

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

There was no objection.

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 972) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 972

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005”.

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

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

TITLE I—COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- Sec. 101. Prevention of trafficking in conjunction with post-conflict and humanitarian emergency assistance.
Sec. 102. Protection of victims of trafficking in persons.
Sec. 103. Enhancing prosecutions of trafficking in persons offenses.
Sec. 104. Enhancing United States efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
Sec. 105. Additional activities to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor.

TITLE II—COMBATTING DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- Sec. 201. Prevention of domestic trafficking in persons.
Sec. 202. Establishment of grant program to develop, expand, and strengthen assistance programs for certain persons subject to trafficking.
Sec. 203. Protection of juvenile victims of trafficking in persons.
Sec. 204. Enhancing State and local efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
Sec. 205. Report to Congress.
Sec. 206. Senior Policy Operating Group.
Sec. 207. Definitions.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 301. Authorizations of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has demonstrated international leadership in combating human trafficking and slavery through the enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (division A of Public Law 106-386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-193).

(2) The United States Government currently estimates that 600,000 to 800,000 individuals are trafficked across international borders each year and exploited through forced labor and commercial sex exploitation. An estimated 80 percent of such individuals are women and girls.

(3) Since the enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, United States efforts to combat trafficking in per-

sons have focused primarily on the international trafficking in persons, including the trafficking of foreign citizens into the United States.

(4) Trafficking in persons also occurs within the borders of a country, including the United States.

(5) No known studies exist that quantify the problem of trafficking in children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation in the United States. According to a report issued by researchers at the University of Pennsylvania in 2001, as many as 300,000 children in the United States are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation, including trafficking, at any given time.

(6) Runaway and homeless children in the United States are highly susceptible to being domestically trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. According to the National Runaway Switchboard, every day in the United States, between 1,300,000 and 2,800,000 runaway and homeless youth live on the streets. One out of every seven children will run away from home before the age of 18.

(7) Following armed conflicts and during humanitarian emergencies, indigenous populations face increased security challenges and vulnerabilities which result in myriad forms of violence, including trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation. Foreign policy and foreign aid professionals increasingly recognize the increased activity of human traffickers in post-conflict settings and during humanitarian emergencies.

(8) There is a need to protect populations in post-conflict settings and humanitarian emergencies from being trafficked for sexual or labor exploitation. The efforts of aid agencies to address the protection needs of, among others, internally displaced persons and refugees are useful in this regard. Nonetheless, there is a need for further integrated programs and strategies at the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense to combat human trafficking, including through protection and prevention methodologies, in post-conflict environments and during humanitarian emergencies.

(9) International and human rights organizations have documented a correlation between international deployments of military and civilian peacekeepers and aid workers and a resulting increase in the number of women and girls trafficked into prostitution in post-conflict regions.

(10) The involvement of employees and contractors of the United States Government and members of the Armed Forces in trafficking in persons, facilitating the trafficking in persons, or exploiting the victims of trafficking in persons is inconsistent with United States laws and policies and undermines the credibility and mission of United States Government programs in post-conflict regions.

(11) Further measures are needed to ensure that United States Government personnel and contractors are held accountable for involvement with acts of trafficking in persons, including by expanding United States criminal jurisdiction to all United States Government contractors abroad.

TITLE I—COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

SEC. 101. PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH POST-CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.

(a) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) **PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH POST-CONFLICT AND HUMANI-**

TARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—The United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense shall incorporate anti-trafficking and protection measures for vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, into their post-conflict and humanitarian emergency assistance and program activities.”

(b) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct a study regarding the threat and practice of trafficking in persons generated by post-conflict and humanitarian emergencies in foreign countries.

(B) **FACTORS.**—In carrying out the study, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall examine—

(i) the vulnerabilities to human trafficking of commonly affected populations, particularly women and children, generated by post-conflict and humanitarian emergencies;

(ii) the various forms of trafficking in persons, both internal and trans-border, including both sexual and labor exploitation;

(iii) a collection of best practices implemented to date to combat human trafficking in such areas; and

(iv) proposed recommendations to better combat trafficking in persons in conjunction with post-conflict reconstruction and humanitarian emergencies assistance.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, shall transmit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report that contains the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

SEC. 102. PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) **ACCESS TO INFORMATION.**—Section 107(c)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “To the extent practicable, victims of severe forms of trafficking shall have access to information about federally funded or administered anti-trafficking programs that provide services to victims of severe forms of trafficking.”

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM FOR RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATIVE FACILITIES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall carry out a study to identify best practices for the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in group residential facilities in foreign countries.

(B) **FACTORS.**—In carrying out the study under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(i) investigate factors relating to the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in group residential facilities, such as the appropriate size of such facilities, services to be provided, length of stay, and cost; and

(ii) give consideration to ensure the safety and security of victims of trafficking, provide alternative sources of income for such victims, assess and provide for the educational needs of such victims, including literacy, and assess the psychological needs of

such victims and provide professional counseling, as appropriate.

(2) PILOT PROGRAM.—Upon completion of the study carried out pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall establish and carry out a pilot program to establish residential treatment facilities in foreign countries for victims of trafficking based upon the best practices identified in the study.

(3) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program established pursuant to paragraph (2) are to—

(A) provide benefits and services to victims of trafficking, including shelter, psychological counseling, and assistance in developing independent living skills;

(B) assess the benefits of providing residential treatment facilities for victims of trafficking, as well as the most efficient and cost-effective means of providing such facilities; and

(C) assess the need for and feasibility of establishing additional residential treatment facilities for victims of trafficking.

(4) SELECTION OF SITES.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall select 2 sites at which to operate the pilot program established pursuant to paragraph (2).

(5) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—In order to carry out the responsibilities of this subsection, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall enter into contracts with, or make grants to, organizations with relevant expertise in the delivery of services to victims of trafficking.

(6) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date on which the first pilot program is established pursuant to paragraph (2), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the implementation of this subsection.

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to carry out this subsection \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

SEC. 103. ENHANCING PROSECUTIONS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS OFFENSES.

(a) EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS OFFENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part II of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 212 the following new chapter:

“CHAPTER 212A—EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS OFFENSES

“Sec.

“3271. Trafficking in persons offenses committed by persons employed by or accompanying the Federal Government outside the United States.

“3272. Definitions.

“§ 3271. Trafficking in persons offenses committed by persons employed by or accompanying the Federal Government outside the United States

“(a) Whoever, while employed by or accompanying the Federal Government outside the United States, engages in conduct outside the United States that would constitute an offense under chapter 77 or 117 of this title if the conduct had been engaged in within the United States or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States shall be punished as provided for that offense.

“(b) No prosecution may be commenced against a person under this section if a for-

eign government, in accordance with jurisdiction recognized by the United States, has prosecuted or is prosecuting such person for the conduct constituting such offense, except upon the approval of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General (or a person acting in either such capacity), which function of approval may not be delegated.

