

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2023

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5856) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5856

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 “Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

Sec. 101. Modifications to grants to assist in the recognition of trafficking.

Sec. 102. Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Sec. 201. Modifications to program to end modern slavery grants.

Sec. 202. Amendments to tier standards.

Sec. 203. Expanding prevention efforts at the United States Agency for International Development.

Sec. 204. Counter-trafficking in persons efforts in development cooperation and assistance policy.

Sec. 205. Clarification of nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance.

Sec. 206. Trafficking for the purposes of organ harvesting.

Sec. 207. Elimination of duplicative reporting.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 301. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.

Sec. 302. Extension of authorizations under the International Megan’s Law.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Victims and Persons Vulnerable to Human Trafficking

SEC. 101. MODIFICATIONS TO GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING.—Section 106(b)(2) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(b)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING” and inserting “FREDERICK DOUGLASS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION EDUCATION GRANTS”;

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “under a program named ‘Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants’” after “may award grants”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by inserting “, linguistically accessible, and culturally responsive” after “age-appropriate”;

(3) in the heading of subparagraph (C), by inserting “FOR FREDERICK DOUGLASS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION EDUCATION GRANTS” after “PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS”;

(4) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grants under this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

“(i) give priority to local educational agencies serving a high-intensity child sex trafficking area or an area with significant child labor trafficking;

“(ii) give additional priority to local educational agencies that partner with non-profit organizations specializing in human trafficking prevention education, which partner with law enforcement and technology or social media companies, to assist in training efforts to protect children from labor trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse including grooming, materials depicting the sexual abuse of children, and human trafficking transmitted through technology; and

“(iii) consult, as appropriate, with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General, to identify the geographic areas in the United States with the highest prevalence of at-risk populations for child trafficking, including children who are members of a racial or ethnic minority, homeless youth, foster youth, youth involved in the child welfare system, and children and youth who run away from home or an out-of-home placement.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) CRITERIA FOR SELECTION.—Grantees should be selected based on their demonstrated ability to—

“(i) engage stakeholders, including survivors of human trafficking, and Federal, State, local, or Tribal partners, to develop the programs;

“(ii) train the trainers, guardians, K–12 students, teachers, and other school personnel in a linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed fashion; and

“(iii) create a scalable, repeatable program to prevent child labor trafficking and sexual exploitation and abuse including grooming, child sexual abuse materials, and trafficking transmitted through technology that—

“(I) uses evidence-based (as such term is defined in section 8101(21)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(21)(A))) best practices; and

“(II) employs appropriate technological tools and methodologies, including linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed approaches for trainers, guardians, educators, and K–12 students.

“(F) TRAIN THE TRAINERS.—For purposes of subparagraph (E), the term ‘train the trainers’ means having experienced or master trainers coach new trainers who are less experienced with a particular topic or skill, or with training overall, who can then teach the material to others, creating a broader reach, sustainability, and making efforts

cost- and time-efficient (commonly referred to as ‘training of trainers’).

“(G) DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the Secretary of the Interior to determine the appropriate demographics of the recipients or of students at risk of being trafficked or exploited, to be collected and reported with respect to grants under this paragraph, which shall include data collection of, at a minimum, students who are economically disadvantaged, members of a racial or ethnic minority, homeless youth, foster youth, youth involved in the child welfare system, and children and youth who run away from home or an out-of-home placement.

“(H) REPORT.—Not later than 540 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committees on the Judiciary and Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and make available to the public a report, including data on the following:

“(i) The total number of entities that received a Frederick Douglass Human Trafficking Prevention Education Grant over the past year.

“(ii) The total number of partnerships or consultants that included survivors, non-profit organizations specialized in human trafficking prevention education, law enforcement, and technology or social media companies.

“(iii) The total number of elementary and secondary schools that established and implemented evidence-based (as such term is defined in section 8101(21)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(21)(A))) best practices through programs developed using such grants.

“(iv) The total number and geographic distribution of trainers, guardians, students, teachers, and other school personnel trained using such grants pursuant to this paragraph.

“(v) The results of pre-training and post-training surveys to gauge trainees’ increased understanding of the scope and signs of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse; how to interact with potential victims and survivors of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse using age-appropriate and trauma-informed approach; and the manner in which to respond to potential child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse.

“(vi) The number of potential victims and survivors of child trafficking and child sexual exploitation and abuse identified and served by grantees, excluding any individually identifiable information about such children and acting in full compliance with all applicable privacy laws and regulations.

“(vii) The number of students in elementary or secondary school identified by grantees as being at risk of being trafficked or sexually exploited and abused, excluding any individually identifiable information about such children.

“(viii) The demographic characteristics of child trafficking survivors and victims, sexually exploited and abused children, and students at risk of being trafficked or sexually exploited and abused described in clauses (vi) and (vii), excluding any individually identifiable information about such children.

“(ix) Any service gaps and best practices identified by grantees.”.

SEC. 102. HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may carry out a Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program to prevent the re-exploitation of eligible individuals who have been victims of trafficking, by assisting such individuals to integrate or reintegrate into society through social services support for the attainment of life-skills, employment, and education necessary to achieve self-sufficiency.

(b) SERVICES PROVIDED.—Services offered, provided, and funded by the Program shall include (as relevant to the victim of trafficking)—

(1) enrollment and participation in—

(A) basic education, including literacy education and English as a second language education;

(B) job-related skills training;

(C) vocational and certificate programs; and

(D) programs for attaining a regular high school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

(2) life-skill training programs, including management of personal finances, self-care, and parenting classes;

(3) résumé creation and review;

(4) interview coaching and counseling;

(5) assistance with expungement of criminal records when such records are for non-violent crimes that were committed as a consequence of the eligible individual's victimization, including assistance with credit repair;

(6) assistance with enrollment in college or technical school;

(7) scholarship assistance for attending college or technical school;

(8) professional coaching or professional development classes;

(9) case management to develop an individualized plan with each victim of trafficking, based on each person's needs and goals; and

(10) assistance with obtaining victim compensation, direct victim assistance, or other funds for mental health care.

(c) SERVICE PERIOD.—Eligible individuals may receive services through the Program for a cumulative period of 5 years.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with one or more eligible organizations to carry out this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term “eligible individual” means a domestic or foreign victim of trafficking who—

(A) has attained the age of 18 years; and

(B) is eligible to receive services under section 107(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)).

