, including religious and ethnic minorities and marginalized communities; and

(C) focus on studying the works of Gandhi and King, and applying their philosophies of nonviolent resistance to addressing current issues, including poverty alleviation, conflict mitigation, human and civil rights challenges, refugee crises, and threats to democracy and democratic norms in countries around the world.

(2) An undergraduate, graduate, and post-graduate student exchange for students in the United States and India to—

(A) study the history and legacies of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Mohandas Gandhi;

(B) visit historic sites in India and the United States that were integral to the American civil rights movement and the Indian independence movement; and

(C) research and develop papers on the importance of peace, nonviolence, and reconciliation in current conflict regions.

SEC. 4. GANDHI-KING GLOBAL ACADEMY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The president and chief executive officer of the United States Institute of Peace shall create a professional development training initiative on conflict resolution tools based on the principles of nonviolence. Such training initiative shall be known as the Gandhi-King Global Academy and shall—

(1) target representatives from governments, nongovernmental organizations, civic organizations, and educational, cultural, women’s, civil, and human rights groups, including religious and ethnic minorities and marginalized communities in countries with ongoing political, social, ethnic, or violent conflict;

(2) include a specific focus on the success of nonviolent movements, inclusion, and representation in conflict resolution;

(3) develop a curriculum on conflict resolution tools based on the principles of nonviolence; and

(4) make the curriculum publicly available online, in person, and through a variety of media.

(b) PROHIBITION.—The United States Institute of Peace may not, in the course of any activity authorized by subsection (a), enter into any contract with an outside entity to conduct advocacy on its behalf.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES-INDIA GANDHI-KING DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in coordination with appropriate counterparts in the Government of India, is authorized to establish, on such terms and conditions as are determined necessary and notwithstanding any other provision of law, one or more legal entities to compose the United States-India Gandhi-

King Development Foundation (in this section referred to as the “Foundation”). Each such legal entity within the Foundation shall be organized under the laws of India and shall not be considered to be an agency or establishment of the United States Government and shall not have the full faith and credit of the United States.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The Foundation, through one or more entities referred to in subsection (a)—

(1) shall identify development priorities and administer and oversee competitively-awarded grants to private nongovernmental entities to address such priorities in India, including—

(A) health initiatives addressing tuberculosis (TB), water, sanitation, and health (WASH), and pollution and related health impacts (PHI);

(B) pollution, plastic waste reduction, and climate-related shocks;

(C) education; and

(D) empowerment of women;

(2) should provide credible platforms and models, including returnable capital to attract and blend public and private capital, which can then be deployed efficiently and effectively to address the priorities identified in paragraph (1).

(c) ADDITIONALITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Before an entity within the Foundation makes a grant under subsection (b)(1) to address a priority identified under such subsection, the Foundation shall ensure that private sector entities are afforded an opportunity to support the projects funded by such grants.

(2) SAFEGUARDS, POLICIES, AND GUIDELINES.—The Foundation shall develop appropriate safeguards, policies, and guidelines to ensure that grants made under subsection (b)(1) operate according to internationally recognized best practices and standards.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—No party receiving a grant made under subsection (b)(1) may receive such grant in an amount that is more than five percent of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under section 7(a)(3) to the entity in the Foundation making such grant.

(e) GOVERNING COUNCIL.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The Government of the United States and the Government of India shall convene a Governing Council to provide guidance and direction to the Foundation.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall appoint a majority of the Governing Council of the Foundation for a period of five years following the establishment of the Foundation.

(3) CHARTER.—The Governing Council of the Foundation shall adopt a charter for the operation of the Foundation, which shall include provisions to—

(A) identify development priorities or a process to identify development priorities;

(B) define criteria for application, merit review, and awarding of grants by the Foundation;

(C) establish an annual organization-wide audit by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the results of which shall be made immediately available to the Board, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the appropriate Government of India counterpart;

(D) assist in the creation of project specific timetables for each of the projects funded by a grant from the Foundation;

(E) establish an oversight role and marching audit rights for the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the appropriate Government of India counterpart; and

(F) establish an annual report on the activities of the Foundation to be made publicly available.

(f) PUBLICLY AVAILABLE PROJECT INFORMATION.—The Foundation shall maintain a user-friendly, publicly available, machine readable database with detailed project level information, as appropriate and to the extent practicable, including a description of the grants made by the Foundation under this section and project level performance metrics.