“§ 3272. Definitions

“As used in this chapter:

“(1) The term ‘employed by the Federal Government outside the United States’ means—

“(A) employed as a civilian employee of the Federal Government, as a Federal contractor (including a subcontractor at any tier), or as an employee of a Federal contractor (including a subcontractor at any tier);

“(B) present or residing outside the United States in connection with such employment; and

“(C) not a national of or ordinarily resident in the host nation.

“(2) The term ‘accompanying the Federal Government outside the United States’ means—

“(A) a dependant of—

“(i) a civilian employee of the Federal Government; or

“(ii) a Federal contractor (including a subcontractor at any tier) or an employee of a Federal contractor (including a subcontractor at any tier);

“(B) residing with such civilian employee, contractor, or contractor employee outside the United States; and

“(C) not a national of or ordinarily resident in the host nation.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of such part is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 212 the following new item:

“212A. Extraterritorial jurisdiction over certain trafficking in persons offenses 3271”.

(b) LAUNDERING OF MONETARY INSTRUMENTS.—Section 1956(c)(7)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in clause (v), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in clause (vi), by adding “or” at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(vii) trafficking in persons, selling or buying of children, sexual exploitation of children, or transporting, recruiting or harboring a person, including a child, for commercial sex acts;”.

(c) DEFINITION OF RACKETEERING ACTIVITY.—Section 1961(1)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “1581-1591” and inserting “1581-1592”.

(d) CIVIL AND CRIMINAL FORFEITURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 2428. Forfeitures

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The court, in imposing sentence on any person convicted of a violation of this chapter, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person shall forfeit to the United States—

“(1) such person’s interest in any property, real or personal, that was used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such violation; and

“(2) any property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any proceeds that such person obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of such violation.

“(b) PROPERTY SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The following shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States and no property right shall exist in them:

“(A) Any property, real or personal, used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of any violation of this chapter.

“(B) Any property, real or personal, that constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to any violation of this chapter.

“(2) APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 46.—The provisions of chapter 46 of this title relating to civil forfeitures shall apply to any seizure or civil forfeiture under this subsection.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2428. Forfeitures.”.

SEC. 104. ENHANCING UNITED STATES EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) APPOINTMENT TO INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.—Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “the Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting “the Director of National Intelligence”; and

(2) by inserting “, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security” after “the Director of National Intelligence” (as added by paragraph (1)).

(b) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 108(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end before the period the following: “, measures to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts and for participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country, measures to ensure that its nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and measures to prevent the use of forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards”; and

(B) in the first sentence of paragraph (7), by striking “persons,” and inserting “persons, including nationals of the country who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission who engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking.”.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) take effect beginning two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) RESEARCH.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 112A of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7109a) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence of the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “The President” and inserting “(a) In General.—The President”; and

(ii) by striking “the Director of Central Intelligence” and inserting “the Director of National Intelligence”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by adding at the end before the period the following: “, particularly HIV/AIDS”;

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(4) Subject to subsection (b), the interrelationship between trafficking in persons and terrorism, including the use of profits from trafficking in persons to finance terrorism.

“(5) An effective mechanism for quantifying the number of victims of trafficking on a national, regional, and international basis.

“(6) The abduction and enslavement of children for use as soldiers, including steps

taken to eliminate the abduction and enslavement of children for use as soldiers and recommendations for such further steps as may be necessary to rapidly end the abduction and enslavement of children for use as soldiers.”; and

(D) by further adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(b) **ROLE OF HUMAN SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING CENTER.**—The research initiatives described in subsection (a)(4) shall be carried out by the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (established pursuant to section 7202 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458)).

“(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **AIDS.**—The term ‘AIDS’ means the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

“(2) **HIV.**—The term ‘HIV’ means the human immunodeficiency virus, the pathogen that causes AIDS.

“(3) **HIV/AIDS.**—The term ‘HIV/AIDS’ means, with respect to an individual, an individual who is infected with HIV or living with AIDS.”.

(2) **REPORT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (established pursuant to section 7202 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458)) shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of the research initiatives carried out pursuant to section 112A(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (as added by paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection).

(B) **DEFINITION.**—In this paragraph, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(i) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(d) **FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER TRAINING.**—Section 708(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4028(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “, the Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking,” after “the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

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

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) instruction on international documents and United States policy on trafficking in persons, including provisions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (division A of Public Law 106-386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) which may affect the United States bilateral relationships.”.

(e) **PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING BY PEACEKEEPERS.**—

(1) **INCLUSION IN TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.**—Section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) is amended—

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

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

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) information on the measures taken by the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and, as appropriate, other multilateral organizations in which the United States participates, to prevent the involvement of the organization’s employees, contractor personnel, and peace-

keeping forces in trafficking in persons or the exploitation of victims of trafficking.”.

(2) **REPORT BY SECRETARY OF STATE.**—At least 15 days prior to voting for a new or reauthorized peacekeeping mission under the auspices of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or any other multilateral organization in which the United States participates (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable), the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and any other appropriate congressional committee a report that contains—

(A) a description of measures taken by the organization to prevent the organization’s employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in the peacekeeping mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation or abuse, and the measures in place to hold accountable any such individuals who engage in any such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission; and

(B) an analysis of the effectiveness of each of the measures referred to in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 105. ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES TO MONITOR AND COMBAT FORCED LABOR AND CHILD LABOR.

(a) **ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—

(1) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that in the report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of State in June 2005 pursuant to section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), the list of countries whose governments do not comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and are not making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance was composed of a large number of countries in which the trafficking involved forced labor, including the trafficking of women into domestic servitude.

(2) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking of the Department of State should intensify the focus of the Office on forced labor in the countries described in paragraph (1) and other countries in which forced labor continues to be a serious human rights concern.

(b) **ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Labor, acting through the head of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the Department of Labor, shall carry out additional activities to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor in foreign countries as described in paragraph (2).

(2) **ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.**—The additional activities referred to in paragraph (1) are—

(A) to monitor the use of forced labor and child labor in violation of international standards;

(B) to provide information regarding trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labor to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking of the Department of State for inclusion in trafficking in persons report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b));

(C) to develop and make available to the public a list of goods from countries that the Bureau of International Labor Affairs has reason to believe are produced by forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards;

(D) to work with persons who are involved in the production of goods on the list described in subparagraph (C) to create a

standard set of practices that will reduce the likelihood that such persons will produce goods using the labor described in such subparagraph; and

(E) to consult with other departments and agencies of the United States Government to reduce forced and child labor internationally and ensure that products made by forced labor and child labor in violation of international standards are not imported into the United States.

TITLE II—COMBATING DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

SEC. 201. PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) **PROGRAM TO REDUCE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND DEMAND FOR COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—

(1) **COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall use available data from State and local authorities as well as research data to carry out a biennial comprehensive research and statistical review and analysis of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and a biennial comprehensive research and statistical review and analysis of sex trafficking and unlawful commercial sex acts in the United States, and shall submit to Congress separate biennial reports on the findings.

(B) **CONTENTS.**—The research and statistical review and analysis under this paragraph shall consist of two separate studies, utilizing the same statistical data where appropriate, as follows:

(i) The first study shall address severe forms of trafficking in persons in the United States and shall include, but need not be limited to—

(I) the estimated number and demographic characteristics of persons engaged in acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons; and

(II) the number of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and incarcerations of persons engaged in acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons by States and their political subdivisions.