(2) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATION.—The “eligible organization” may include a nongovernmental organization and means a service provider that meets the following criteria:

(A) Experience in using national or local anti-trafficking networks to serve victims of trafficking.

(B) Experience qualifying, providing, and coordinating services for victims of trafficking, as described in subsection (b), that is linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed.

(C) With respect to a service provider for victims of trafficking served by the Program who are not United States citizens, a provider that has experience in identifying and assisting foreign-born victims of trafficking, including helping them qualify for Continued Presence, T-Visas, and other Federal, State, and local services and funding.

(D) With respect to a service provider for victims of trafficking served by the Program

who are United States citizens and legal permanent residents, a provider that has experience identifying and assisting victims of trafficking, as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102), especially youth and underserved populations.

(3) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Human Trafficking Survivors Employment and Education Program established under this section.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

SEC. 201. MODIFICATIONS TO PROGRAM TO END MODERN SLAVERY GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1298 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 7114) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (g)(2), by striking “2020” and inserting “2028”.

(2) In subsection (h)(1), by striking “Not later than September 30, 2018, and September 30, 2020” and inserting “Not later than September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2028”.

(b) AWARD OF FUNDS.—All grants awarded under the authority provided by section 1298 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017, as amended by subsection (a), shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

SEC. 202. AMENDMENTS TO TIER STANDARDS.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO TIER 2 WATCH LIST.—Subsection (b)(2) of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “SPECIAL” and inserting “TIER 2”; and

(2) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) SUBMISSION OF LIST.—Not later than the date on which the determinations described in subsections (c) and (d) are submitted to the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with such subsections, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of countries that the Secretary determines require special scrutiny during the following year. The list shall be composed of countries that have been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) pursuant to the current annual report because—

“(i) the estimated number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing and the country is not taking proportional concrete actions; or

“(ii) there is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year, including increased investigations, prosecutions and convictions of trafficking crimes, increased assistance to victims, and decreasing evidence of complicity in severe forms of trafficking by government officials.”.

(b) MODIFICATION TO SPECIAL RULE FOR DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED COUNTRIES.—Subsection (b)(2)(F) of such section 110 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “the special watch list” and all that follows through “the country—” and inserting “the Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A) for more than 2 years immediately after the country consecutively—”;

(2) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “the special watch list described in subparagraph (A)(iii)” and inserting “the Tier 2 watch list described in subparagraph (A)”;

(3) in clause (ii), by inserting “in the year following such waiver under subparagraph (D)(ii)” before the period at the end.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section 110 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (2), as amended by subsection (a)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”; and

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “SPECIAL WATCH LIST” and inserting “TIER 2 WATCH LIST”; and

(ii) in clause (i), by striking “special watch list” and inserting “Tier 2 watch list”.

(2) In paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of”.

(3) In paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “each country described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)” and inserting “each country described in paragraph (2)(A)”;

(B) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking “the Special Watch List under paragraph (2)” and inserting “the Tier 2 watch list under paragraph (2)”.

SEC. 203. EXPANDING PREVENTION EFFORTS AT THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In order to increase the prevention efforts by the United States abroad, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) shall encourage incorporation of activities to counter trafficking in persons (C-TIP) into broader assistance programming. The Administrator shall—

(1) determine a reasonable definition for the term “C-TIP Incorporated Development Programs”, which shall at a minimum include any programming to address economic development, education, democracy and governance, food security, and humanitarian assistance that the Administrator determines includes a sufficient counter-trafficking in persons element incorporated in the program design or delivery;

(2) encourage that any program design or delivery that may directly serve victims of trafficking in persons is age-appropriate, linguistically accessible, culturally responsive, and survivor- and trauma-informed, and provides opportunities for anonymous and voluntary feedback from the beneficiaries receiving such services;

(3) encourage that each USAID mission incorporates a counter-trafficking in persons perspective and specific approaches into development programs, project design, and methods for program monitoring and evaluation, when addressing a range of development issues, including—

(A) economic development;

(B) education;

(C) democracy and governance;

(D) food security; and

(E) humanitarian assistance;

(4) implement robust training and disseminate tools around the incorporation of a counter-trafficking perspective and awareness in the day-to-day work of development professionals; and

(5) encourage subsequent Country Development Cooperation Strategies include a counter-trafficking in persons analytic component to guide future project design and promote the inclusion of counter-trafficking elements in project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation required for Tier 2 Watch List and Tier 3 countries (as such terms are defined for purposes of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107), as amended).

SEC. 204. COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS EFFORTS IN DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE POLICY.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(b)(4) (22 U.S.C. 2151-1(b)(4))—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) effective counter-trafficking in persons policies and programs.”; and

(2) in section 492(d)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2292a(d)(1))—

(A) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(B) by striking “that the funds” and inserting the following:—“that

“(A) the funds”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the President shall, to the greatest extent possible—

“(i) ensure that assistance made available under this section does not create or contribute to conditions that can be reasonably expected to result in an increase in trafficking in persons who are in conditions of heightened vulnerability as a result of natural and manmade disasters; and

“(ii) integrate appropriate protections into the planning and execution of activities authorized under this chapter.”.

SEC. 205. CLARIFICATION OF NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE OF WITHHELD ASSISTANCE.—Section 110(d)(1)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(d)(1)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) the United States will not provide nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance to the central government of the country, or any funding to facilitate the participation by officials or employees of such central government in educational and cultural exchange programs, before the end of the first fiscal year beginning after such government complies with the minimum standards or makes significant efforts to bring itself into compliance; and”.

(b) DEFINITION OF NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE.—Section 103(10) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(10)) is amended to read as follows:

“(10) NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance’ means United States foreign assistance, other than—

“(i) with respect to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961—

“(I) assistance for international narcotics and law enforcement under chapter 8 of part I of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.);

“(II) assistance for International Disaster Assistance under subsections (b) and (c) of section 491 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2292);

“(III) antiterrorism assistance under chapter 8 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.); and

“(IV) health programs under chapters 1 and 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.);

“(ii) assistance under the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.);

“(iii) assistance under sections 2(a) through (c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(a)–(c)) to meet refugee and migration needs;

“(iv) any form of United States foreign assistance provided through nongovernmental

organizations, international organizations, or private sector partners—

“(I) to combat human and wildlife trafficking;

“(II) to promote food security;

“(III) to respond to emergencies;

“(IV) to provide humanitarian assistance;

“(V) to address basic human needs, including for education;

“(VI) to advance global health security; or

“(VII) to promote trade;

“(v) any other form of United States foreign assistance that the President determines, by not later than October 1 of each fiscal year, is necessary to advance the security, economic, humanitarian, or global health interests of the United States without compromising the country’s steadfast commitment to combating human trafficking globally; or

“(vi) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogramming pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394-1).

