

young people for the purposes of sexual exploitation is a form of 21st century slavery that is pervasive around the world, around this country, and even in my home State of Missouri, as we heard earlier.

Sadly, because of my district's central location and easy access to cross-country interstates and modes of transportation, the St. Louis area is one of the top 20 markets for the horrific and inhuman crime. Most of the victims are minor children, and some of them have been kidnapped, beaten, and deceived by organized criminal enterprises who are exploiting their bodies for profit.

But the sick and the inhuman practice could not continue without steady demand, and reducing that market is exactly the purpose of this important bill.

According to a recent report by the National Human Trafficking Resource Center, this multibillion dollar slavery system victimizes over 20 million young people worldwide, with at least 1½ million of those victims in North America. Yet, last year in the United States, only about 5,000 cases were actually reported, leaving tens of thousands of other victims in the shadows with no protection, no help, and no hope.

As reported in the February 23, 2016 edition of *The Atlantic* magazine:

According to the United Nations' Office on Drugs and Crime, sexual exploitation is the most commonly identified form of forced labor worldwide. And as a whole, human trafficking is a lucrative industry that, around the globe, rakes in at least \$150 billion.

But it is unclear whether the numbers are an accurate representation of the problem, because many cases are not reported, according to Monique Villa, the CEO of the Thomson Reuters Foundation, which works to combat human trafficking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the article continues on:

The problem with human trafficking is that, of course, the victims are silenced. We don't have good data about it. You don't know how many slaves there are around the world.

Traffickers also play into the narrative by telling victims who are exploited for sex that they are offenders, threatening to call the police and report them for prostitution if they push back. This makes sex trafficking particularly challenging because victims might be fearful of going to law enforcement and being charged with a crime.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this legislation.

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

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

Let me thank the sponsor of this bill for her leadership. I am delighted to work with her as a cosponsor. And the speakers on the outside who are co-

sponsors, I thank them for their important contribution.

I simply want to take this time to close and to say to all of us: Don't forget the *Esperanzas*—plural—and their little boys as well, who are sex trafficked. Let us not forget them.

The addition of this purpose area added to the Byrne grants would allow States and local jurisdictions to target and penalize buyers who drive the demand for sex acts, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation, including demand for sex trafficking involving children. An example of a project that could be funded by the addition of this purpose area is training for a multi-jurisdictional task force to conduct proactive stings on buyers in an effort to combat human trafficking, just like what was done at the cantina raid in my home community in Houston.

The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission officer was one of those who helped bring this cantina, this substitute for sex trafficking kingpin down, and saved *Esperanza*.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to thank Members on both sides of the aisle for their hard work on this, especially the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for taking the lead on this, also the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), as well as the ranking member of the full Judiciary Committee, Mr. CONYERS; and of the subcommittee, Ms. JACKSON LEE; and the subcommittee chair, Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this very important legislation that will help direct important resources to State and local governments to reduce demand for sex trafficking, and help to maybe protect and save a few young people and other people from this horrible crime.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2480.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2200) 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. 2200

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 2017”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

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Sec. 111. Required training to prevent human trafficking for certain contracting air carriers.

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Sec. 133. Modification to list of child-made and slavery-made goods.

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Subtitle A—Efforts To Combat Trafficking

Sec. 201. Including the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Trade Representative as a member of the interagency task force to monitor and combat trafficking.

Sec. 202. Encouraging countries to maintain and share data on human trafficking efforts.

Sec. 203. Appropriate listing of governments involved in human trafficking.

Sec. 204. Requirements for strategies to prevent trafficking.

- Sec. 205. Expansion of Department of State rewards program.
- Sec. 206. Briefing on countries with primarily migrant workforces.
- Sec. 207. Report on recipients of funding from the United States Agency for International Development.
- Subtitle B—Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2017

- Sec. 211. Findings.
- Sec. 212. Amendments to the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
- Sec. 302. Authorization of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.
- Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations for enhancing efforts to combat the trafficking of children.
- Sec. 304. Authorization of appropriations under the International Megan's Law.
- Sec. 305. Authorization of appropriations for airport personnel training to identify and report human trafficking victims.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

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

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

(a) GRANTS TO ASSIST IN RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.—Section 106(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The President” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) GRANTS TO ASSIST IN THE RECOGNITION OF TRAFFICKING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may award grants to local educational agencies, in partnership with a nonprofit, nongovernmental agency, to establish, expand, and support programs—

“(i) to educate school staff to recognize and respond to signs of labor trafficking and sex trafficking; and

“(ii) to provide age-appropriate information to students on how to avoid becoming victims of labor trafficking and sex trafficking.

“(B) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—Amounts awarded under this paragraph shall be used for—

“(i) education on—

“(I) how to avoid becoming victims of labor trafficking and sex trafficking;

“(II) indicators that an individual is a victim or potential victim of labor trafficking or sex trafficking;

“(III) options and procedures for referring such an individual, as appropriate, to information on such trafficking and services available for victims of such trafficking;

“(IV) reporting requirements and procedures in accordance with applicable Federal and State law; and

“(V) how to carry out activities authorized under subparagraph (A)(ii); and

“(ii) a plan, developed and implemented in consultation with local law enforcement agencies, to ensure the safety of school staff and students reporting such trafficking.

“(C) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this paragraph, the Secretary shall give priority to local educational agencies serving a high-intensity child sex trafficking area.