(ii) The second study shall address sex trafficking and unlawful commercial sex acts in the United States and shall include, but need not be limited to—

(I) the estimated number and demographic characteristics of persons engaged in sex trafficking and commercial sex acts, including purchasers of commercial sex acts;

(II) the estimated value in dollars of the commercial sex economy, including the estimated average annual personal income derived from acts of sex trafficking;

(III) the number of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and incarcerations of persons engaged in sex trafficking and unlawful commercial sex acts, including purchasers of commercial sex acts, by States and their political subdivisions; and

(IV) a description of the differences in the enforcement of laws relating to unlawful commercial sex acts across the United States.

(2) **TRAFFICKING CONFERENCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General, in consultation and cooperation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall conduct an annual conference in each of the fiscal years 2006, 2007, and 2008, and thereafter conduct a biennial conference, addressing severe forms of trafficking in persons and commercial sex acts that occur, in whole or in part, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. At each such conference, the Attorney General, or his designee, shall—

(i) announce and evaluate the findings contained in the research and statistical reviews carried out under paragraph (1);

(ii) disseminate best methods and practices for enforcement of laws prohibiting acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons and other laws related to acts of trafficking in persons, including, but not limited to, best methods and practices for training State and local law enforcement personnel on the enforcement of such laws;

(iii) disseminate best methods and practices for training State and local law enforcement personnel on the enforcement of laws prohibiting sex trafficking and commercial sex acts, including, but not limited to, best methods for investigating and prosecuting exploiters and persons who solicit or purchase an unlawful commercial sex act; and

(iv) disseminate best methods and practices for training State and local law enforcement personnel on collaborating with social service providers and relevant nongovernmental organizations and establishing trust of persons subjected to commercial sex acts or severe forms of trafficking in persons.

(B) PARTICIPATION.—Each annual conference conducted under this paragraph shall involve the participation of persons with expertise or professional responsibilities with relevance to trafficking in persons, including, but not limited to—

(i) Federal government officials, including law enforcement and prosecutorial officials;

(ii) State and local government officials, including law enforcement and prosecutorial officials;

(iii) persons who have been subjected to severe forms of trafficking in persons or commercial sex acts;

(iv) medical personnel;

(v) social service providers and relevant nongovernmental organizations; and

(vi) academic experts.

(C) REPORTS.—The Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prepare and post on the respective Internet Web sites of the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services reports on the findings and best practices identified and disseminated at the conference described in this paragraph.

(b) TERMINATION OF CERTAIN GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104) is amended—

(1) by striking “COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—” and all that follows through “The President shall” and inserting “COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The President shall”;

(2) by striking “described in paragraph (2)”;

(3) by striking paragraph (2).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007 to carry out the activities described in subsection (a)(1)(B)(i) and \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007 to carry out the activities described in subsection (a)(1)(B)(ii); and

(2) \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2007 to carry out the activities described in subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 202. ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANT PROGRAM TO DEVELOP, EXPAND, AND STRENGTHEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS SUBJECT TO TRAFFICKING.

(a) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may make grants to States, Indian tribes, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victims’ service organizations to establish, develop, expand, and strengthen assistance programs for United States citizens or aliens admitted for permanent residence who are the subject of sex trafficking or se-

vere forms of trafficking in persons that occurs, in whole or in part, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

(b) SELECTION FACTOR.—In selecting among applicants for grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to applicants with experience in the delivery of services to persons who have been subjected to sexual abuse or commercial sexual exploitation and to applicants who would employ survivors of sexual abuse or commercial sexual exploitation as a part of their proposed project.

(c) LIMITATION ON FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of a grant made under this section may not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of the projects described in the application submitted.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007 to carry out the activities described in this section.

SEC. 203. PROTECTION OF JUVENILE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish and carry out a pilot program to establish residential treatment facilities in the United States for juveniles subjected to trafficking.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the pilot program established pursuant to subsection (a) are to—

(1) provide benefits and services to juveniles subjected to trafficking, including shelter, psychological counseling, and assistance in developing independent living skills;

(2) assess the benefits of providing residential treatment facilities for juveniles subjected to trafficking, as well as the most efficient and cost-effective means of providing such facilities; and

(3) assess the need for and feasibility of establishing additional residential treatment facilities for juveniles subjected to trafficking.

(c) SELECTION OF SITES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall select three sites at which to operate the pilot program established pursuant to subsection (a).

(d) FORM OF ASSISTANCE.—In order to carry out the responsibilities of this section, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into contracts with, or make grants to, organizations that—

(1) have relevant expertise in the delivery of services to juveniles who have been subjected to sexual abuse or commercial sexual exploitation; or

(2) have entered into partnerships with organizations that have expertise as described in paragraph (1) for the purpose of implementing the contracts or grants.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date on which the first pilot program is established pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of this section.

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “juvenile subjected to trafficking” means a United States citizen, or alien admitted for permanent residence, who is the subject of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons that occurs, in whole or in part, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States and who has not attained 18 years of age at the time the person is identified as having been the subject of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out this section \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

SEC. 204. ENHANCING STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANT PROGRAM FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants to States and local law enforcement agencies to establish, develop, expand, or strengthen programs—

(A) to investigate and prosecute acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and related offenses, which involve United States citizens, or aliens admitted for permanent residence, and that occur, in whole or in part, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States;

(B) to investigate and prosecute persons who engage in the purchase of commercial sex acts;

(C) to educate persons charged with, or convicted of, purchasing or attempting to purchase commercial sex acts; and

(D) to educate and train law enforcement personnel in how to establish trust of persons subjected to trafficking and encourage cooperation with prosecution efforts.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “related offenses” includes violations of tax laws, transacting in illegally derived proceeds, money laundering, racketeering, and other violations of criminal laws committed in connection with an act of sex trafficking or a severe form of trafficking in persons.

(b) MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH REQUIRED.—Grants under subsection (a) may be made only for programs in which the State or local law enforcement agency works collaboratively with social service providers and relevant nongovernmental organizations, including organizations with experience in the delivery of services to persons who are the subject of trafficking in persons.

(c) LIMITATION ON FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of a grant made under this section may not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of the projects described in the application submitted.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

SEC. 205. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

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

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (H); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following new subparagraph:

“(G) the amount, recipient, and purpose of each grant under sections 202 and 204 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2005; and”.

SEC. 206. SENIOR POLICY OPERATING GROUP.

Each Federal department or agency involved in grant activities related to combating trafficking or providing services to persons subjected to trafficking inside the United States shall, as the department or agency determines appropriate, apprise the Senior Policy Operating Group established by section 105(f) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(f)), under the procedures established by the Senior Policy Operating Group, of such activities of the department or agency to ensure that the activities are consistent with the purposes of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.).

SEC. 207. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SEVERE FORMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—The term “severe forms of trafficking

in persons” has the meaning given the term in section 103(8) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(8)).