“(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance’ also excludes payments to, or the participation of, government entities necessary or incidental to the implementation of a program that is otherwise consistent with section 110 of this Act.”.

SEC. 206. TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSES OF ORGAN HARVESTING.

Section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (G), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following:

“(I) information about the trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal, including cases and steps governments are undertaking to prevent, identify, and eliminate such trafficking.”.

SEC. 207. ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE REPORTING.

Sec. 106(b)(6)(C) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act, P.L. 114-26, as added by Sec. 914(e)(1) of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act, P.L. 114-125 (19 U.S.C. 4205(b)(6)(C)), is hereby repealed.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021, \$13,822,000” and inserting “for each of the fiscal years 2024 through 2028, \$17,000,000”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking “To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b),” and inserting “To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b) of this Act and sections 101 and 102 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023,”; and

(B) by striking “\$19,500,000” and all that follows, and inserting “\$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2024 through 2028, of which \$5,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated in each fiscal year for the National Human Trafficking Hotline and for cybersecurity

and public education campaigns, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, for identifying and responding as needed to cases of human trafficking.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “2018 through 2021, \$65,000,000” and inserting “2024 through 2028, \$116,400,000”;

(4) in subsection (c) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(3) PROGRAMS TO END MODERN SLAVERY.—Of the amounts authorized by paragraph (1) to be appropriated for a fiscal year, not more than \$37,500,000 may be made available to fund programs to end modern slavery.

“(4) PROGRAMS AT THE USAID.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1), \$22,000,000 is authorized to be made available each fiscal year to the United States Agency for International Development, of which \$2,000,000 is authorized to be allocated for countering trafficking in persons from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.”; and

(5) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2024 through 2028, of which \$35,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year for the Office of Victims of Crime Housing Assistance Grants for Victims of Human Trafficking”.

SEC. 302. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL MEGAN’S LAW.

Section 11 of the International Megan’s Law to Prevent Child Exploitation and Other Sexual Crimes Through Advanced Notification of Traveling Sex Offenders (34 U.S.C. 21509) is amended by striking “2018 through 2021” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, more than 20 years ago, the U.S. Congress approved and the President signed historic legislation that I authored known as the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, a comprehensive, whole-of-government initiative to combat sex and labor trafficking in the United States and around the world.

The TVPA created a bold, new domestic and international antihuman trafficking strategy and established numerous new programs to protect victims, prosecute traffickers, and to the extent possible, prevent human trafficking in the first place—what we call the three Ps.

Though it is hard to believe now, the TVPA was met with a wall of skepticism and opposition—dismissed by

many as a solution in search of a problem. For most people at that time, including some lawmakers, the term “trafficking” applied almost exclusively to drugs and weapons, not to human beings.

Reports of vulnerable persons, especially women and children, being reduced to commodities for sale were often met with surprise, incredulity, or indifference.

The bill was finally signed into law on October 28, 2000, and within a year after enactment, no one was arguing anymore that the Trafficking Victims Protection Act’s integrated 3Ps strategy—prevention, protection for victims, and prosecution of the traffickers—was flawed, unworkable, unnecessary, or counterproductive.

The TVPA included several sea change criminal code reforms, including treating as a victim—and not a perpetrator of a crime—anyone exploited by a commercial sex act who had not attained the age of 18 and anyone older where there was an element of force, fraud, or coercion.

The TVPA radically reformed the U.S. criminal code to authorize asset confiscation, as well as jail sentences of up to life imprisonment.

Thousands of human traffickers have been prosecuted and jailed pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, including—although he never came to trial—all charges brought against Jeffrey Epstein.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the number of persons prosecuted for human trafficking more than doubled from 2011 to 2021—from 729 persons to 1,672 persons, respectively.

Among its many provisions, the Act also created the President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, the U.S. State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Office, and the annual TIP Report. I encourage my colleagues to look at it and read it, at least when they are traveling, especially, or meeting with delegations from other countries. Read the TIP Report and find out where that country that you are going to visit or whose lawmakers or diplomats you are going to meet, where they stand in terms of what they are doing with regards to trafficking.

It also calls for serious and sustained efforts to eliminate human trafficking. If they don’t, and if they have a really horrific record, they get put on Tier 3 for egregious violators, and they are subject to sanctions.

□ 1815

Over the years, I have authored four additional laws, including in 2003, 2005, 2016—that was the International Megan’s Law—and in 2019, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Act. We are reauthorizing that and the underlying TVPA today.

Today, the House considers a 5-year reauthorization named after and in

honor of the great abolitionist and civil rights leader, Frederick Douglass.

Special thanks are in order to our original cosponsors, including Chairman MCCAUL; subcommittee Ranking Member SUSAN WILD; as well as KATHY MANNING, who is managing over on the Democratic side tonight; ANN WAGNER; HENRY CUELLAR; JOE WILSON; Amata Radewagen; and MICHAEL BURGESS, all original cosponsors of the bill.

A special thank you to the extraordinarily talented staffers, including Mary Vigil, to my left, who did an amazing job on this; Janice Kaguyutan; Mary Noonan; Doug Anderson; and survivors Bella Hanoukey and Robert Lung, who also provided tremendous insight.

A heartfelt thanks to the over 20 organizations that have provided insight, recommendations, and have endorsed this legislation.

Terry FitzPatrick, for example, the director of the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking, a consortium of various groups, has said on behalf of them: The U.S. has the world’s most comprehensive governmental effort to fight human trafficking, and this law is the reason why. It is the blueprint for comprehensive action at home and abroad. Updating and reauthorizing the act is essential to maintaining America’s leadership.

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops strongly endorsed the legislation and asked Congress to approve the measure “without further delay.” Bishop Mark Seitz of El Paso stated: We must unite to identify and address conditions that lead to human trafficking and promote efforts to prevent it.