“(D) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) ESEA TERMS.—The terms ‘elementary school’, ‘local educational agency’, ‘other staff’, and ‘secondary school’ have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

“(ii) HIGH-INTENSITY CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING AREA.—The term ‘high-intensity child sex trafficking area’ means a metropolitan area designated by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a high-intensity child prostitution area.

“(iii) LABOR TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘labor trafficking’ means conduct described in section 103(9)(B) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(B)).

“(iv) SCHOOL STAFF.—The term ‘school staff’ means teachers, nurses, school leaders and administrators, and other staff at elementary schools and secondary schools.

“(v) SEX TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘sex trafficking’ means the conduct described in section 103(9)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(A)).”

(b) INCLUSION IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 113(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110(b)(1)) is amended by striking “section 107(b)” and inserting “sections 106(b) and 107(b)”.

SEC. 102. PREVENTING FUTURE TRAFFICKING IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS ABROAD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that each diplomatic or consular post or other mission designates an employee to be responsible for receiving information from any person who was a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (as such term is defined in section 103(14) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(14))) while present in the United States, or any person who has information regarding such a victim.

(b) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—Any information received pursuant to subsection (a) shall be transmitted to the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, and to any other relevant Federal agency for appropriate response. The Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the head of any other such relevant Federal agency shall establish a process to address any actions to be taken in response to such information.

(c) ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The employee designated for receiving information pursuant to subsection (a) should coordinate with foreign governments or civil society organizations in the countries of origin of victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, with the permission of and without compromising the safety of such victims, to ensure that such victims receive any additional support available.

SEC. 103. MODIFICATION TO GRANTS FOR VICTIMS SERVICES.

Section 107(b)(2)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “programs for” and all that follows and inserting the following: “programs for victims of human trafficking, including programs that provide trauma-informed care or long-term housing options to such victims who are—

“(i) between the ages of 12 and 24 and who are homeless, in foster care, or involved in the criminal justice system;

“(ii) transitioning out of the foster care system; or

“(iii) women or girls in underserved populations.”

Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts To Prevent Human Trafficking

SEC. 111. REQUIRED TRAINING TO PREVENT HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR CERTAIN CONTRACTING AIR CARRIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 40118 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator of General Services shall ensure that any contract entered into for provision of air transportation with a domestic carrier under this section requires that the contracting air carrier provides to the Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection an annual report regarding—

“(1) the number of personnel trained in the detection and reporting of potential human trafficking (as described in paragraphs (9) and (10) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)), including the training required under section 44734(a)(4);

“(2) the number of notifications of potential human trafficking victims received from staff or other passengers; and

“(3) whether the air carrier notified the National Human Trafficking Hotline or law enforcement at the relevant airport of the potential human trafficking victim for each such notification of potential human trafficking, and if so, when the notification was made.”

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to any contract entered into after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not apply to any contract entered into by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 112. PRIORITY FOR USE OF FUNDS FOR LODGING EXPENSES AT ACCOMMODATIONS LACKING CERTAIN POLICIES RELATING TO CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 5713. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses at accommodations lacking certain policies relating to child sexual exploitation.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of making payments under this chapter for lodging expenses each agency shall ensure that, to the extent practicable and within the United States, any commercial-lodging room nights for employees of that agency are booked in a preferred place of accommodation.

“(b) PREFERRED PLACE OF ACCOMMODATION DEFINED.—In this section, ‘preferred place of accommodation’ means a commercial place of accommodation that—

“(1) has a zero-tolerance policy in place regarding the sexual exploitation of children (as described in section 103(9)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9)(A))) within the accommodation;

“(2) has procedures in place to identify and report any such exploitation to the appropriate authorities;

“(3) makes training materials available to all employees to prevent such exploitation;

“(4) has trained all employees annually on the identification of possible cases of such exploitation and procedures to report suspected abuse to the appropriate authorities;

“(5) protects employees who report suspected cases of such exploitation according to the protocol identified in training; and

“(6) keeps records of the number of suspected cases of such exploitation, including

the reasons for suspicion, title of employee who reported the suspicion, and where the report was made.

“(C) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—The Administrator of General Services shall—

“(1) maintain a list of each preferred place of accommodation; and

“(2) issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“5713. Priority for use of funds for lodging expenses at accommodations lacking certain policies relating to child sexual exploitation.”

SEC. 113. ENSURING UNITED STATES PROCUREMENT DOES NOT FUND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

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:

“(k) AGENCY ACTION TO PREVENT FUNDING OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, Secretary of Labor, Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall each submit to the Administrator of General Services (who shall submit the reports to the appropriate congressional committees), at the end of each fiscal year, a report that includes each of the following:

“(A) The name and contact information of the individual within the agency’s office of legal counsel or office of acquisition policy who is responsible for overseeing the implementation of subsection (g) of this section, title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 7104a et seq.), and any related regulation in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (including the Federal Acquisition Regulation; Ending Trafficking in Persons (48 C.F.R. Parts 1, 2, 9, 12, 22, 42, and 52)).

“(B) Agency action to ensure contractors are educated on the applicable laws and regulations listed in subparagraph (A).

“(C) Agency action to ensure the acquisition workforce and agency officials understand implementation of the laws and regulations listed in subparagraph (A), including best practices for—

“(i) ensuring compliance with such laws and regulations;

“(ii) assessing the serious, repeated, willful, or pervasive nature of any violation of such laws or regulations; and

“(iii) evaluating steps contractors have taken to correct any such violation.

“(D) The number of contracts containing language referring to the laws and regulations listed in subparagraph (A) and the number of contracts that did not contain any language referring to the laws and regulations listed in subparagraph (A).

