

small pieces of land within the Missouri River away from the Winnebago Tribe. Since then, the Federal Government has ignored the land and has not made any plans to develop it. The bill would make things right by returning the land that was taken by the Army Corps of Engineers and give it back to the Winnebago Tribe.

During this process, I have gotten to know many of the people of the Winnebago Tribe. I have learned about the great work and the things they do in agriculture, business, and community development.

It is wonderful to see several of them in our gallery today, and I thank them for coming.

This is so important to them and for our land. From my conversations with them, the Winnebago Tribe plans to use this land for conservation that will be open to the public, and I am excited to see their plans for how they will improve this land.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to lead this effort in the House, I encourage my colleagues to support this important bill, and I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I am prepared to close, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated, the Winnebago Tribe has been working for more than 50 years to have these approximately 1,600 acres restored to their reservation. I am hopeful that in this Congress we can finally get it done.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, want to thank Congressman FEENSTRA and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska for their hard work on this legislation. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1240, 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.

□ 1715

ENHANCING DETECTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 443) to direct the Secretary of Labor to train certain employees of Department of Labor how to effectively detect and assist law enforcement in preventing human trafficking during the course of their official duties, and for other purposes, as amended.

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

H.R. 443

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 “Enhancing Detection of Human Trafficking Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

In this Act, the term “human trafficking” means any act or practice described in paragraph (11) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

SEC. 3. TRAINING FOR DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL TO IDENTIFY HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall implement a program to provide the training and periodic continuing education described in subsection (b) to employees of the Department of Labor whom the Secretary determines should receive such training or education based on their official duties. In making such determination with respect to employees of the Wage and Hour Division, the Secretary shall consider the training and education needs of such employees operating in a State with a significant increase in oppressive child labor (as defined in section 3(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(1)).

(b) TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION DESCRIBED.—The training and continuing education provided under the program referred to in subsection (a)—

(1) may be conducted through in-class or virtual learning capabilities; and

(2) shall include—

(A) training or continuing education that—

(i) is most appropriate for the particular location or professional environment in which the employees receiving such training or continuing education perform their official duties;

(ii) covers topics determined by the Secretary of Labor to appropriately reflect current trends and best practices for such location or environment; and

(iii) includes—

(I) the provision of current information on matters related to the detection of human trafficking to the extent relevant to the official duties of such employees, and consistent with privacy laws;

(II) methods for identifying suspected victims of human trafficking and parties who may be suspected of the trafficking activity; and

(III) a clear course of action for referring potential cases of human trafficking to the Department of Justice and other appropriate authorities, in accordance with best practices for protecting the rights of victims of human trafficking, including appropriate collaboration with victim advocacy organizations, Federal agencies, and State and local officials; and

(B) an evaluation of the training or continuing education by such employees after the completion of such training or education.

SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 1 year after the Secretary of Labor first implements the program under section 3(a), and each year thereafter, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, a report on—

(1) the training and continuing education provided under the program for the preceding year, including—

(A) an evaluation (including the overall effectiveness) of such training and continuing education; and

(B) the number of individuals who have completed such training or continuing education; and

(2) the number of cases related to the detection of human trafficking, which were referred

to the Department of Justice and other appropriate authorities during the preceding year by the Department of Labor, and the processes used by the Department of Labor to accurately measure and track the response of the Department of Justice and other appropriate authorities to such cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALBERG. 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. 443.

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

There was no objection.

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

Trafficking is modern-day slavery, period.

Trafficking goes against our country's founding values of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, so it is all the more heartbreaking and frustrating to know this crime is happening in our own country.

According to the Polaris Institute, experts believe that worldwide labor trafficking—the illegal exploitation of an individual for commercial gain—is more common than sex trafficking.

This grotesque form of servitude knows no geographical limits. From the Mariana Islands to my home State of Michigan, cases of trafficking can happen anywhere to anyone. Victims of labor trafficking can be young children, teenagers, or adult men and women.

While a lot of work has been done over the years to raise awareness about this terrible crime, sadly, events over the past year have demonstrated that more measures are necessary. Statistics from the Justice Department indicate human trafficking in the United States is on the rise. This is unfortunate but not surprising, given the lawlessness at our southern border.