A great big thank you to Kenneth Morris. This man is the great-great-great-grandson of Frederick Douglass and the great-great grandson of Booker T. Washington. He runs a group called Family Initiatives, and he has been such a great source and inspiration for this legislation.

He has said that this legislation, named after his ancestor, emphasizes education and resilience as an effective means to prevent human trafficking among children, prevent re-trafficking of survivors, and provide support and hope to survivors in their journeys toward self-empowerment.

Mr. Morris goes on to say: In the words of my great-great-great grandfather and the great American abolitionist Fred Douglass: Enslavement is a scourge on humanity. To expose it is to kill it. Slavery is one of those monsters of darkness to whom the light of truth is death. Expose slavery, he goes on to say, and it dies.

He goes on to say: This wisdom is in the form of human trafficking, which is modern-day slavery. Since 2008, he points out that they have helped and trained 60,000 adults and 500,000 children in the skills of keeping themselves safe from harm.

This legislation has provisions in it to make our young people situationally

aware, from elementary and secondary school, so that everyone knows what the traffickers do, how horrible their schemes are, their nefarious organizations, what they do with drugs, and other ways of enticing young people. The next thing you know, they are trafficked and are in modern-day slavery.

Let me also point out that the bill seeks to promote, as I said, situational awareness. It also authorizes survivors’ employment, housing, and education programs. It authorizes a program for housing. One of the things we find is that when a woman or a man—most are women—are liberated, where do they go? They need help. We do have programs in existence. This will redirect some of those funds to help them get a house, a home, so that they are less likely and less vulnerable to being re-trafficked.

It makes scalable programs through training of the trainers, in collaboration with the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. It encourages the usage of prevention efforts to include accessible, age-appropriate, and trauma-informed approaches for USAID beneficiaries and further incorporates counter-trafficking efforts across our development portfolio.

We know for a fact that it is a problem in developing countries, where sometimes even the peacekeepers engage. I had hearings and worked on it. There was another one the other day that JOHN JAMES chaired about peacekeepers, the fact that sometimes they become the ones who engage in trafficking and abuse young people.

It streamlines statutory language for the Tier 2 Watch List and reauthorizes the Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

There is also language in it about organ harvesting. Last March, we passed legislation to really combat this horrible organ harvesting debacle where, especially in China, they are killing 28-year-olds, the average age, whether it be Falun Gong or Uyghurs, to steal their hearts, lungs, and livers, especially livers. Unfortunately, it is a big business for the Chinese Communist Party, so we put language in this that will be part of the TIP report.

It also reauthorizes the International Megan’s Law. What is that? Back in 1994, a little girl who used to be in my district, Hamilton Township, New Jersey, was killed by a convicted pedophile who was out of prison and lived across the street, who buried her after horribly abusing her.

Every one of our States has a Megan’s law, and they work really well. We found that many of the convicted pedophiles get a passport and travel in child sex tourism.

I wrote a law that took 8 years to get passed. Three times it passed in the House. The Senate did not want to hear about it, but it finally got passed. That said a number of things, including before they travel, these individuals have

to register with the U.S. Government, and we inform the country of destination that they soon will be coming. If they want to say no, you can't come in, that is exactly what happens; they don't get to go to that country.

It is run by the Angel Watch Center. They do a magnificent job and I thank them. The law is working. According to Homeland Security Investigations, HSI, the U.S. Government has notified foreign governments of the planned travel of 27,679 covered sex offenders, and it has not been in effect that long. As of late January, 9,489 individuals convicted of sex crimes against children were denied entry into those nations.

We have taken the secrecy out of traveling, to some extent, and these countries are empowered to say: Look who is coming. You are not getting in to abuse our children.

We also put language in it that allows for stamping the passport to make sure that if they do lie and they get in, it is on the passport that they are a covered sex offender.

Mr. Speaker, I have much more to say, but I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, November 29, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: I write regarding H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023. Provisions of this bill fall within the Judiciary Committee's Rule X jurisdiction, and I appreciate that you consulted with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee agrees that it shall be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with the understanding that forgoing further consideration of this measure does not in any way alter the Committee's jurisdiction or waive any future jurisdictional claim over these provisions or their subject matter. We also reserve the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees in the event of a conference with the Senate involving this measure or similar legislation.

I ask that you please include this letter in your committee's report to accompany this legislation or insert this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 5856 on the House floor. I appreciate the cooperative manner in which our committees have worked on this matter, and I look forward to working collaboratively in the future on matters of shared jurisdiction. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM JORDAN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2024.

Hon. JIM JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN JORDAN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of

2023, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
WORKFORCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 5, 2023.

Hon. MICHAEL MCCAUL,
Chairman, Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: This letter is in regard to the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Education and the Workforce in matters being considered in H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 5856, the Committee on Education and the Workforce agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions, sections 101 and 102, which fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for any such request.

Finally, I respectfully request a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 5856, as amended, and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in your committee's report to accompany the legislation and/or in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA FOXX,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2024.

Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Chairwoman, Committee on Education and the
Workforce, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN FOXX: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5856, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number

of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5856. I was proud to help introduce this bipartisan bill alongside my good friend and one of the colleagues with whom I have worked closest with in Congress, Representative CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, as well as my dear friend Representative SUSAN WILD, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Congress has reauthorized this important bill several times, in 2003, 2006, 2008, 2013, and most recently in 2019. This legislation serves as a reminder that Congress has long played and will continue to play a critical role in advancing U.S. interests and global efforts to combat and eliminate human trafficking.

I thank Representative SMITH for having authored the first modern U.S. anti-trafficking bill and its subsequent reauthorizations and for his tireless work fighting to do the right thing to protect those who have been dehumanized by forced labor and sexual exploitation. We are deeply grateful for his leadership and are also proud to partner with him not only in elevating this issue but also in saving lives and protecting vulnerable people around the world, which is what this legislation has done.

Today, we build on the successes and the lessons learned over the last decades. This bill is a 5-year reauthorization of important counter-trafficking programs, and it also modernizes vital prevention, protection, and prosecution tools to eradicate this billion-dollar criminal enterprise and save countless lives from this egregious violation of human rights.