“(E) The number of allegations of severe forms of trafficking in persons received and the source type of the allegation (contractor, subcontractor, employee of contractor or subcontractor, or an individual outside of the contract).

“(F) The number of such allegations investigated by the agency, a summary of any findings of such investigation, and any improvements recommended by the agency to prevent such conduct from recurring.

“(G) The number of such allegations referred to the Attorney General for prosecution under section 3271 of title 18, United States Code, and the outcomes of such referrals.

“(H) Any remedial action taken as a result of such investigation, including whether—

“(i) a contractor or subcontractor (at any tier) was debarred or suspended due to a violation of a law or regulation relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons; or

“(ii) a contract was terminated pursuant to subsection (g) as a result of such violation.

“(I) Any other assistance offered to agency contractors to ensure compliance with a law or regulation relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons.

“(J) Any interagency meetings or data sharing regarding suspended or debarred contractors or subcontractors (at any tier) for severe forms of trafficking in persons.

“(K) Any contract with a contractor or subcontractor (at any tier) located outside the United States and the country location for each such contractor or subcontractor.

“(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.”

SEC. 114. TRAINING COURSE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING.

Any curriculum (including any continuing education curriculum) for the acquisition workforce used by the Federal Acquisition Institute established under section 1201 of title 41, United States Code, shall include at least one course, which shall be at least 30 minutes, on the law and regulations relating to human trafficking and Government contracting.

SEC. 115. MODIFICATIONS TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Section 115 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 243) is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)(2), to read as follows:

“(2) shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with the applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.”; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

SEC. 116. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON STRENGTHENING FEDERAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE DEMAND.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all Federal anti-trafficking training (including training under section 114(c) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 14044g(c)) and under section 107(c)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(4))) provided to Federal judges, prosecutors, and State and local law enforcement officials should—

(A) explain the circumstances under which sex buyers are considered parties to the crime of trafficking;

(B) provide best practices for arresting or prosecuting buyers of illegal sex acts as a form of sex trafficking prevention; and

(C) specify that any comprehensive approach to eliminating sex and labor trafficking must include a demand reduction component; and

(2) any request for proposals for grants or cooperative agreement opportunities issued by the Attorney General with respect to the prevention of trafficking should include specific language with respect to demand reduction.

SEC. 117. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE SENIOR POLICY OPERATING GROUP.

It is the sense of Congress that the Senior Policy Operating Group established under section 105(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(g)) should create a working group to examine the role of demand reduction, both domestically and internationally, in achieving the purposes of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (Public Law 114–22; 129 Stat. 227) and Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.).

Subtitle C—Preventing Trafficking in Persons in the United States

SEC. 121. DEMAND REDUCTION STRATEGIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TASK FORCE.—Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

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

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

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

“(S) tactics and strategies employed by human trafficking task forces sponsored by the Department of Justice to reduce demand for trafficking victims.”

(b) REPORT ON STATE ENFORCEMENT.—Section 114(e)(1)(A) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 14044g(e)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, noting the number of covered offenders” after “covered offense” in each place it occurs;

(2) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “rates” and inserting “number”; and

(3) in clause (i), by striking “arrest” and inserting “arrests”;

(4) in clause (ii), by striking “prosecution” and inserting “prosecutions”; and

(5) in clause (iii), by striking “conviction” and inserting “convictions”.

SEC. 122. DESIGNATION OF A LABOR PROSECUTOR TO ENHANCE STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

Section 204(a)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 is amended—

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

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

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

“(F) where appropriate, to designate at least one prosecutor for cases of severe forms of trafficking in persons (as such term is defined in section 103(9) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(9))).”

SEC. 123. PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN FOREIGN MISSIONS AND DIPLOMATIC HOUSEHOLDS.

Subsection (a) of section 203 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1375c) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “for such period as the Secretary determines necessary” and inserting “for the period of at least one year or longer if the Secretary determines a longer period is necessary”; and

(B) by striking “the Secretary determines that there is” and all that follows until the end of the paragraph and inserting “there is an unpaid default judgement directly or indirectly related to human trafficking against the employer or a family member accredited by the embassy, the employer or family member has refused to agree to a voluntary interview with United States law enforcement, or the diplomatic mission or international organization hosting the employer

or family member has refused to waive immunity in a human trafficking case brought by the United States Government or to agree to prosecute the case in the country that accredited the employer or family member.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “is in place”; and

(B) by inserting “, as applicable, the default judgment has been resolved, the employer or family member has agreed to meet with United States law enforcement, the diplomatic mission or international organization hosting the employer or family member has waived immunity for the employer or family member or agreed to prosecute the case in the country that accredited the employer or family member, or the diplomatic mission or international organization hosting the employer or family member has in place” after “appropriate congressional committees that”.

SEC. 124. ENSURING THAT TRAFFICKERS HELP PAY FOR CARE FOR VICTIMS.

Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “2019” and inserting “2021”.

Subtitle D—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

SEC. 131. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) foreign assistance that addresses poverty alleviation and humanitarian disasters reduces the vulnerability of men, women, and children to human trafficking and is a crucial part of the response of the United States to modern-day slavery;

(2) the Deputy Under Secretary of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the Department of Labor and the grant programs administered by the Deputy Under Secretary play a critical role in preventing and protecting children from the worst forms of child labor, including situations of trafficking, and in reducing the vulnerabilities of men and women to situations of forced labor and trafficking; and

(3) the Secretary of Labor also plays a critical role in helping other Federal departments and agencies to prevent goods made with forced and child labor from entering the United States by consulting with such departments and agencies to reduce forced and child labor internationally and ensuring that products made by forced labor and child labor in violation of international standards are not imported into the United States.