(2) **SEX TRAFFICKING.**—The term “sex trafficking” has the meaning given the term in section 103(9) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)).

(3) **COMMERCIAL SEX ACT.**—The term “commercial sex act” has the meaning given the term in section 103(3) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(3)).

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “and \$5,000,000” and inserting “\$5,000,000”;

(B) by adding at the end before the period the following: “, and \$5,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007”; and

(C) by further adding at the end the following new sentence: “In addition, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking for official reception and representation expenses \$3,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007.”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “2004 and 2005” and inserting “2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “2004 and 2005” each place it appears and inserting “2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007”;

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “2004 and 2005” each place it appears and inserting “2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007”;

(5) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking “2003 through 2005” and inserting “2003 through 2007”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “\$300,000 for fiscal year 2004 and \$300,000 for fiscal year 2005” and inserting “\$300,000 for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2007”;

(6) in subsection (f), by striking “2004 and 2005” and inserting “2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007”; and

(7) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO DIRECTOR OF THE FBI.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, to remain available until expended, to investigate severe forms of trafficking in persons.

“(i) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Homeland Security, \$18,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007, to remain available until expended, for investigations by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement of severe forms of trafficking in persons.”

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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

Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago when Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the United States assumed a leadership role in combating the modern-day slavery

known as human trafficking. As chief sponsor of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, or TVPA, helped transform the way governments and the private sector around the world respond to human trafficking.

Enactment of H.R. 972, the reauthorization of the act, will ensure that we continue to make progress and significant in-roads. Along with many new initiatives, H.R. 972 also reauthorizes appropriations for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for antitrafficking programs of all relevant Federal agencies.

It is worth noting, Mr. Speaker, that in the past 4 years twice as many people in the United States have been prosecuted and convicted for trafficking than in the prior 4-year period. I would note parenthetically in my own State, Christopher Christie, the U.S. Attorney, has gone after one group of traffickers after another, Russian mobsters and those who have trafficked women in from Latin America, and has gotten convictions while simultaneously liberating the women from this scourge of modern-day slavery. Worldwide, more than 3,000 traffickers were convicted last year, a significant increase from the previous year. These numbers reflect an increasing number of countries adopting the laws necessary to combat trafficking and having the political will to implement those laws.

I would also note that since 2001, more than 800 survivors of trafficking in the United States have been found eligible for assistance. More than 400 victims have received a T visa. Likewise, in many countries, victims—mostly women and young girls—are now receiving shelter, job training, and critical medical assistance.

Just a few weeks ago, my wife and I were in Lima, Peru, and went to a trafficking shelter and saw young women who had been trafficked, who were now getting life skills, but also getting the kind of medical and psychological assistance to get their lives back together again.

Without a doubt, Mr. Speaker, much has been accomplished; and yet an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 people are still being trafficked across international borders each and every year. Possibly millions more are trafficked internally within the borders of countries.

Upon enactment, title I of this bill would continue to fight against international trafficking. H.R. 972 will put pressure on international organizations to implement reforms needed to tackle the unconscionable situation of peacekeepers or other international workers being complicit in trafficking and sexual exploitation.

I would point out that on December 6, the OSCE adopted a decision calling on States to prevent peacekeepers from being complicit in trafficking or abusing in a sexual way the local population. We only have to remember what happened in the Congo, where little 13- and 14-year-old girls were raped by U.N. peacekeepers, and that is as re-

cent as just a few months ago. Thankfully, there is a zero tolerance policy now; and, hopefully, it will have real meaning in the field.

Indeed, as confirmed in an October report by Refugees International, peacekeeper reform has not been implemented at some U.N. missions in places such as Haiti and in Liberia because of a deep-seated culture of tolerating sexual exploitation.

H.R. 972 would also require the annual Trafficking in Persons report to include information by groups like the U.N., the OSCE and NATO to eliminate involvement in trafficking by any of the organizations’ personnel. We know we can recount one instance after another where in-country when they are in a very authoritative position these personnel, peacekeeping and non-peacekeeping alike, have exploited the local population.

Under H.R. 972, the Secretary of State would also report to Congress before voting for a peacekeeping mission about the measures taken to prevent and, if necessary, punish trafficking or sexual exploitation by peacekeepers.

To ensure that our own house is in order, the bill would create criminal jurisdiction over Federal employees and contractors for trafficking offenses committed overseas while on official business.

The bill will also focus the State Department, USAID and DOD on improving trafficking prevention strategies for post-conflict situations and humanitarian emergencies in which indigenous populations face a heightened vulnerability to violence.

The legislation also would amend the criteria used in the annual TIP report, or Trafficking in Persons report. The new criteria will include consideration of governments’ efforts to reduce demand for prostitution, to prevent sex tourism, to ensure that peacekeeping troops do not exploit trafficking victims, and to prevent forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards.

Unlike transnational cases of trafficking, few governments are yet willing to recognize internal trafficking within their own borders. Even in the United States, Mr. Speaker, American citizens and nationals who are trafficked domestically, often from one State to another, are still viewed through the lens of juvenile delinquency, rather than victims of crime, worthy of compassion and assistance.

Title II of H.R. 972 shines a new light on our own domestic trafficking problem. Enactment of this bill will begin to shift the paradigms so that these exploited girls and women will receive assistance that they so desperately need.

I would like to thank my good friend and colleague, DEBORAH PRYCE for her good work on this provision. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) was the author of legislation, the End Demand Act, and those provisions are in this legislation, mostly intact, and I want to thank her for her leadership in

doing that. It will make a difference for many American girls, mostly the runaways who are then victimized by the traffickers; and I certainly appreciate her work on this.

The bill's domestic provisions, Mr. Speaker, respond to a very real need, and I will give my colleagues one example. On December 6, there was an article in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* that said that Seattle has become a major hub on the child trafficking circuit. The article states: "Despite Seattle's extensive network of services for youths, there is one 15-bed temporary shelter, it is the only place, other than a jail cell, where children trapped in prostitution can find respite, albeit brief. There is nothing in the city, or even in Washington State, dedicated to helping young people permanently free themselves from sex work."

We find that is the case all over the country, including my own State of New Jersey.

Having seen this void, again, this legislation responds. It also provides money for a pilot program under the Department of Health and Human Services to help these victims of trafficking.

The bill also, Mr. Speaker, enhances State and local efforts through grants to encourage the enforcement of antitrafficking and antiprostitution laws, re-education programs, modeled after what they call "john schools" for people arrested for soliciting prostitution, and training for law enforcement on how to work compassionately and effectively with trafficked persons. All of the funded programs will involve collaboration between law enforcement agencies and NGOs.

Again, I would just like to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their work on this legislation: Chairman SENSENBRENNER, who marked this legislation up and wrote some very, very good provisions; again, I mentioned Chairman PRYCE who, again, was so effective in getting the domestic language into this bill; Chairman HUNTER, Chairman BARTON, Chairman HYDE, my good friend and colleague, Mr. LANTOS, who is ever a great friend and colleague when it comes to anything dealing with human rights and, in particular, on human trafficking.