This bill saves lives, and it is a bipartisan cause. It is not about politics. This is about doing the right thing. It is about our common humanity. It is about protecting those who have been subjected to unspeakable crimes.

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act builds on the decades of efforts to combat human trafficking, modernizing prevention, protection, and prosecution tools. This 5-year reauthorization of counter-trafficking programs will be critical for U.S. efforts around the globe to eliminate the human trafficking industry.

I, again, thank my good friend, Representative CHRIS SMITH, for his lifetime of work on this issue. It has made a real difference. This reauthorization will continue to make a difference for years to come by building on the lessons learned since he introduced the

first modern anti-trafficking bill in 2000.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5856, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I thank my good friend and colleague for her efforts. We have worked together on so many human rights issues, including combating anti-Semitism and other important human rights issues and trafficking. She was a star when we had our hearings on this. I thank her for her eloquent defense of the victims, as well as trying to stop the perpetrators of these horrible crimes.

At a congressional hearing—one of the ones I was talking about just now with my good friend and colleague—that I chaired last May, a woman by the name of Gina Cavallo, an amazing, courageous woman from my home State of New Jersey, told us how she suffered unspeakable violence, including rape, beatings, coercive drug abuse, and other torture as her traffickers sold her like a commodity from one buyer to another.

This is only a part of her testimony, but it goes right to the heart of what we are talking about. She testified: “It is so critical that survivors are heard.” She said that the Frederick Douglass Act is a result of listening. We listened to her and other human trafficking victims, and much of what we have here tonight has been informed by their insights.

Gina Cavallo told us that she is a survivor of domestic violence and childhood abuse.

That experience as a child led me to a place where I felt ashamed, unloved, and rejected. It also led me to being trafficked.

Force, fraud, and coercion were all used by someone who pretended to be my friend but ultimately abducted me into being trafficked. For nearly 2 years from the age of 18, I was prostituted and sold to the highest bidder and raped over and over again.

My identity was taken, as I was given a new name. Sleep deprivation, threats of violence, pornography, drugs, and food were all used as punishment and reward, leading to my traffickers taking psychological control over me.

Does this sound like anything that a young person dreams of for their future? Being stripped and robbed of your mind and body, your humanity, your dignity, and respect?

□ 1830

She goes on to say:

I became a commodity to be used for others' gain. But I often blamed myself for my situation because I believed it was my fault.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard this. I know my good friend, Karen, has heard this, as well as other Members in this Chamber. So often the trafficking victims say: Oh, it is my fault.

It is not. They have been coerced, deceived, and drugged often into this terrible, terrible trafficking situation.

She goes on to say:

As a victim, I was taught to distrust family and friends, and, especially, law enforcement. The more they isolated me, the more fear I felt and the more control they gained, which is very intentional.

It took decades for me to identify that I was a victim. I learned through counseling and by my continuous healing journey that what happened to me wasn't my fault.

As a victim, I was left with a lifetime sentence: ruined relationships, addiction, hospital visits, suicide attempts, lack of jobs and education—and also left with shame and fear.

In her testimony, Gina said:

But what you especially can do as lawmakers is to ensure that in every aspect of your work to end trafficking that you put forward measures mandating widespread survivor-informed and trauma-informed training.

She goes on:

We need to create a safer country where people can come forward without stigma to reveal their experiences. No one should feel the double victimization of being trafficked, as well as feeling that they stay silent because of shame, fear, and not feeling safe.

Today, Gina is a brave survivor with an indomitable spirit. She works in coalitions, including the New Jersey Coalition Against Human Trafficking and others, and she speaks to many school assemblies.

Mr. Speaker, believe me, when she speaks, those students listen.

In writing the Frederick Douglass Act, we listened to her and others, and we were moved. Of course, it helped us get it right. Again, that situational training is at the core of this particular bill to educate our young people.

I say to all my colleagues that there are curricula out there, and the Frederick Douglass Foundation has curricula. Go to your schools and go to your police departments and say: Please, will you take a look at this and have a day or two or more of training so that the young people of elementary and secondary age, and it also applies to college and higher education, that they know how to defend themselves, and if they see a friend at risk to intervene quickly before the traffickers get them on drugs and hurt them and hurt them severely.

Mr. Speaker, I see we are pretty much out of time, so I urge a “yes” vote on this legislation.

“One of the most important things I tell fellow survivors is, ‘You are not alone,’” said Judge Robert Lung, former Chair of the US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. “The TVPRA is your opportunity to tell survivors, ‘You are not alone, you matter and Congress cares.’ Those may be the most life changing and important words spoken in this legislative session. May God continue to bless Congress.”

“I am proud of Congressman SMITH and his staff for drafting H.R. 5856, the *Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023*,” said Bella Hounakey, survivor leader, expert and member of US Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. “I feel very empowered and I am convinced that while I can't make a difference alone, I'm renewed and rejoice that there are organizations and politicians like Mr. SMITH who are running towards sur-

vivors, instead of away from them. H.R. 5856 would continue to give voice and space for ethical storytelling to ensure that the public is well informed and prepared to act, and that survivors deserve our undivided attention and support. H.R. 5856 would allow survivors to develop their—our narrative, one that is tailored to the unique needs and sensitivities of our community while continuing to fight trafficking in all its forms.”

“The Frederick Douglass TVPRA of 2023 is essential for maintaining and improving the US response to the heinous crime of human trafficking. As a country we mustn't slow down the critical work we're doing to punish criminals and ensure that those victimized are given access to support and justice.”—Gina Cavallo, Survivor Consultant for New Jersey Coalition Against Human Trafficking

“Human trafficking is a heinous crime that robs individuals of their dignity, freedom, and basic human rights,” said Ashlie Bryant, CEO, 3Strands Global Foundation. “The *Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2023* is a critical step in our ongoing efforts to combat modern slavery. By reauthorizing and strengthening the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000*, we reaffirm our commitment to preventing trafficking, protecting survivors, and prosecuting perpetrators. This legislation underscores the importance of comprehensive, coordinated efforts to address trafficking both domestically and internationally, reflecting our collective responsibility to uphold human dignity and ensure justice for all.”