SEC. 132. REPORT ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 307 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the committees listed in subsection (b) a report describing any obstacles or challenges to enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(b) COMMITTEES.—The committees listed in this subsection are—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) describe the role and best practices of private-sector employers in the United States in complying with the provisions of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

(2) describe any efforts or programs undertaken by relevant Federal, State, or local government agencies to encourage employers, directly or indirectly, to comply with such provisions;

(3) describe the roles of the relevant Federal departments and agencies in overseeing and regulating such provisions, and the oversight and enforcement mechanisms used by such departments or agencies;

(4) provide concrete, actual case studies or examples of how such provisions are enforced;

(5) identify the number of petitions received and cases initiated (whether by petition or otherwise) or investigated by each relevant Federal department or agency charged with implementing and enforcing such provisions, as well as the dates petitions were received or investigations were initiated, and their current statuses;

(6) identify any enforcement actions, including, but not limited to, the issuance of Withhold Release Orders, the detention of shipments, the issuance of civil penalties, and the formal charging with criminal charges relating to the forced labor scheme, taken as a result of these petitions and investigations by type of action, date of action, commodity, and country of origin in the past 10 years;

(7) with respect to any relevant petition filed during the 10-year period prior to the date of the enactment of this Act with the relevant Federal departments and agencies tasked with implementing such provisions, list the specific products, country of origin, manufacturer, importer, end-user or retailer, and outcomes of any investigation;

(8) identify any gaps that may exist in enforcement of such provisions;

(9) describe the engagement of the relevant Federal departments and agencies with stakeholders, including the engagement of importers, forced labor experts, and non-governmental organizations; and

(10) based on the information required by paragraphs (1) through (9), identify any regulatory obstacles or challenges to enforcement of such provisions and provide recommendations for actions that could be taken by the relevant Federal departments and agencies to overcome these obstacles.

SEC. 133. MODIFICATION TO LIST OF CHILD-MADE AND SLAVERY-MADE GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 105(b)(2)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C)) is amended by inserting “, including, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor” after “international standards”.

(b) INCLUSION IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 113(f) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110(f)), as amended by section 301(a) of this Act, are authorized to be made available to carry out the purposes described in section 105(b)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)), as amended by subsection (a).

TITLE II—FIGHTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ABROAD

Subtitle A—Efforts To Combat Trafficking

SEC. 201. INCLUDING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE AS A MEMBER OF THE 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 by inserting “the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade Rep-

resentative,” after “the Secretary of Education.”.

SEC. 202. ENCOURAGING COUNTRIES TO MAINTAIN AND SHARE DATA ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING EFFORTS.

Paragraphs (1) and (7) of section 108(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)(1) and (b)(7)) are each amended by striking the final sentence of such paragraphs.

SEC. 203. APPROPRIATE LISTING OF GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Subsection (b) of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking “and whose governments do not” and inserting the following: “and whose governments—

“(i) do not”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following new clauses:

“(ii) tolerate trafficking in government-funded programs; or

“(iii) have a government-supported practice of—

“(I) trafficking;

“(II) facilitating the use of forced labor (such as in agriculture, forestry, mining, or construction);

“(III) permitting sexual slavery in government camps, compounds, or outposts; or

“(IV) employing child soldiers;”;

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

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

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) for each country included in a different list than the country had been placed in the previous annual report, a detailed explanation of how the concrete actions (or lack of such actions) undertaken by the country during the previous reporting period contributed to such change, including a clear linkage between such actions and the minimum standards enumerated in section 108.”.

(2) In paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(iii)—

(i) in subclause (I)—

(I) by inserting “and the country is not taking steps commensurate with the size of the trafficking problem” before the semicolon at the end; and

(II) by adding “or” at the end;

(ii) in subclause (II), by striking “; or” and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subclause (III);

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the last annual report” and inserting “April 1 of the previous year”;

(C) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “the date of the enactment of this subparagraph,” and all that follows and inserting—

“the date of the enactment of this subparagraph—

“(I) shall be included on the list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C); and

“(II) shall be required to meet the requirements specified in paragraph (1)(B) before the country may be removed from the list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C).”;

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by striking “2 years” and inserting “1 year”;

(II) in subclause (II), by striking “and”;

(III) in subclause (III), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(IV) the country has taken concrete actions to implement the principal recommendations of the most recent annual report on trafficking in persons with respect to that country.”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) WRITTEN PLAN.—The Secretary of State shall endeavor to work with each country that receives a waiver under clause (ii) and with civil society organizations in each country to draft and implement a written plan described in such clause.”;

(D) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) by striking “through (III)” and inserting “through (IV)”;

(ii) by striking “shall provide” and all that follows and inserting the following: “shall provide, on a publicly available website maintained by the Department of State—

“(i) a detailed description of the credible evidence supporting such determination;

“(ii) the written plan submitted by the country under subparagraph (D)(ii)(I); and

“(iii) supporting documentation providing credible evidence of—

“(I) each concrete action by the country to bring itself into compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, including copies of relevant laws or regulations adopted or modified; and

“(II) any actions taken by that country to enforce the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, as appropriate.”.

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

“(F) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST THAT ARE DOWNGRADED AND REINSTATED ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (D) and (E), a country that—

“(i) was included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A) for—

“(I) two consecutive years after the date of the enactment of subparagraph (D); and

“(II) any additional years after such date of enactment by reason of the President exercising the waiver authority under clause (ii) of subparagraph (D); and

“(ii) was subsequently included on the list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C), may not thereafter be included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A) for more than 1 consecutive year.”.