As one columnist put it, “The absence of border security, in conjunction with nonexistent interior enforcement, has made the U.S. a fertile breeding ground for human trafficking.”

The Biden administration's open-border policies have led to more than 450,000 unaccompanied alien children crossing the southwest border on Secretary Mayorkas' watch. Given this surge, the Department of Health and Human Services, under guidance from the administration, lowered the standards for sponsors to take these unaccompanied children. Simply put, HHS knowingly transferred these children to the possession of others who were not their parents without ensuring that the child was healthy or that the transfer was necessary.

The result? Mr. Speaker, 85,000 children can't be found. There have been reports of sponsors having 20 of these children in one home, being used for forced labor.

Mr. Speaker, this breakdown in Federal agencies' ability to keep children out of harm's way underscores the need to ensure that Federal officials are properly educated on the signs of human trafficking.

While I am sure there is more work to be done at other Federal agencies, the Committee on Education and the Workforce has jurisdiction over the Department of Labor. Specifically, Wage and Hour Division and Occupational Safety and Health Administration employees, through the course of inspecting workplace safety and labor law compliance within the United States, often have a frontline opportunity to identify patterns of forced labor. Providing these employees with the proper education on how to detect and respond to the signs of human trafficking is an important part of the larger comprehensive effort to eradicate this unthinkable crime.

Specifically, H.R. 443 would direct the Department of Labor to educate appropriate staff on how to effectively detect instances of human trafficking; ensure personnel regularly receive information on current trends and best practices; allow flexible education options, including in-class and virtual learning options; establish a clear course of action for referring suspected instances of human trafficking to law enforcement; and require a report to Congress on the implementation of the education and the processes used by the Department to measure and track its agencies' and law enforcement's responses to human trafficking.

An earlier version of this bill passed the House unanimously in 2017, and this bill passed the Education and the Workforce Committee by a vote of 42-0.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 443 so we can give folks on the front lines of identifying labor trafficking tools and the tools to stop it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 443, a bill to assist the United States Department of Labor in identifying and preventing cases of human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative WALBERG for his leadership and partnership on this issue and for introducing this legislation, of which I am an original cosponsor.

Human trafficking is a scourge that preys on the most vulnerable, subjecting more than 27 million people around the world—and thousands here in the United States—to abhorrent working and living conditions.

Eradicating all cases of human trafficking first requires an awareness of where it exists. As the Federal agency

that oversees labor laws, the Department of Labor is uniquely positioned to identify patterns of labor exploitation.

That is why Representative WALBERG and I reintroduced H.R. 443, the Enhancing Detection of Human Trafficking Act. This bipartisan, no-cost legislation directs the Department of Labor to train appropriate Department staff on how to detect human trafficking and ensure that personnel of the Department of Labor are provided with screening tools to identify and detect trafficking activities.

The bill requires the Department to report back to Congress within a year on the progress that is being made by such efforts.

Unfortunately, this horrible crime occurs in every part of our country, including in my own district in the Northern Mariana Islands. In the past, several construction companies have lured non-U.S. workers to come to the Marianas with false promises and misrepresentations about pay and conditions. They didn't come through the southern border, I will assure you of that. They came by airplane. The companies then withheld the employees' wages and confiscated their passports.

The workers were subjected to inhumane working conditions and crowded, unsanitary barracks with barely enough food and water. They were forced to work in unsafe conditions, forced to look up to the community for food and food assistance, some suffering serious injuries without access to adequate medical care. There was even a workplace fatality.

To their credit, the Department of Labor's OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Wage and Hour Division have worked to address these crimes, issuing fines and citations and recovering wages.

These grave injustices that rob people of their freedom, and sometimes their lives, are preventable. Congress can and must do more to hold human traffickers accountable. H.R. 443, the Enhancing Detection of Human Trafficking Act, is an important step toward ensuring that the Department has the tools and resources it needs to combat human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the leadership of the House, especially Chairwoman VIRGINIA FOXX and Ranking Member BOBBY SCOTT of the Education and the Workforce Committee, for moving this bill to the floor. Again, I thank my friend, Representative WALBERG, for his leadership in combating human trafficking.