“In 2000, Congress passed the groundbreaking *Trafficking Victims Protection Act* (TVPA)—the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking,” said Sharon Payt, Vice President of US Corporate and Government Partnerships, International Justice Mission. “In the over two decades since, the anti-trafficking movement has expanded and strengthened with continued, bipartisan leadership from Congress and the US government, including formation of the State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Reauthorizing the TVPA is an important signal to our global neighbors that the US government remains committed to ending human trafficking. IJM is grateful to Congressman CHRIS SMITH for his persistent dedication to this crucial issue.”

“The US has the world's most comprehensive governmental effort to fight human trafficking, and this law is the reason why,” said Terry FitzPatrick, Director, Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST). “It's the blueprint for comprehensive action at home and abroad. Updating and reauthorizing the act is essential to maintaining America's leadership.”

“Hope for Justice supports the TVPA because of the robust opportunities it provides trafficking survivors to reenter society in a meaningful and deserved way. As a global organization, we are particularly thrilled with the section that addresses fighting human trafficking abroad that would allow for increased opportunity for grant funding, and expansion of prevention efforts internationally. We have seen immense results from our programs globally, and this bill will help organizations like ours continue to impact survivors worldwide. This horrific criminal enterprise has left so many survivors in its wake, and it's time we give them the support they deserve to flourish as they heal.”—Sarah Butler, U.S. Program Director, Hope for Justice

“The Frederick Douglass TVPA's Employment and Education Program stands as a

proven testament to the transformative impact of second chances for trafficking survivors. With provisions for job training, education, expungement assistance, scholarships, and case management, this initiative stands to positively shape the lives, families, and communities of survivors by offering hope and opportunity after the trauma of human trafficking.”—Tasha Kennard, CEO, Thistle Farms

“Empowering our educators and equipping our youth with the tools to recognize and prevent human trafficking, exploitation, and abuse is not just a moral imperative; it’s a strategic necessity. The Frederick Douglass TVPA bill provides vital resources through grants for prevention education, enabling the frontlines of our education system to get ahead of trafficking before it ensnares another innocent life. This is why The Foundation United is dedicated to this effort and why we vehemently support this bill. Prevention is the only way to get upstream and eradicate this grave human rights violation.”—Elizabeth Fisher Good, CEO, The Foundation United

“The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act is a flagship piece of human rights legislation, and one that is critical to combat the scourge and horror of human trafficking. Every man, woman, and child is made in the image of God, and every effort to compel or coerce someone into labor or commercial sex is an abomination. The dark underbelly of this global illness must be brought into the light and exposed, so that justice can be applied. It is imperative that the United States be a part of the solution in this area, not the problem.”—Travis Weber, Vice President for Policy and Government Affairs, Family Research Council

“Congressman SMITH’s TVPA has shaped the domestic and international anti-trafficking landscape since 2000 creating empowering programs for survivors and strengthening efforts to prosecute traffickers. Since 2018 his law has been named after my ancestor, Frederick Douglass, thereby emphasizing education and resilience as effective means to prevent human trafficking among children, prevent re-trafficking of survivors, and provide support and hope to survivors in their journeys toward self-empowerment.

In the words of my great-great-great grandfather and the great American abolitionist Frederick Douglass—enslavement is a scourge on humanity that “to expose it is to kill it. Slavery is one of those monsters of darkness to whom the light of truth is death. Expose slavery, and it dies.”

This wisdom holds to today in the form of human trafficking, the modern-day slavery. Since 2008 we have provided anti-trafficking education programming and trained more than 60,000 adults and over 500,000 children teaching them to be aware of human trafficking and learn the skills to keep themselves safe from harm.

It is after all “easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.” Passage of the Smith/Wild bill will allow us and many other organizations to continue the necessary work of combatting human trafficking and honoring the lives of so many effected by it in the U.S. and abroad.”

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ELLZEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5856, 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. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5856, as amended, will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Motion to reconsider H. Res. 863; and Adoption of H. Res. 863, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 11, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

YEAS—414

Adams	Cohen	Gomez
Aderholt	Cole	Gonzales, Tony
Aguilar	Collins	Gonzalez,
Alford	Comer	Vicente
Allen	Connolly	Good (VA)
Alfred	Correa	Gooden (TX)
Amo	Costa	Gosar
Amodei	Courtney	Gottheimer
Armstrong	Craig	Granger
Arrington	Crane	Graves (LA)
Auchincloss	Crawford	Graves (MO)
Babin	Crenshaw	Green (TN)
Bacon	Crockett	Green, Al (TX)
Baird	Crow	Griffith
Balderson	Cuellar	Grijalva
Balint	Curtis	Grothman
Banks	D’Esposito	Guest
Barr	Davidson	Guthrie
Barragan	Davis (IL)	Harder (CA)
Bean (FL)	Davis (NC)	Harris
Beatty	De La Cruz	Harshbarger
Bentz	Dean (PA)	Hayes
Bera	DeGette	Hern
Bergman	DeLauro	Higgins (LA)
Beyer	DelBene	Hill
Bice	Deluzio	Himes
Biggs	Desaulnier	Hinson
Bilirakis	DesJarlais	Horsford
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Houchin
Bishop (NC)	Dingell	Houlahan
Blumenauer	Doggett	Hoyer
Blunt Rochester	Donalds	Hoyle (OR)
Boebert	Duarte	Hudson
Bonamici	Duncan	Huffman
Bost	Dunn (FL)	Huizenga
Bowman	Edwards	Hunt
Boyle (PA)	Ellzey	Issa
Brown	Emmer	Ivey
Brownley	Escobar	Jackson (IL)
Buchanan	Eshoo	Jackson (NC)
Bucshon	Espallat	Jackson (TX)
Budzinski	Estes	Jackson Lee
Burchett	Evans	Jacobs
Burgess	Ezell	James
Burlison	Fallon	Jayapal
Bush	Feenstra	Jeffries
Calvert	Ferguson	Johnson (GA)
Cammack	Finstad	Johnson (LA)
Caraveo	Fischbach	Johnson (SD)
Carbajal	Fitzgerald	Jordan
Cárdenas	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (OH)
Carey	Fleischmann	Joyce (PA)
Carl	Fletcher	Kamlager-Dove
Carson	Flood	Kaptur
Carter (GA)	Foster	Kean (NJ)
Carter (LA)	Foushee	Keating
Carter (TX)	Fox	Kelly (IL)
Cartwright	Franklin, Scott	Kelly (MS)
Casar	Frost	Kelly (PA)
Case	Fry	Khanna
Casten	Fulcher	Kiggans (VA)
Castor (FL)	Gaetz	Kildee
Castro (TX)	Gallagher	Kiley
Chavez-DeRemer	Galleo	Kilmer
Cherfilus-	Garbarino	Kim (CA)
McCormick	Garcia (IL)	Kim (NJ)
Ciscomani	Garcia (TX)	Krishnamoorthi
Clark (MA)	Garcia, Mike	Kuster
Clarke (NY)	Garcia, Robert	Kustoff
Cleaver	Gimenez	LaHood
Cline	Golden (ME)	LaLota
Cloud	Goldman (NY)	LaMalfa
Clyburn		Lamborn