□ 1730

I also want to thank our Republican leadership, particularly Majority Leader BLUNT and MIKE PENCE, who were original cosponsors, along with almost 100 Members of the House, both sides of the aisle, that have joined in to make this legislation possible. I also want to thank a number of staff members who were instrumental in getting this bill to the floor: Eleanor Nagy, Director of Policy for the Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations Subcommittee of the committee I serve as chairman; Maureen Walsh, to my left, General Counsel of the OSCE, or Helsinki Commission; Renee

Austell; Jack Scharfen; and David Abramowitz. Again, David and I worked with Joseph Reese, way back when the first bill was enacted, and he did yeomen's work on writing provisions and working with us. Dr. King as well for his great work. Katy Crooks from the Judiciary Committee. And Cassie Bevin from the Majority Leader's Office. There are just so many people who have corroborated on this, and I want to thank them for their tremendous work.

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

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, once again, this House is considering a measure that will demonstrate leadership in the fight to end the heinous act of trafficking in human beings, another manifestation of the dark side of globalization that has locked thousands of women, children and men into sexual and labor bondage.

This fight has not been without its victories. Over the past 5 years, since our House first approved the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, thousands of victims of modern-day slavery have been freed; a number of countries have adopted new comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation; and countries across the globe have woken up to the ravages of this heinous crime.

The international community, Mr. Speaker, continues to ratchet up the pressure on the traffickers, as more and more countries join the International Protocol Against Trafficking negotiated at the United Nations, with the United States ratifying this critical document earlier this month after bipartisan urging by our International Relations Committee.

While we can be proud of what we have accomplished so far on a bipartisan basis, it remains the tragic truth that the problem of trafficking in persons continues to be a human rights violation of extraordinary magnitude. According to our Department of Justice, 600,000 to 800,000 human beings are sent across national borders every year in a state of near or actual slavery, with 15,000 to 20,000 coming to our own shores. Mr. Speaker, we must continue to keep the pressure on our own government and all governments to address this severe human rights violation.

I want to commend my distinguished colleague from New Jersey (CHRIS SMITH) for his extraordinary and persistent work on this most important legislation. He is the hero of this bill and deserves unlimited praise. The bill provides for increased focus on labor trafficking; it launches an initiative in the critical area of child soldiers; establishes new programs for Federal-State partnerships in the area of trafficking here in our own country; and provides for robust funding of U.S. anti-trafficking programs.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say a word about Federal-State cooperation in the area of anti-trafficking legislation. Our 2000 Act has spurred efforts by State and local governments to take responsibility for doing their part to combat this scourge. For example, in California, the State legislature recently adopted legislation supported by Assemblywoman Sally Lieber and State Senator Sheila Kuehl, with key support from San Francisco's outstanding District Attorney Kamala Harris, that creates a new State felony for trafficking and provides extensive protections to trafficking victims that are unique in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, California's leadership on this has been critical. We need to understand that those who are subject to trafficking are not criminals but are victims subject to one of the most devastating practices that leave them in a permanent state of shock. Some of them will never be able to testify against their accusers, and we should not expect them to do so.

I think we must recognize that, here in the United States, this devastating human rights abuse can only be contained and then eradicated with the help of local enforcement and social service agencies which have the contacts in the community to identify trafficking victims and criminal rings. Earlier this year, using many local contacts in our community, San Francisco District Attorney Harris was able to break up a trafficking ring with roots in the Bay area, arresting 27 suspects and freeing over 100 innocent victims.

We need to empower more Kamala HARRISES, and for this reason, I fully support the provisions of our legislation that provides support to State authorities to bring them into the alliance to eliminate trafficking. It is the only way we will make real progress in combating this scourge.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point for the RECORD a more fulsome explanation of the California law.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the actions of three California leaders who have shown great vision, dedication and care in their advocacy for victims of human trafficking by passing through the State legislature and into law the California Trafficking Victims Protection Act, also known as Assembly Bill 22. The sons and daughters of the great State of California owe a great debt of gratitude to Assemblywoman Sally Lieber, State Senator Sheila Kuehl, and San Francisco District Attorney Kamala Harris for shepherding through the passage of AB22 earlier this year.

The bill provides an essential remedy to an ongoing human tragedy. Human trafficking is effectively modern-day slavery. It is the forced movement of innocent people against their will for the purpose of extracting labor from them, usually in the most degrading of duties. Victims of this crime against humanity are often coerced into becoming workers in the sex trade or in sweatshops. Also, forced domestic and agricultural servitude reflect areas where abuse is rampant.

The extent of the human trafficking epidemic is shocking. The State Department estimates

that globally well over half a million people, most of them women, are traded in such a manner as if they were mere property every year. However, the problem is not solely a concern for those who conduct the foreign policy of our Nation; there is a notable domestic component to the issue as well. A recent report by the Human Rights Center at my alma mater, the University of California at Berkeley, identified 57 different forced-labor operations in the State of California alone during the period between 1998 and 2003, and its authors estimate that at any given time there are more than 10,000 such victims in our country working under the threat of violence.

This is the remarkable tragedy that the proponents of AB22 have sought so rightfully to address. The most basic function of the bill is to designate a special crime in the State penal code for the category of human trafficking. Whereas the Federal Government passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act in the year 2000, that bill only allows for courts to punish traffickers once they have crossed State lines.

While the existing State law used to bind prosecutors' hands by forcing them to charge these disgusting crimes under various indirect categories such as kidnapping or false imprisonment, the California Trafficking Victims Protection Act creates a special State crime that is punishable with a minimum of 3 years in jail and directs State law enforcement to make human trafficking cases an organizational priority along with combating drug trafficking and gang activities.

The act positions California to be a national leader on this issue. Although in recent months a number of other States have passed laws designed to close the human trafficking loophole in their penal codes at the urging of the Department of Justice—including Minnesota, Missouri, Arizona, and Texas—California has passed a far more comprehensive bill that surpasses Federal guidelines by providing victims of human trafficking with fuller protections under the law.

The California Trafficking Victims Protection Act establishes a victim-caseworker privilege to coax survivors of this brutal crime to seek justice. The bill allows victims to bring civil cases against their captors, and it includes asset-forfeiture provisions to cut into traffickers' profits and take some of the financial incentives out of this black-market phenomenon. The bill also provides for a State-appointed task force to coordinate efforts among nonprofits, law enforcement, and victims' groups to fight human trafficking on a grassroots level.

The bill's author, State Assemblywoman Sally Lieber of Mountain View, CA, has been committed to fighting human trafficking ever since as a city official she was involved in the breakup of a \$6 million trafficking ring that forced Chinese women to work at illicit massage parlors in a form of indentured servitude. Assemblywoman Lieber deserves special commendation for her admirable devotion to the fight against human trafficking, as does State Senator Sheila Kuehl, who helped push the bill through the State's upper legislative body. Senator Kuehl played an especially important role in advancing the provision for the antitrafficking task force, in my opinion one of the most commendable aspects of the new law.