(3) In paragraph (3)—

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

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the extent to which the government of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary resources—

“(i) to investigate and prosecute acts of severe trafficking in persons;

“(ii) to convict and sentence persons responsible for such acts; and

“(iii) to obtain restitution for victims of human trafficking;

“(E) the extent to which the government of the country is devoting sufficient budgetary resources—

“(i) to protect and rehabilitate victims of trafficking in persons; and

“(ii) to prevent trafficking in persons;

“(F) the extent to which the government of the country has consulted with domestic and international civil society organizations to improve the provision of services to victims of trafficking in persons; and

“(G) whether—

“(i) government officials participate in or facilitate forced labor and human trafficking; and

“(ii) the government maintains policies that provide incentives for or otherwise support the participation in or facilitation of forced labor and human trafficking by officials at any level of government.”.

(4) By adding at the end the following:

“(4) SPECIAL RULE FOR CHANGES IN CERTAIN DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the submission of each annual report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State

shall submit a detailed description of the credible evidence supporting a change in listing of a country, accompanied by copies of documents providing such evidence, as appropriate, to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 90 days after the submission of that report if—

“(A) a country is included on a list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C) in an annual report submitted in calendar year 2015 or in any calendar year thereafter; and

“(B) in the annual report submitted in the next calendar year, the country is listed on a list of countries described in paragraph (1)(B).

“(5) WRITTEN PLAN.—The Secretary of State shall endeavor to work with each country that has been listed pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) in the most recent annual report and civil society organizations to draft and implement the written plan described in paragraph (2)(D)(ii).

“(6) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) CONCRETE ACTIONS.—The term ‘concrete actions’ means any of the following actions that demonstrably improve the condition of a substantial number of victims of human trafficking and persons vulnerable to human trafficking:

“(i) Enforcement actions taken.

“(ii) Investigations actively underway.

“(iii) Prosecutions conducted.

“(iv) Convictions attained.

“(v) Training provided.

“(vi) Programs and partnerships actively underway.

“(vii) Victim services offered, including immigration services and restitution.

“(viii) The amount of money the government in question has committed to the actions described in clauses (i) through (vii).

“(ix) An assessment of the impact of such actions on the prevalence of human trafficking in the country.

“(B) CREDIBLE EVIDENCE.—The term ‘credible evidence’ means information relied upon by the Department of State to make determinations relating to the provisions set forth in this division, including—

“(i) reports by the Department of State;

“(ii) reports of other Federal agencies, including the Department of Labor’s List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor and List of Products Produced by Forced Labor or Indentured Child Labor;

“(iii) documentation provided by a foreign country, including copies of relevant laws, regulations, policies adopted or modified, enforcement actions taken and judicial proceedings, training conducted, consultations conducted, programs and partnerships launched, and services provided;

“(iv) materials developed by civil society organizations;

“(v) information from survivors of human trafficking, vulnerable persons, and whistleblowers;

“(vi) all relevant media and academic reports that, in light of reason and common sense, are worthy of belief; and

“(vii) information developed by multilateral institutions.”.

SEC. 204. REQUIREMENTS FOR STRATEGIES TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING.

(a) REPORT ON NEW PRACTICES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 7 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report—

(A) describing any practices adopted by the Department or the Agency to better combat

trafficking in persons, in accordance with the report submitted under section 101(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, in order to reduce the risk of trafficking in post-conflict or post-disaster areas; or

(B) if no such practices have been adopted, including a strategy to reduce the risk of trafficking in such areas.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be posted on a publicly available internet website of the Department of State.

(b) CHILD PROTECTION STRATEGIES IN WATCH LIST COUNTRIES.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall incorporate into the relevant country development cooperation strategy for each country on the special watch list described in section 110(b)(2)(A) or the list described in section 110(b)(1)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(2)(A) and (b)(1)(C)), as amended by section 203 of this Act, strategies for the protection of children and the reduction of the risk of trafficking.

SEC. 205. EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Paragraph (5) of section 36(k) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(k)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “means”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses, as so redesignated, two ems to the right;

(3) by inserting before clause (i), as so redesignated, the following:

“(A) means—”;

(4) in clause (ii), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

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

“(B) includes severe forms of trafficking in persons, as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).”.

SEC. 206. BRIEFING ON COUNTRIES WITH PRIMARILY MIGRANT WORKFORCES.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a briefing that includes, with respect to each country that has a domestic workforce of which more than 80 percent are third-country nationals, each of the following:

(1) An assessment of the progress made by the government of such country toward implementing the recommendations with respect to such country contained in the most recent “Trafficking in Persons Report” submitted by the Secretary under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)), as amended by section 203 of this Act.

(2) A description of the efforts made by the United States to ensure that any domestic worker brought into the United States by an official of such country is not a victim of trafficking.

SEC. 207. REPORT ON RECIPIENTS OF FUNDING FROM THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and by October 1 of each of the following 4 years, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the

Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report describing, with respect to the prior fiscal year—

(1) each obligation or expenditure of Federal funds by the Agency for the purpose of combating human trafficking and forced labor; and

(2) with respect to each such obligation or expenditure, the program, project, activity, primary recipient, and any sub-grantees or sub-contractors.

Subtitle B—Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2017

SEC. 211. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The recruitment or use of children in armed conflict is unacceptable for any government or government-supported entity receiving United States assistance.