Landman	Nehls	Smith (WA)
Langworthy	Newhouse	Smucker
Larsen (WA)	Nickel	Sorensen
Larson (CT)	Norcross	Soto
Latta	Nunn (IA)	Spanberger
LaTurner	Obernolte	Spartz
Lawler	Ocasio-Cortez	Stansbury
Lee (CA)	Ogles	Stanton
Lee (FL)	Omar	Stauber
Lee (NV)	Owens	Steel
Lee (PA)	Pallone	Stefanik
Leger Fernandez	Palmer	Steil
Lesko	Panetta	Steube
Letlow	Pappas	Stevens
Levin	Pascarell	Strickland
Lieu	Payne	Strong
Lofgren	Pelosi	Swalwell
Loudermilk	Peltola	Sykes
Lucas	Pence	Takano
Luetkemeyer	Perez	Tanney
Luna	Peters	Thanedar
Luttrell	Pettersen	Thompson (CA)
Lynch	Pfuger	Thompson (MS)
Mace	Phillips	Thompson (PA)
Magaziner	Pingree	Tiffany
Malliotakis	Pocan	Timmons
Maloy	Porter	Titus
Mann	Posey	Tlaib
Manning	Pressley	Tokuda
Matsui	Quigley	Tonko
McBath	Ramirez	Torres (CA)
McCaul	Raskin	Torres (NY)
McClain	Reschenthaler	Trahan
McClellan	Rodgers (WA)	Trone
McCollum	Rogers (AL)	Turner
McCormick	Rogers (KY)	Underwood
McGarvey	Rose	Valadao
McGovern	Ross	Van Drew
McHenry	Rouzer	Van Dwyne
Meeks	Ruiz	Van Orden
Menendez	Ruppersberger	Vargas
Meng	Rutherford	Vasquez
Meuser	Ryan	Veasey
Mfume	Salinas	Velázquez
Miller (IL)	Sánchez	Wagner
Miller (OH)	Sarbanes	Walberg
Miller (WV)	Scalise	Waltz
Miller-Meeks	Scanlon	Wasserman
Mills	Schakowsky	Schultz
Molinaro	Schiff	Waters
Moolenaar	Schneider	Watson Coleman
Mooney	Scholten	Weber (TX)
Moore (AL)	Schrier	Webster (FL)
Moore (UT)	Schweikert	Wenstrup
Moore (WI)	Scott (VA)	Westerman
Moran	Scott, Austin	Weston
Morelle	Scott, David	Wild
Moskowitz	Sessions	Williams (GA)
Moulton	Sewell	Williams (NY)
Mrvan	Sherman	Williams (TX)
Mullin	Sherrill	Wilson (FL)
Murphy	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Nadler	Slotkin	Wittman
Napolitano	Smith (MO)	Womack
Neal	Smith (NE)	Yakym
Neguse	Smith (NJ)	Zinke

NAYS—11

Brecheen	Hageman	Rosendale
Buck	Massie	Roy
Clyde	McClintock	Self
Greene (GA)	Norman	

NOT VOTING—6

Chu	Garamendi	Perry
Frankel, Lois	Mast	Salazar

□ 1902

Mr. ROSENDALE, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. SELF changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. BEYER changed his 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.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER ON H. RES. 863, IMPEACHING ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS, SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY, FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to reconsider on the resolution (H. Res. 863) impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors, offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote on adoption of H. Res. 863.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 211, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 42]

YEAS—216

Aderholt	Feenstra	Latta
Alford	Ferguson	LaTurner
Allen	Finstad	Lawler
Amodei	Fischbach	Lee (FL)
Armstrong	Fitzgerald	Lesko
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Letlow
Babin	Fleischmann	Loudermilk
Bacon	Flood	Lucas
Baird	Fox	Luetkemeyer
Balderson	Franklin, Scott	Luna
Banks	Fry	Luttrell
Barr	Fulcher	Mace
Bean (FL)	Gaetz	Malliotakis
Bentz	Gallagher	Maloy
Bergman	Garbarino	Mann
Bice	Garcia, Mike	Massie
Biggs	Jimenez	McCaul
Bilirakis	Gonzales, Tony	McClain
Bishop (NC)	Good (VA)	McCormick
Boebert	Gooden (TX)	McHenry
Bost	Gosar	Meuser
Brecheen	Granger	Miller (IL)
Buchanan	Graves (LA)	Miller (OH)
Buck	Graves (MO)	Miller (WV)
Bucshon	Green (TN)	Miller-Meeks
Burchett	Greene (GA)	Mills
Burgess	Griffith	Molinaro
Burlison	Grothman	Moolenaar
Calvert	Guest	Mooney
Cammack	Guthrie	Moore (AL)
Carey	Hageman	Moore (UT)
Carl	Harris	Moran
Carter (GA)	Harshbarger	Murphy
Carter (TX)	Hern	Nehls
Chavez-DeRemer	Higgins (LA)	Newhouse
Ciscomani	Hill	Norman
Cline	Hinson	Nunn (IA)
Cloud	Houchin	Obernolte
Clyde	Hudson	Ogles
Cole	Huizenga	Owens
Collins	Hunt	Palmer
Comer	Issa	Pence
Crane	Jackson (TX)	Perry
Crawford	James	Pfuger
Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Posey
Curtis	Johnson (SD)	Reschenthaler
D'Esposito	Jordan	Rodgers (WA)
Davidson	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (AL)
De La Cruz	Joyce (PA)	Rogers (KY)
DesJarlais	Kean (NJ)	Rose
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)	Rosendale
Donalds	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Duarte	Kiggans (VA)	Roy
Duncan	Kiley	Rutherford
Dunn (FL)	Kim (CA)	Scalise
Edwards	Kustoff	Schweikert
Ellzey	LaHood	Scott, Austin
Emmer	LaLota	Self
Estes	LaMalfa	Sessions
Ezell	Lamborn	Simpson
Fallon	Langworthy	Smith (MO)