One reason we should vote for this bill is because it is a good bill. Another good reason we should vote for it is because Mr. WALBERG's team got the national championship. He deserves this win here.

Last month, this bill gained overwhelming support in committee with a vote of 42-0. It passed the House unanimously in the 117th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill today

and support this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the Representative from the Northern Mariana Islands. We have worked on this a long time, and it is worthy of the time spent.

Let me close with some heart-breaking statistics to remind my colleagues of why we have done this.

The International Labor Organization estimated there were roughly 78 million victims of forced labor across the globe on any given day in 2022.

In 2021, more than 10,000 trafficking cases in the U.S. were reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

According to the Department of Homeland Security, human trafficking is second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable form of international crime.

Roughly one in six endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is likely a victim of child sex trafficking.

Clearly, more needs to be done to combat this form of modern-day slavery.

One of the biggest obstacles we face in this fight is awareness. H.R. 443 will ensure Department of Labor employees are equipped with knowledge and processes to catch traffickers and keep them from inflicting more harm and abuse on individuals.

Lastly, I thank my colleague, Representative SABLON, and his team for their strong partnership and advocacy over the years on this bill. I thank my colleague, and I certainly thank him for Go Blue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 443, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 443, the bipartisan Enhancing Detection of Human Trafficking Act, sponsored by Representatives WALBERG and SABLON.

Human trafficking is a blight upon civil society—everyone can agree, and it is an issue that remains one of the greatest challenges of our time.

According to the International Labor Organization, in 2022, an estimated 27.6 million victims are trafficked on any given day.

Roughly one in six endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is likely a victim of child sex trafficking.

These horrid crimes are committed by those who prey on the innocent and vulnerable.

We have seen stories right here at home of human trafficking operations taking place at our own southern border.

When our nation's borders are left wide open, the cartels are emboldened—and act with impunity—as they enslave innocent boys and girls.

H.R. 443 offers a viable avenue to equip Department of Labor personnel with the necessary information and tools to identify and report human trafficking cases—as well as cases of forced labor and sexual exploitation—because they investigate employment law violations.

It also requires the Department of Labor to provide an annual report to Congress regarding its own efforts to combat the scourge of human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, human trafficking must be stamped out, and this bipartisan legislation can help move us towards achieving that end.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 443.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 443, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. WALBERG. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MORAN) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 2882; and
H.R. 443.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

UDALL FOUNDATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2882) to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 350, nays 58, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 32]