(2) The recruitment or use of children in armed conflict, including direct combat, support roles, and sexual slavery, occurred during 2015–2016 in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Sudan, Burma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen.

(3) Entities of the Government of Afghanistan, particularly the Afghan Local Police and Afghan National Police, continue to recruit children to serve as combatants or as servants, including as sex slaves.

(4) Police forces of the Government of Afghanistan participate in counterterrorism operations, direct and indirect combat, security operations, fight alongside regular armies, and are targeted for violence by the Taliban as well as by other opposition groups.

(5) In February 2016, a 10-year-old boy was assassinated by the Taliban after he had been publically honored by Afghan local police forces for his assistance in combat operations against the Taliban.

(6) Recruitment and use of children in armed conflict by government forces has continued in 2016 in South Sudan with the return to hostilities.

(7) At least 650 children have been recruited and used in armed conflict in South Sudan in 2016, and at least 16,000 have been recruited since that country's civil war began in 2013.

SEC. 212. AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD SOLDIERS PREVENTION ACT OF 2008.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—Section 402(2)(A) of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c(2)(A)) is amended by inserting “, police, or other security forces” after “governmental armed forces” each place it appears.

(b) **PROHIBITION.**—Section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “, police, or other security forces” after “governmental armed forces”; and

(B) by striking “recruit and use child soldiers” and inserting “recruit or use child soldiers”;

(2) by amending subsection (b)(2) to read as follows:

“(2) **NOTIFICATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of submission of each report required under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the Secretary of State shall formally notify each government included in the list required under paragraph (1) that such government is so included.

“(B) **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.**—As soon as practicable after making all of the notifications required under subparagraph (A) with respect to a report, the Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees that the requirements of subparagraph (A) have been met.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1), by adding at the end before the period the following: “and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the government of such country is taking effective and continuing steps to address the problem of child soldiers”; and

(4) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “to a country” and all that follows through “subsection (a)” and inserting “under section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347) through the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies or the Center for Civil-Military Relations at the Naval Post-Graduate School, and may provide nonlethal supplies (as defined in section 2557(d)(1)(B) of title 10), to a country subject to the prohibition under subsection (a)”.

(c) **REPORTS.**—Section 405 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370c–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “, during any of the 5 years following the date of the enactment of this Act,”;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) a description and the amount of any assistance withheld under this title pursuant to the application to those countries of the prohibition in section 404(a);”;

(D) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by inserting “and the amount” after “a description”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) **INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.**—If a country is notified pursuant to section 404(b)(2), or a waiver is granted pursuant to section 404(c)(1), the Secretary of State shall include in each report required under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) the information required to be included in the annual report to Congress under paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (c) of this section.”.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 113 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended by striking “2017” each place it appears and inserting “2021”.

(b) **HUMAN SMUGGLING AND TRAFFICKING CENTER.**—Section 112A(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7109a(b)(4)) is amended by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

SEC. 302. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 201(c)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044(c)(2)) is amended by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

(b) **ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CERTAIN PERSONS SUBJECT TO TRAFFICKING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 202(i) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 is amended by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

(2) **REPEAL OF SUNSET.**—Section 1241 of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4; 127 Stat. 149) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (b); and

(B) by striking “(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 202” and inserting “Section 202”.

(c) **CHILD TRAFFICKING DETERRENCE PROGRAM.**—Section 203(i) of the Trafficking Vic-

tims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044b) is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

(d) **ENHANCING STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS.**—Section 204(e) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044c(e)) is amended by striking “2017” and inserting “2021”.

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ENHANCING EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN.

Section 235(c)(6)(F) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(6)(F)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “of Health” after “Secretary”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “and 2017” and inserting “through 2021”.

SEC. 304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS 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 (42 U.S.C. 16935h) is amended by striking “and 2018” and inserting “through 2021”.

SEC. 305. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR AIRPORT PERSONNEL TRAINING TO IDENTIFY AND REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection \$250,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to expand outreach and live on-site anti-trafficking training for airport and airline personnel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from California (Ms. BASS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the right word for the type of slavery we see today, the type of human trafficking that is slavery, is to focus on the fact that this is indentured servitude. This is human slavery, and traffickers around the world increasingly exploit over a million individuals—I am talking about women and children—in sex trafficking for commercial gain.

According to credible estimates, if we add to that those who are engaged in forced labor, that number that are actually enslaved is some 20 million. It is a coercive, multibillion-dollar industry that destroys families, destroys communities, strengthens brutal criminal networks, and tramples human dignity.

This plague is really global. It is not limited to the developing world. At a regular meeting of the Human Trafficking Congressional Advisory Committee I set up in southern California

nearly 4 years ago, I have met with brave survivors who endured forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation in my home State of California.

I think of Angela Guanzon locked into her abusive workplace, sleeping on the hallway floor. I think of Carissa Phelps being sold on the streets of Fresno at the age of 12 by a very violent pimp.

Meeting them and having them testify showed me and many others that the horror of trafficking lies not in statistics, but in stolen lives. In the words of the great abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, enslavement is such an affront to human conscience that, in his words, “. . . to expose it, is to kill it. Slavery is one of those monsters of darkness to whom the light of truth is death.”

Exposing the harsh reality of human trafficking to international daylight is a central tenet of the legislation here that we are reauthorizing today.

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In the late 1990s, under the leadership of Congressman CHRIS SMITH, the author of today's bill, the Foreign Affairs Committee initiated the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, which became law in 2000. That law created the annual Trafficking in Persons Report and the country tier rankings that put the issue on the radar screens of world governments for the first time and every year thereafter.