Smith (NE)	Thompson (PA)
Smith (NJ)	Tiffany
Smucker	Timmons
Spartz	Turner
Stauber	Valadao
Steel	Van Drew
Stefanik	Van Dyne
Steil	Van Orden
Steube	Wagner
Strong	Walberg
Tenney	Waltz

NAYS—211

Adams	Gomez	Pappas
Aguilar	Gonzalez,	Pascrell
Allred	Vicente	Payne
Amo	Gottheimer	Pelosi
Auchincloss	Green, Al (TX)	Peltola
Balint	Grijalva	Perez
Barragan	Harder (CA)	Peters
Beatty	Hayes	Pettersen
Bera	Himes	Phillips
Beyer	Horsford	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Houlahan	Pocan
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Porter
Blunt Rochester	Hoyle (OR)	Pressley
Bonamici	Huffman	Quigley
Bowman	Ivey	Ramirez
Boyle (PA)	Jackson (IL)	Raskin
Brown	Jackson (NC)	Ross
Brownley	Jackson Lee	Ruiz
Budzinski	Jacobs	Ruppersberger
Bush	Jayapal	Ryan
Caraveo	Jeffries	Salinas
Carbajal	Johnson (GA)	Salanchez
Cardenas	Kamla-Dove	Sarbanes
Carson	Kaptur	Scanlon
Carter (LA)	Keating	Schakowsky
Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Schiff
Caspar	Khanna	Schneider
Case	Kildee	Scholten
Casten	Kilmer	Schrier
Castor (FL)	Kim (NJ)	Scott (VA)
Castro (TX)	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Cherfilus-	Kuster	Sewell
McCormick	Landsman	Sherman
Clark (MA)	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Clarke (NY)	Larson (CT)	Slotkin
Cleaver	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Clyburn	Lee (NV)	Sorensen
Cohen	Lee (PA)	Soto
Connolly	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
Correa	Levin	Stansbury
Costa	Lieu	Stanton
Courtney	Lofgren	Stevens
Craig	Lynch	Strickland
Crockett	Magaziner	Swalwell
Crow	Manning	Sykes
Cuellar	Matsui	Takano
Davids (KS)	McBath	Thanedar
Davis (IL)	McClellan	Thompson (CA)
Davis (NC)	McClintock	Thompson (MS)
Dean (PA)	McCollum	Titus
DeGette	McGarvey	Tlaib
DeLauro	McGovern	Tokuda
DelBene	Meeks	Tonko
Deluzio	Menendez	Torres (CA)
DesSaulnier	Meng	Torres (NY)
Dingell	Mfume	Trahan
Doggett	Moore (WI)	Trone
Escobar	Morelle	Underwood
Eshoo	Moskowitz	Vargas
Espallat	Moulton	Wasserman
Evans	Mrvan	Schultz
Fletcher	Mullin	Waters
Foster	Nadler	Watson Coleman
Foushee	Napolitano	Wexton
Frost	Neal	Wild
Gallego	Neguse	Williams (GA)
Garamendi	Nickel	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Norcross	
Garcia (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	
Garcia, Robert	Omar	
Golden (ME)	Pallone	
Goldman (NY)	Panetta	

NOT VOTING—4

Chu	Mast
Frankel, Lois	Salazar

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1909

So the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 213, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 43]

YEAS—214

Aderholt	Gaetz	Miller-Meeks
Alford	Garbarino	Mills
Allen	Garcia, Mike	Molinaro
Amodei	Jimenez	Moolenaar
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Arrington	Good (VA)	Moore (AL)
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Moore (UT)
Bacon	Gosar	Moran
Baird	Granger	Murphy
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Nehls
Banks	Graves (MO)	Newhouse
Barr	Green (TN)	Norman
Bean (FL)	Greene (GA)	Nunn (IA)
Bentz	Griffith	Obernolte
Bergman	Grothman	Ogles
Bice	Guest	Owens
Biggs	Guthrie	Palmer
Bilirakis	Hageman	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Perry
Boebert	Harshbarger	Pfuger
Bost	Hern	Posey
Brecheen	Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Hill	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Hinson	Rogers (AL)
Burchett	Houchin	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Hudson	Rose
Burlison	Huizenga	Rosendale
Calvert	Hunt	Rouzer
Cammack	Issa	Roy
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Rutherford
Carl	James	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Scott, Austin
Chavez-DeRemer	Jordan	Self
Ciscomani	Joyce (OH)	Sessions
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Simpson
Cloud	Kean (NJ)	Smith (MO)
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Collins	Kiggans (VA)	Smucker
Comer	Kiley	Spartz
Crane	Kim (CA)	Stauber
Crawford	Kustoff	Steel
Crenshaw	LaHood	Stefanik
Curtis	LaLota	Steil
D'Esposito	LaMalfa	Steube
Davidson	Lamborn	Strong
De La Cruz	Langworthy	Tenney
DesJarlais	Latta	Thompson (PA)
Diaz-Balart	LaTurner	Tiffany
Donalds	Lawler	Timmons
Duarte	Lee (FL)	Turner
Duncan	Lesko	Valadao
Dunn (FL)	Letlow	Van Drew
Edwards	Loudermilk	Van Dyne
Ellzey	Lucas	Van Orden
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Wagner
Estes	Luna	Walberg
Ezell	Luttrell	Waltz
Fallon	Mace	Malliotakis
Ferguson	Maloy	Webster (FL)
Finstad	Mann	Wenstrup
Fischbach	Massie	Westerman
Fitzgerald	McCaul	Williams (NY)
Fitzpatrick	McClain	Williams (TX)
Fleischmann	McCormick	Wilson (SC)
Flood	McHenry	Wittman
Fox	Meuser	Womack
Franklin, Scott	Miller (IL)	Yakym
Fry	Miller (OH)	Zinke
Fulcher	Miller (WV)	

NAYS—213

Adams	Amo	Barragan
Aguilar	Auchincloss	Beatty
Allred	Balint	Bera