(g) DETAIL OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL TO THE FOUNDATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Whenever the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development or the Secretary of State determines it to be in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Administrator and the Secretary are authorized to detail or assign any officer or employee of the Agency or the Department, respectively, to any position in the Foundation to provide technical, scientific, or professional assistance to the Foundation or, in cooperation with the Foundation, to implementing partners of the Foundation, without reimbursement to the United States Government.

(2) STATUS.—Any United States Government officer or employee, while detailed or assigned under this subsection, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving their allowances, privileges, rights, seniority, and other benefits as such, an officer or employee of the United States Government and of the agency of the United States Government from which detailed or assigned, and shall continue to receive compensation, allowances, and benefits from program funds appropriated to that agency or made available to that agency for purposes related to the activities of the detail or assignment, in accordance with authorities related to their employment status and agency policies.

(3) SUNSET.—The authorities provided under this subsection shall terminate on the date that is five years after the establishment of the Foundation.

SEC. 6. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) INITIAL REPORTS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the Secretary of State's plan to establish the initiative authorized under section 3;

(2) the president and chief executive officer of the United States Institute of Peace shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the president and chief executive officer's plan to establish the initiative authorized under section 4; and

(3) the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the Administrator's plan to establish, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the organization authorized under section 5.

(b) PERIODIC UPDATES.—Upon the request of the committees specified in subsection (a), the Secretary of State, president and chief executive officer of the United States Institute of Peace, and Administrator of the United States Agency for International De-

velopment shall submit to such committees an update on the progress in implementing each of the initiatives or establishing the organization referred to in such subsection.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out—

(1) section 3, up to \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 to the Secretary of State

(2) section 4, up to \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 to the United States Institute of Peace;

(3) section 5, up to \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 to the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development; and

(4) section 5, up to \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2025, if the private sector in India commits amounts equal to that contributed by the United States.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FUNDS.—It is the sense of Congress that the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) should be renewable for one or more periods of not more than 5 years if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, determines that the Foundation's work is successful in addressing the priorities identified in section 5(b)(1) and that the private sector in India has committed funds to the Foundation in accordance with subsection (a)(4).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) 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 extraneous material on H.R. 5517, the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act.

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 am pleased to rise in strong support of the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act, a measure championed by our late friend and colleague, Congressman John Lewis of Georgia.

In 2009, John traveled to India to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King and Coretta Scott King's journey to explore Gandhi's teachings on the use of non-violent direct action to advance social justice. John's trip and his decades of civil rights work in public service—what he would call "good trouble"—led to the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act.

This legislation honors the long-standing friendship between the people of the United States and India and establishes an educational exchange program to advance the teachings of Mohandas Gandhi and Dr. King. It also establishes a development foundation that would allow India and the United States to work together to address pressing issues, like climate change, education, and public health.

At a time when our country is struggling to come to terms with the reality of systemic racism, I can think of no better time to advance the work of Gandhi; King; and John Lewis, our friend and colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this measure, and I hope all of my colleagues will do the same. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, after years of working with India to address certain development challenges, the United States has seen impressive results. The best results so far is that India, who was once a recipient of foreign aid, is now a donor country, but there is still a lot of work to be done.

This is especially true when it comes to fighting tuberculosis, improving water sanitation, increasing education, and empowering women. That is why I urge my colleagues to support the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act.

This bill, authored by the late Representative John Lewis, supports the establishment of a development fund that will continue our fight to improve these areas of concern. In addition, it will transition management of these programs from the United States to India. It is a public-private partnership powered by the Government of India and the private sector, and it is a true testament to how far India has come.

This bill also honors the legacy of two men that it is named for, Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., by creating a professional exchange program to study pressing global challenges, including the struggle for civil rights, the fight to end poverty, and strategies to decrease global conflicts.

Mr. Speaker, let me take a moment to honor the remarkable legacy of Representative John Lewis, who first introduced this legislation. I am proud to be here on the floor with Chairman ENGEL in support of his bill. The creation of this foundation is just another example of his dedication to improving the lives of so many people not only here in the United States, but around the world. I thank the late Representative John Lewis, and I thank my friend, Chairman ENGEL, for bringing this important bill to the floor.

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, in closing, the goal of U.S. foreign assistance should always be that countries graduate from our aid. Today, we move one step closer to this goal with the authorization of the US-India Gandhi-King Development Foundation.

This bill further affirms a strong bilateral relationship between United States and India and will strengthen

our ties to the world's largest democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud we are considering this excellent measure written by our dear friend, John Lewis. I know we all miss John dearly, but his legacy of advancing the cause of righteousness and justice lives on, and this is a good example.