I was proud to have supported that legislation. It created the possibility of sanctions against the worst offenders. It also established law enforcement and other domestic initiatives to combat trafficking within the United States, which have been refined in the multiple reauthorizations that have followed.

The law has produced notable successes. More than 120 countries, in fact, have now enacted antitrafficking laws, and many are improving their prosecution and conviction of those who are involved in trafficking. Countless lives have been improved and have been saved as a result.

In the TIP Report released 2 weeks ago, 27 countries were upgraded to a higher tier, and that is progress. But sustained pressure and scrutiny are needed. Enacting a law is not the same thing as enforcing it, and, unfortunately, 21 countries slipped to a lower tier in last year's report.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act, which continues and updates our fight against human trafficking. It extends until 2021 the current authorizations for our international and domestic programs, which expire at the end of September. It also contains multiple reforms and refinements to U.S. programs, and it strengthens the annual TIP Report and tier rankings.

I am pleased that this bill incorporates the text of a bill of mine, H.R.

1625, the TARGET Act, which I introduced earlier this year and the House passed in March. This important provision turns the tables on international traffickers by authorizing the State Department to offer and publicize bounties for their arrest and for their conviction.

I again want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) for introducing this strong, bipartisan bill. I also want to thank the other seven committees of referral for the input and assistance they provided on the portions of the bill within their jurisdiction.

H.R. 2200 is a critical contribution to the cause of human freedom and the cause of human dignity. It deserves our unanimous support.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 10, 2017.

Hon. WILLIAM M. “MAC” THORNBERRY,
Chairman, House Armed Services Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THORNBERRY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, so that the bill 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 resolution 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 H.R. 2200 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 12, 2017.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2200, the “Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017.” There are certain provisions in the bill which fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important legislation, I am willing to waive this committee's further consideration of H.R. 2200. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Armed Services does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the legislation which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the

House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM M. “MAC” THORNBERRY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 10, 2017.

Hon. VIRGINIA FOXX,
Chairwoman, House 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. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, so that the bill 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 resolution 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 H.R. 2200 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,
EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COM-
MITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
WORKFORCE,
Washington, DC, July 12, 2017.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to confirm our mutual understanding with respect to H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017. Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Education and the Workforce with regard to H.R. 2200 on those matters within the Committee's jurisdiction.

In the interest of expediting the House's consideration of H.R. 2200, the Committee on Education and the Workforce will forgo further consideration of this bill. However, I do so only with the understanding this procedural route will not be construed to prejudice my committee's jurisdictional interest and prerogatives on this bill or any other similar legislation and will not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to my committee in the future.

I respectfully request your support for the appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Education and the Workforce should this bill or a similar bill be considered in a conference with the Senate. I also request you include our exchange of letters on this matter in the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill on the House Floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,
VIRGINIA FOXX,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 10, 2017.

Hon. GREG WALDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WALDEN: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, so that the bill 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 resolution 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 H.R. 2200 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, July 12, 2017.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: I write in regard to H.R. 2200, Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act 2017, which was referred in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. I wanted to notify you that the Committee will forgo action on the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 2200, the Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation and will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward to address any remaining issues within the Committee's jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and asks that you support any such request.

I would appreciate your response confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 2200 and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in your committee's report on the legislation or the Congressional Record during its consideration on the House floor.

Sincerely,

GREG WALDEN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 10, 2017.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, so that the bill 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 resolution 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 H.R. 2200 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, July 12, 2017.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: I write with respect to H.R. 2200, the "Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act." As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions within H.R. 2200 that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I forego any further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 2200 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation and that our committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in 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 asks that you support any such request.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 2200 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2017.

Hon. JASON CHAFFETZ,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CHAFFETZ: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, so that the bill 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 resolution 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 H.R. 2200 into the Congressional Record during floor

consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 22, 2017.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write concerning H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017. As you know, the Committee on Foreign Affairs received an original referral and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform a secondary referral when the bill was introduced on April 27, 2017. I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House of Representatives in an expeditious manner, and accordingly, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform will forego action on the bill.

The Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 2200 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. Further, I request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform during any House-Senate conference convened on this or related legislation.

Finally, I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in any bill report filed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration, to memorialize our understanding.

Sincerely,

JASON CHAFFETZ,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 19, 2017.

Hon. BILL SHUSTER,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SHUSTER: Thank you for working with the Foreign Affairs Committee on mutually agreeable text edits, and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, so that the bill 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 resolution 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 H.R. 2200 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, May 19, 2017.

Hon. ED ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: I write concerning H.R. 2200, the "Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017." This legislation includes matters that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In order to expedite Floor consideration of H.R. 2200, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure will forgo action on this bill. However, this is conditional on our mutual understanding that forgoing consideration of the bill does not prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar legislation that fall within the Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. It is also conditional on our mutually agreed to changes to the text of the bill. I appreciate you working with us on the bill and request you urge the Speaker to name members of the Committee to any conference committee named to consider such provisions.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest in the Congressional Record during House Floor consideration of the bill. I look forward to working with the Committee on Foreign Affairs as the bill moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

BILL SHUSTER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 16, 2017.

Hon. KEVIN BRADY,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BRADY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2200, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017, so that the bill 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 resolution 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 H.R. 2200 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, May 16, 2017.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: I am writing with respect to H.R. 2200, the "Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017," on which the Committee on Ways and Means was granted an additional referral.