I would also like to thank San Francisco District Attorney Kamala D. Harris for her cru-

cial involvement in this cause as well. Under her watch local law enforcement officials unearthed a human trafficking network with roots in the Bay Area, in the city of San Francisco alone arresting 27 suspects and rescuing over 100 victims, most of whom were women who had made their way from South Korea to America in search of opportunity and encountered captivity and enslavement instead.

Ms. Harris also spearheaded a public-relations campaign to raise the profile of AB22, elucidating the need to revise our penal codes to better confront traffickers and winning the endorsement of the California District Attorneys Association for the bill. She properly characterized the issue as a matter of "fundamental women's rights as well as human rights," issues that, as you know, are quite near and dear to my heart, and which I believe are fundamental American values.

The legislation before us today holds out the hope of helping more States to follow California's lead, and to enhance prosecutions against trafficking rings. The legislation provides for a program to assist States with their trafficking investigations and prosecutions, providing critical Federal aid to assist the States efforts. We know that the State law enforcement authorities have the contacts in the community to ferret out these trafficking rings, as District Attorney Harris did in the Bay Area. By bringing Federal resources and expertise to bear, we can build on our specialized capacity to curb this scourge.

Mr. Speaker, most victims of human trafficking—like the exploited South Korean women mentioned above to whom my heart goes out—come to America in search of a dream and instead find misery and denigration where hope had been before. As an immigrant to this great land myself, I know the promise of the American dream, and I know this hope they hold in their hearts.

Mr. Speaker, I commend District Attorney Harris, Assemblywoman Lieber, and State Senator Kuehl for their heroic efforts to share that dream with those among us who truly are the most in need. Our Nation is better off thanks to them, and for that I extend to them the most heartfelt of thanks. Now let us give them the support they deserve and adopt H.R. 972.

Before reserving my time, Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to David Abramowitz of my staff who did extraordinary work on this subject, as well as the staff people on the other side who my colleague (Mr. SMITH) has mentioned.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) and recognize her great contribution.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman SMITH so much for his leadership on this issue which is so important to both of us. It is near and dear to our hearts. I want to express my gratitude and just say how grateful I am to have worked with him and Chairman SENSENBRENNER on the coordination of these efforts to bring this most important issue to the floor.

When I first learned about trafficking in human beings, I could not believe

that slavery or the slave trade still existed. I remember asking, what do you mean women and children and young boys are being bought and sold? This is the 21st century; how can this be happening? And the answers that I got were very grim.

I found out from John Miller, the very esteemed Ambassador at the State Department's Trafficking in Persons Office, that as many as 800,000 men, women and children are trafficked across international borders every year, including the borders of the United States of America.

The trafficking of people is a \$9 billion industry. It has recently tied illegal arms dealing as the second fastest growing criminal activity in the world. The legislation before us today will increase our Nation's ability to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on countries who actively or tacitly engage in this heinous practice.

More than that, however, this legislation reflects our Nation's commitment to abolishing the unlawful sexual exploitation of women and children and boys occurring within our own borders. A Nation that stands for the freedom and dignity of every human being cannot tolerate the degradation and exploitation of the innocent occurring on its own soil.

To eradicate sex trafficking in our Nation, we must focus on eradicating the demand for sex trafficking, and I am pleased that this bipartisan legislation that I authored with my good friend and colleague from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) has been incorporated into the legislation before us today.

This is not a partisan issue, Mr. Speaker. There is no politics in sex trade. And when this body is constantly portrayed as bitterly partisan, it is a joy to provide one more example that this is not always the case.

The End Demand for Sex Trafficking Act has received extraordinary support from a diverse and passionate coalition of anti-trafficking and human rights organizations. This measure will combat unlawful trafficking in this country. For the first time, we are going to address demand in our own country.

The provision in the final measure which will require U.S. embassies around the world to report on and monitor countries' efforts to reduce the demand for sex trafficking will be a key motivator overseas as well, because the results of these investigations will be included in the Trafficking in Persons report released by the State Department each year for all the world to see and for our own government to use if sanctions are required.

Mr. Speaker, as the President noted in his speech before the United Nations General Assembly in 2003, there is a special evil in the abuse and exploitation of the most innocent and vulnerable. Today, the House will be able to take an important step toward eradicating this special, special evil. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and thank, once again, the chairman.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to yield such time as she may consume to my good friend and distinguished colleague from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), who has been a champion on this issue from the day she entered the House of Representatives.

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member LANTOS for yielding me this time, and really thank him for his consistent voice and work for human rights across the globe and for his particular focus on moving this legislation forward as well as Chairman SMITH. And to my dear friend and colleague DEBORAH PRYCE, with whom I worked on the End Demand for Sex Trafficking Act, which has been incorporated in this bill, I thank her for her tenacious, determined persistence in working towards bringing this to the floor. I thank you deeply.

This bill seeks to reduce the demand for sex trafficking by providing critical funding to law enforcement to prosecute the demand side, the purchasers of commercial sex acts, sex traffickers and exploiters. Sex trafficking in people is modern-day slavery, and human trafficking is the slavery of the 21st century.

I had no idea what a huge, huge problem it is: Over 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders each year, mostly women and children, and potentially many more are trafficked within our own borders. This is a \$10 billion worldwide industry and the second largest organized crime ring in history.

On the committee on which my colleague DEBORAH and I serve, she serves as the chair and I as the ranking member, the Domestic and International Monetary Policy Subcommittee, we had a series of hearings earlier this year on tracing and trying to track the flow of funds that are derived from trafficking.

For many years, I have been working with Equality Now and Attorney General Eliot Spitzer to end sex tourism and shut down sex tour companies based in New York and in my district. This legislation will help stop sex tour operators, like Big Apple Oriental Tours, which is based in my district, from advertising and taking sex tourists to Thailand, the Philippines and other countries to exploit impoverished young girls and boys. We need to protect all people who are being manipulated and tricked into entering a life of prostitution, no matter where they are from.

□ 1745

The State Department has been issuing this excellent report, Trafficking in Persons report, and it tracks what is happening internationally, and it rates what other countries are doing; but we cannot focus only on what other countries are doing without working with law enforcement to address the

problems here in the United States, and that is what this bipartisan legislation will do. It will provide critical assistance to the victims of sex trafficking, and it will also go after the purchasers of commercial sex acts by providing law enforcement with grants and with improved tools to fight sex trafficking.

It is important that we protect the victims of the sex trade industry and punish the predators and those who are doing this terrible thing.

Many, many people were part of this passage. I would like to thank Lifetime TV, which has highlighted it in programs that they have put on TV. They have also championed Ms. PRYCE's bill and my bill and started a letter-writing campaign in support of it. Oprah Winfrey advocated for those who have no voice and started the Stop Child Sex Trafficking, a letter-writing campaign in support of this bill.

I want to thank everyone who has worked on it. I thank the ranking member, Mr. LANTOS, for yielding me this time and for his extraordinary leadership on this and so many other areas, as well as Mr. BOBBY SCOTT for all of his hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I spend a great deal of time working on women's issues. The stories I have heard from American girls that have been trafficked have been the most heart-wrenching, the most terrible stories I have ever heard in my entire life. This bill will save lives. It is important. It is will protect young girls and boys. It will go a long way toward ending this terrible attack on human dignity; and I include for the RECORD a list of organizations that have come out in support of this bill.