John championed the Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act to further the teachings of Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Their work on civil rights and social justice should be a beacon for us all, and I am pleased we can pass a measure today to continue their invaluable work for humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and partner, Mr. McCaul. It is a pleasure once again to work with him on the committee and to work on legislation for the country and the world.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a co-sponsor and a member of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5517, the "Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act", which establishes an exchange initiative between the United States and India to study the work and legacies of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr.

First and foremost, I wish to express my gratitude and fondness for my former colleague and dear friend, John Lewis, who passed away a few months ago, for introducing and leading this vital piece of legislation.

By passing this bill today, we authorize the U.S. Department of State, in cooperation with the Indian Government, to incorporate three new programs:

the Gandhi-King Scholarly Initiative, which creates an annual educational forum for scholars from both countries that focuses on the legacies of Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr;

the Gandhi-King Global Academy, a United States Institute of Peace (USIP) program tasked with developing a professional development training initiative on conflict resolution based on the principles of nonviolence; and

the United States-India Gandhi-King Development Foundation, which establishes a foundation to address social, environmental, and health priorities in India.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Lewis was a giant among us mere mortals.

Not only was he the conscience of the Congress, widely beloved and revered on both sides of the aisle, but he was also one of the Original Big Six, a pillar of the Civil Rights Movement, and a lifelong warrior for a more just, equitable, and better America.

Like Gandhi and Dr. King, Congressman Lewis shaped the world through his actions of nonviolence, and it is in his honor that we gather here today to vote on a bill he championed.

To quote Congressman Lewis, "Both Gandhi and King were inspired human beings who believed deeply in the power of nonviolent resistance to injustice as a tool for social change."

It is because of their courage, commitment, and vision of a more tolerant and equitable world that we are all able to enjoy and practice our most fundamental democratic freedoms.

As the world's oldest and largest democracies, the United States and India have long traditions of upholding these shared values of nonviolent revolutions championed by figures like Gandhi, King, and Lewis.

But as we have seen over the past few years, both countries have experienced significant affronts to the fundamental democratic principles, which threaten to erode the values that these men and many others have given their lives to protect.

Mr. Speaker, the "Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act" seeks to apply the philosophies of Gandhi and Dr. King to conflict resolution efforts and current policy challenges.

With this legislation, we seek to embody the best of what we saw of Gandhi, Dr. King, and Congressman Lewis in their fight for equality and justice as well as seek to preserve these values so that future generations are empowered and able to continue the fight against injustice.

Just a few months ago, the world was reminded of the power nonviolent resistance has to effect positive change in the face of grave injustices.

In the wake of George Floyd's murder, millions of people across the world and in all 50 states within the U.S. gathered together to peacefully protest against police brutality.

People of different races, socioeconomic classes, ethnicities, genders, and sexual orientations came together to demonstrate in the most democratic way possible.

Mr. Speaker, those marches, which were, without a doubt, inspired by the marches led by Gandhi and Dr. King, have resulted in a genuine dialogue about institutional racism in this country and have awakened efforts to reform the system, so that it truly benefits all people.

I am honored to be a leader on this bill, and I urge all Members to join me in voting for H.R. 5517, the "Gandhi-King Scholarly Exchange Initiative Act."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5517, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAR CRIMES REWARDS EXPANSION ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1819) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals

who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1819

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 "War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Paragraph (10) of section 36(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)) is amended by striking "defined under the statute of such tribunal;" and inserting the following: "defined under—

"(A) the statute of such country or tribunal, as the case may be; or

"(B) United States law;".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) 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 extraneous material on H.R. 1819, the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act.

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 am pleased to support the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act, and I thank Congresswoman Foxx for her hard work on this bill.

This bipartisan measure enhances the War Crimes Rewards Program, which enables the United States to pay rewards to individuals who provide information that leads to the arrest or conviction of foreign nationals who commit war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide.

This initiative has led to the capture of fugitives who committed atrocities in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. This War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act will strengthen this rewards program and ensure that it can be used to bring perpetrators to justice, whether it is in domestic courts or international tribunals.

Mr. Speaker, American foreign policy should reflect our values, including the promotion of human rights, and we must do everything possible to bring justice to victims of atrocities and hold perpetrators accountable. This legislation is an important step in that direction, and I am pleased to support it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, sadly, we live in a world where crimes against humanity still occur. We have seen two declared genocides in just the last 20 years—in Darfur in 2004, and by ISIS in 2016.