YEAS—350

Adams	Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Aderholt	Espaillet	Lee (FL)
Aguilar	Estes	Lee (PA)
Alford	Evans	Leger Fernandez
Allen	Ezell	Lesko
Allred	Fallon	Letlow
Amo	Feenstra	Levin
Amodei	Ferguson	Lieu
Armstrong	Finstad	Lofgren
Auchincloss	Fischbach	Loudermilk
Babin	Fitzgerald	Lucas
Bacon	Fitzpatrick	Luetkemeyer
Baird	Fleischmann	Lynch
Balderson	Fletcher	Mace
Balint	Flood	Magaziner
Barr	Foster	Malliotakis
Barragán	Foushee	Maloy
Beatty	Fox	Mann
Bentz	Frankel, Lois	Manning
Bera	Frost	Matsui
Bergman	Fulcher	McBath
Beyer	Gallagher	McCaul
Bice	Gallego	McClain
Bilirakis	Garamendi	McClellan
Bishop (GA)	Garbarino	McCollum
Blumenauer	Garcia (IL)	McGarvey
Blunt Rochester	Garcia (TX)	McGovern
Bonamici	Garcia, Robert	McHenry
Bost	Jimenez	Meeks
Bowman	Golden (ME)	Menendez
Boyle (PA)	Goldman (NY)	Meng
Brown	Gomez	Meuser
Brownley	Gonzales, Tony	Mfume
Buchanan	Gonzalez,	Miller (OH)
Bucshon	Vicente	Miller (WV)
Budzinski	Gottheimer	Miller-Meeks
Burgess	Granger	Moolenaar
Bush	Graves (LA)	Moore (UT)
Calvert	Graves (MO)	Moore (WI)
Cammack	Greene (GA)	Moran
Caraveo	Griffith	Morelle
Carbajal	Grijalva	Moskowitz
Cárdenas	Guest	Moulton
Carey	Guthrie	Mrvan
Carl	Hageman	Mullin
Carson	Harder (CA)	Murphy
Carter (GA)	Hayes	Napolitano
Carter (LA)	Hill	Neal
Carter (TX)	Himes	Neguse
Cartwright	Hinson	Newhouse
Casar	Horsford	Nickel
Case	Houlahan	Norcross
Casten	Hoyer	Obermole
Castor (FL)	Hoyle (OR)	Ocasio-Cortez
Castro (TX)	Hudson	Omar
Chavez-DeRemer	Huffman	Owens
Cherfilus-	Huizenga	Pallone
McCormick	Issa	Panetta
Chu	Ivey	Pappas
Ciscomani	Jackson (IL)	Pascrell
Clark (MA)	Jackson (NC)	Payne
Clarke (NY)	Jackson Lee	Pelosi
Cleaver	Jacobs	Peltola
Clyburn	James	Pence
Cohen	Jayapal	Perez
Cole	Jeffries	Peters
Comer	Johnson (GA)	Pettersen
Connolly	Johnson (SD)	Pfluger
Correa	Jordan	Pocan
Courtney	Joyce (OH)	Porter
Craig	Kamlager-Dove	Pressley
Crawford	Kaptur	Quigley
Crenshaw	Kean (NJ)	Ramirez
Crockett	Keating	Raskin
Crow	Kelly (IL)	Reschenthaler
Cuellar	Kelly (MS)	Rodgers (WA)
D'Esposito	Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (AL)
Davids (KS)	Khanna	Ross
Davis (IL)	Kiggans (VA)	Rouzer
Davis (NC)	Kildee	Ruiz
De La Cruz	Kiley	Ruppersberger
Dean (PA)	Kilmer	Rutherford
DeGette	Kim (CA)	Ryan
DeLauro	Krishnamoorthi	Salazar
DelBene	Kuster	Salinas
Deluzio	Kustoff	Sánchez
DeSaulnier	LaHood	Sarbanes
Diaz-Balart	LaLota	Scanlon
Dingell	Lamborn	Schakowsky
Doggett	Landsman	Schiff
Duarte	Langworthy	Schneider
Dunn (FL)	Larsen (WA)	Scholten
Edwards	Larson (CT)	Schrier
Ellzey	Latta	Schweikert
Emmer	LaTurner	Scott (VA)
Escobar	Lawler	Scott, Austin

Scott, David
Sessions
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland

Strong
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thannedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey

Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—58

Arrington
Banks
Bean (FL)
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brehnen
Buck
Burchett
Burlison
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Collins
Crane
Davidson
DesJarlais
Duncan
Franklin, Scott
Fry
Gaetz

Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Houchin
Hunt
Jackson (TX)
Joyce (PA)
LaMalfa
Luna
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McCormick
Miller (IL)

Mills
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Ogles
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Self
Spartz
Steube
Tenney
Timmons
Van Dуйne
Waltz

NOT VOTING—22

Biggs
Costa
Curtis
Donalds
Garcia, Mike
Green, Al (TX)
Kim (NJ)
Lee (NV)

Luttrell
Molinaro
Mooney
Nadler
Nunn (IA)
Phillips
Pingree
Rogers (KY)

□ 1856

Messrs. BURLISON, JOYCE of Pennsylvania, GOODEN of Texas, DESJARLAIS, DUNCAN, SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, JACKSON of Texas, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Messrs. HIGGINS of Louisiana, MCCORMICK, and WALTZ changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mses. TLAIB, GARCIA of Texas, and MALOY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENHANCING DETECTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 443) to direct the Secretary of Labor to train certain employees of Department of Labor how to effectively detect and assist law enforcement in preventing human trafficking during the course of their official duties, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.