The following groups/individuals have endorsed the end demand for Sex Trafficking Act: AEGIS Foundation; Basic Ministries, International, of Midland, TX; Breaking Free; Coalition Against Trafficking in Women; Concerned Women for America; Dignity House; End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes-USA, Inc.; Equality Now; Faces of Children; Hudson Institute; Institute on Religion and Democracy; Institute on Religion and Public Policy; Leadership Council for Human Rights; National Association of Evangelicals; Polaris Project; Religious Freedom Coalition; Salvation Army; Shared Hope International; Southern Baptist Convention; Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE); Survivor Services and Education NetWork; Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; VERONICA'S Voice; World Vision; Professor Donna Hughes; Oprah Winfrey; Lifetime Television.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

(Mr. SOUDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, anyone who has been exposed to this is just appalled. And one thing that surprises me is even as our own country was lackadaisical on international prostitution for many years and would not stand up on international conferences, and as we are lackadaisical about looking at the

horror of pornography worldwide, we are then surprised that there is this huge demand for both young boys and young girls in sexual trafficking. We need to understand what some of the core issues are that are driving this.

In the subcommittee I chair, we got involved in a case where USAID funded an NGO that was complicit in human trafficking. With one group of funds to one NGO from the State Department, they were trying to rescue minor girls from a brothel in India. Another NGO funded by our tax dollars at USAID interfered in the rescue and ultimately facilitated the potential re-trafficking of the girls.

We need legislation like this so we can be the leader in stopping sex trafficking and go directly after those agencies in the United States that are complicit in this. Lastly, I want to thank our former colleague, Linda Smith, for devoting so much of her personal time in rescuing these young girls.

Human trafficking is—plain and simple—modern slavery. The victims of human trafficking, by and large, are women and children in extreme poverty. They suffer some of the worst crimes imaginable.

This bill makes the necessary provisions for our country to continue as the global leader in fighting human trafficking, and to do what is right at every level of government in order to effectively combat the scourge of human trafficking.

This bill effectively ensures that various agencies in our government are united in their efforts and armed with appropriate tools to combat trafficking in humans. I absolutely do not want to see another situation, like that being investigated by the Subcommittee I chair, where a USAID-funded NGO is complicit in human trafficking. This situation involved the efforts of one NGO, with funds from the State Department, trying to rescue minor girls from a brothel in India, and another NGO, funded by USAID, interfering in the rescue, and ultimately facilitating the potential re-trafficking of the girls.

It is critical that the United States and its agencies and programs are united in efforts to combat human trafficking. This bill is essential for such efforts.

Among the key provisions of this bill that strengthen our efforts against the crime of human trafficking, while also providing necessary help for the victims:

First, it strengthens our efforts to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking crimes committed by "peacekeepers" in war-torn countries;

It directs the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, to establish a pilot program to help victims of trafficking by providing residential treatment facilities;

It authorizes new programs aimed at reducing demand for commercial sex while also strengthening law enforcement programs aimed at investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons;

Includes compassionate, essential, provisions to assist victims of human trafficking—those women and children who have seen the worst side of humanity—to put their lives back together.

This bill strengthens existing human trafficking laws by reaching out to help the victims with various forms of emotional and material support programs, such as providing guardians ad litem for alien children who are suspected victims of human trafficking, and providing victims with access to legal counsel.

H.R. 972 gives our law enforcement agencies the tools necessary to fight against this terrible crime of human trafficking, domestically and internationally.

The bill also incorporates child protection and trafficking prevention activities into USAID, State, and DOD post-conflict, and post natural-disaster relief programs, increasing anti-trafficking efforts in situations where so many women and children are exploited.

I commend my colleague, Mr. CHRIS SMITH, for his leadership on this important issue. He has done more than anyone I know to bring attention to this terrible crime and its victims, and he has been the driving force behind efforts to combat human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for bringing this vital legislation to the Floor today. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 972, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) who has been a leader on this issue in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding me this time.

I rise in support of this bill. The trafficking of persons as work slaves, sex slaves, or other exploitive and illicit purposes is a modern slave trade that occurs all too often around the world, including in the United States. Through the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, we have begun a concerted effort around the world to address this terrible business of trafficking in persons, internationally as well as domestically. We must continue that effort by reauthorizing that law by passing H.R. 972.

At the Judiciary markup of this bill, we added a section to implement the essential provisions of H.R. 1012, the End Demand for Sex Trafficking Act of 2005, which is designed to more effectively get at the issue of domestic trafficking and commercial sex acts in this country as part of the overall effort to address domestic trafficking in persons.

For over a year, I have been working with a bipartisan and politically diverse group of Members of the House and Senate, along with nongovernmental organizations, committed individuals, and others to get at an aspect of trafficking in persons in this country that is just as pernicious as the trafficking in persons anywhere in the world, and that is the brutal pimp system of prostitution of women and young girls. The horrific nature and the appalling magnitude of this scourge is evident by the following information:

It is estimated that the number of women and children trapped in prostitution in the United States ranges between hundreds of thousands to well

over a million; the average age of entry into prostitution in the United States is estimated to be about 16 years old; nearly 85 percent of the women and girls in prostitution in the United States have a pimp to whom all of the proceeds of their activities go. Among these women and girls are some as young as 11. Most are physically abused or sexually assaulted; most are controlled by drugs and are isolated, confined, and restrained. Many have weapons used against them and have death threats against them and their families.

Pimping is a lucrative criminal practice. Oakland, California, had a study just a few years ago where they identified 218 minors ages 11 to 15 being prostituted by 155 pimps. They found that the average revenue was about \$200,000 a year for each pimp.

When we try to get cooperation of other countries to go after sex trafficking in their country, some point to our toleration of this brutal system of prostitution in this country to suggest that we have no moral authority to criticize them. H.R. 972 with the provisions of the End Demand Act strikes a crushing blow against this brutal system of domestic trafficking in this country; and it is done in a way that is most effective, by funding local law enforcement rather than creating new Federal crimes that will require us to divert Federal assets to this problem. We can fund local law enforcement where it is most effective.

I would like to thank Ms. PRYCE of Ohio and Mrs. MALONEY of New York, the chief sponsors of the End Demand Act; Chairman SENSENBRENNER and the subcommittee chairman, Mr. COBLE; the ranking member, Mr. CONYERS; Chairman HYDE and the subcommittee chairman, Mr. SMITH; Mr. LANTOS, the ranking member; and the subcommittee ranking member, Mr. PAYNE, and their staffs. My staff person, Bobby Vassar, has been working on this extremely hard over the course of at least a year. I thank them for their hard work in putting together an End Demand bill and getting its provisions in a bill in a form on which we can all agree. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) with mixed feeling because he has made enormous contributions to this body over many years, and soon he will be leaving us. So while I deeply regret we will not have in the coming years his brilliance and insight and energy and dedication, I am pleased we will see him across the campus in the other body.

(Mr. MENENDEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my dear friend and distinguished ranking member of the committee. It has been a privilege to serve with him under his leadership and all of my colleagues on the International

Relations Committee. If I miss one thing, it will be those Members I have had close associations with in this body, but I continue to see in the days ahead.

I want to thank Congressman SMITH for his leadership on this issue. I am proud that someone from my home State of New Jersey has dedicated himself to ending trafficking of people around the world. I want to thank all of my other colleagues collectively because of their leadership, countries around the world have been forced to change their laws and improve enforcement.

All of us know the shocking statistics: somewhere between 600 and 800 people per year are forced across borders to become slaves and prostitutes. If we include those who are trafficked within their own countries, the numbers are even worse, somewhere between 2 and 4 million people. The vast majority of these are women and girls. So as we fight to end trafficking, we are also fighting for the rights of women and girls around the world.

It is easy to forget that each of those numbers represents a person, a daughter, a sister, a mother, or a son who is suffering. It is easy to forget that each of these people is part of a family that has been torn apart by trafficking, and it is easy to forget that the number of individuals trafficked hides the even greater number of families around the world devastated by trafficking.

I am proud to be a cosponsor and strong supporter of this legislation which reauthorizes programs designed to attack trafficking both here at home and abroad. And in particular, the legislation addresses issues of trafficking after natural disasters in postconflict areas.

As we learned after the devastating tsunami in the Indian Ocean, children are among the most vulnerable victims after any disaster and conflict. If there are no adults to protect them and take care of them, these children become particularly susceptible to disease, hunger, and exploitation. In the chaotic environment following a disaster, when normal protection mechanisms may be disrupted, unaccompanied children are more exposed to traffickers; and that is why I strongly support the new focus in this legislation on postconflict and postdisaster areas.

But this law is not only designed to stop trafficking. It is also designed to take care of the victims of trafficking. I cannot imagine the pain that someone goes through after being taken away from their family, their country, and their life. I cannot imagine how it feels to be forced into slavery or prostitution, but I do know that we can and we must take action to help these victims as they once again return to their lives.

The pilot programs authorized in this legislation are designed to provide a safe haven and rehabilitation for the victims of trafficking. We must ensure

their success so we can eventually expand them in future pieces of legislation.

Finally, I want to focus our attention on the countries of our own hemisphere. I am deeply concerned to see that five of the 14 tier 3 countries designated by the State Department are from Latin America or the Caribbean. These are the countries that are designated as the worse violators. They are not even complying with the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking. Even worse, they are not making a significant effort to be able to change the course of events. So I hope that this legislation will have our own hemisphere focused on what they must do to stop the hurting and trafficking of their own people.

Finally, I would remind my colleagues of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." This legislation takes those words and turns them into action. I urge all Members to support this important legislation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of our time to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), a champion for human rights.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to first of all simply commend and congratulate Chairman HYDE and Mr. LANTOS on their leadership of the International Relations Committee. I also commend the gentleman from New Jersey for his introduction of this outstanding piece of legislation.

I speak because I have a constituent in my community, a woman named Oprah Winfrey, who almost every week sends me a letter talking about this issue and urging that Congress must do as much as it can to bring some help to those individuals throughout the world who are victimized; and so I am strongly in favor of the passage of this bill. I want to thank my constituent for keeping me abreast of the issue by at least writing me once every week or two about this issue.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I want to thank all of the Members who have participated in this debate, and more importantly, note the work that they did to bring this legislation to fruition.

Let me also point out that the modest sanctions that are in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act have yielded significant new laws throughout the world. In 2004 alone, 39 countries enacted new laws or strengthened existing laws. We know when we put some carrots and sticks, the sticks being the possibility of losing non-humanitarian foreign aid, security aid for example, and then when we place countries in a ranking system that makes determinations concerning a country's achievement in meeting

"minimum standards"—tier 1, tier 2, tier 3, and tier 3 being the egregious violators with a new watch list, we get their attention. Many countries have taken action and today we work in a partnership to try to end trafficking.

After drugs and weapons, trafficking in human persons is the biggest money-maker for organized crime. The ILO suggested in a June study approximately \$32 billion a year goes into the coffers of those who are committing such nefarious crimes against innocent individuals.

Finally, I would just say we have in this legislation a provision—a study—that seeks to find whether or not there is a nexus between terrorism and trafficking.

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With that kind of money flowing into trafficking enterprises, these horrific enterprises, we tend to think that there probably is a link with terrorism. We do not know. We want to find out.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support and as an original cosponsor of H.R. 972, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. As the Ranking Member of the Helsinki Commission, let me commend Chairman CHRIS SMITH for all of his hard work on this issue both in the United States and around the world. I also want to thank International Relations Committee Ranking Member TOM LANTOS for his strong support.

In 2000 Congress enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVRA), which for the first time provided definitive protection for victims of human trafficking. Governments estimate that between 600,000 and 800,000 people are trafficked across international borders every year, yielding approximately \$10 billion annually in illegal gains. When considering internal trafficking within a country, this number rises to an estimated 4 million persons.

Human trafficking destroys families and communities across the world. Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery, which traps people into forced labor or sexual slavery. Human traffickers violate the most basic human rights of their victims. The international community must oppose human trafficking in all its forms, and work together to eradicate this scourge on humanity. I commend the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) for addressing this issue in a comprehensive manner, by creating an Action Plan to combat trafficking and appointing a Special Representative on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

The United States also has a problem with human trafficking as a destination country for many trafficking victims, as we heard in a recent Helsinki Commission hearing on domestic trafficking. The State Department believes that more than 14,500 people are trafficked into the U.S. every year, either for forced labor or sexual exploitation and slavery. Traffickers bring these victims—mainly women and children—from all over the globe, including Southeast Asia and the Americas. Traffickers often use criminal gangs to transport their human cargo. I am pleased that the government has created special "T" visas for victims of human trafficking who cooperate with law enforcement officials.

In 2003 Congress adopted the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, which

created a new country "watch list" under the supervision of the Department of State. This list has had a measurable effect on the behavior of offending countries. The State Department places the worst offenders on Tier 3 and makes these countries subject to certain economic and trade sanctions by the U.S. The number of Tier 3 countries has dropped from 27 in 2001 to 14 in 2005, so we have made measurable progress in raising awareness on this issue, but more work needs to be done.

This legislation will require USAID and the Department of Defense to include anti-trafficking policies in post-conflict and humanitarian assistance programs. Governments must put in place special measures to combat trafficking in countries that do not have a functioning and effective central government. This bill would enhance U.S. efforts to combat trafficking involving international peacekeepers.

The bill also authorizes \$15 million annually for the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a pilot program to establish U.S. residential treatment facilities for minors who are victims of domestic trafficking. The bill also expands counseling programs for victims of severe forms of trafficking. In total, the bill authorizes \$68 million annually to combat human trafficking and assist victims.

We must keep the pressure up on other countries that do little to stop human trafficking, by implementing sanctions when needed and by using all available diplomatic channels. United States courts need to prosecute those individuals who commit these crimes on U.S. soil to the full extent of the law, and to send a message that the United States does not and will not tolerate human trafficking. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky). 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. 972, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

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 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.