As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions in H.R. 2200 that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I agree to waive formal consideration of this bill so that it may move expeditiously to the floor. The Committee on Ways and Means 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 the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our jurisdiction. The 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 such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 2200.

Sincerely,

KEVIN BRADY,
Chairman.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2200, a bill to reauthorize \$130 million in currently appropriated funds in order to continue, over the next 4 years, critical and necessary work to fight sex and labor trafficking. This bill builds upon the remarkable work of the original Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the cornerstone of Federal human trafficking legislation.

I want to thank my colleagues Chairman ROYCE and especially Chairman CHRIS SMITH for his pioneering leadership.

Despite great strides and the tremendous progress we have made in exposing and beginning to understand the complexities and growing obstacles of human trafficking, we still have much to do.

I am particularly thankful for the inclusion of my language in section 103, which provides a modification to grants for victims services in order to provide a necessary focus on young victims in the child welfare system. Specifically, this section will amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to address a key reason children and women have difficulty leaving their exploiter: the lack of housing. They have nowhere to go.

As with all antitrafficking measures, I am particularly concerned about what we are doing to combat the devastating epidemic of young girls in the foster care system falling prey to child exploitation and sex trafficking. The average age of a girl entering into sex trafficking is 12 years old.

In 2016, an estimated one out of six endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children were likely child sex trafficking victims. Of these reported victims, 86 percent were in the care of social services or foster care when they ran.

One seasoned detective in Los Angeles recently reported during a dem-

onstration on law enforcement technology used to identify victims that every single girl he has ever encountered through sex trafficking or commercially exploited sex activity has been in the child welfare system.

It cannot be overstated that the purpose of the child welfare system is to protect children who are abused or neglected. It is our responsibility to make sure these children do not fall between the cracks. It is devastating to know that we have failed many of them.

Just as if one of our own children in our family went missing, a child that is under the care of the government that goes missing demands our most aggressive response and effort to find, save, and protect them.

Our most urgent priority should be disrupting the child welfare-to-trafficking pipeline and finding better, more effective ways to meet the critical needs of this vulnerable population. In particular, as we continue to tackle child sex trafficking in the United States, it is imperative that we provide a special focus on the immediate and long-term housing needs of at-risk foster youth. Young girls and disconnected youth have particular and sensitive needs as trafficking victims.

Current funding for housing and shelter for victims of child sex trafficking is insufficient to meet the growing demand for youth services, especially young foster girls exploited through their emotional and financial vulnerabilities. At every level of government, we have an urgent responsibility to shut down pathways for child sex trafficking and to invest in critical housing needs for vulnerable youth and girls. This responsibility includes supporting and adopting H.R. 2200.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH). He is the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, and, of course, he is the author of the original Trafficking Victims Protection Act. He is also the author of this bill today.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman ED ROYCE for yielding. I thank him for his leadership on trafficking, for this bill in particular, for the markup, and for all of the assistance he provided. I also thank ELIOT ENGEL, our ranking member. I thank them from the bottom of my heart.

I want to thank KAREN BASS, the lead Democrat on the bill, for her exceptional leadership and her collaboration on this legislation.

I want to thank Speaker RYAN and Majority Leader MCCARTHY. I have to say—and I have been working on human trafficking since about 1995, chaired probably more than 30 hearings and written four laws—I have never seen such a deep commitment to fighting trafficking and protecting victims

than our leadership. It is unparalleled and it is inspired.

KEVIN MCCARTHY helped ensure timely consideration. There are eight committees of referral. Sometimes that is a death knell for any bill. It is so hard to secure agreements and vote them out. Well, each of those chairmen and their staffs worked diligently and in good faith. At the end of the day, the leadership was there. They had our back on the legislation.

I want to thank Chairman ROYCE, again, for his extraordinary leadership as well.

Mr. Speaker, ever since the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 became law in 2000, combating human trafficking has been a major priority in the United States and, indeed, globally.

Over the last 17 years, police and civil society organizations—many of them faith based—have identified and rescued more than 250,000 victims worldwide. Some put that number at close to 300,000. Prosecution of traffickers in the U.S. has increased by more than 500 percent, but, frankly, our task is far from accomplished.

The International Labor Organization suggests that nearly 21 million people in the world today are enslaved, most of them women and children. That is unconscionable. Every human life is of infinite value. We have a duty to protect the weakest and most vulnerable from harm.

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2017 is comprehensive. It is bipartisan, and it is designed to strengthen, expand, and create new initiatives to protect victims, prosecute traffickers, and prevent this cruelty and exploitation from happening in the first place.

Title I of the bill focuses on combating trafficking in the United States. Title II focuses on the world. Title III authorizes appropriations of more than half a billion dollars over 4 years, including reauthorization of the TVPA of 2000.

The legislation, Mr. Speaker, is named in honor of the incomparable Frederick Douglass on the eve of his 200th birthday. Born a slave in 1818, he escaped when he was 20 and heroically dedicated his entire life to abolishing slavery and, after emancipation, to ending the Jim Crow laws in order to achieve full equality for African-American citizens. A gifted orator, author, editor, statesman, and Republican, he died in 1895.

Human trafficking, Mr. Speaker, is modern-day slavery that needs a Herculean effort to eradicate.

Among its numerous provisions and one that is of special interest to the Frederick Douglass Family Initiative—and we worked very closely with them on this—it authorizes HHS grant money to “establish, expand, and support programs” to provide age appropriate information to students all across America to avoid becoming victims of sex and labor trafficking as

well as to educate school staff to recognize and respond to signs of trafficking.

It adopts a number of best practices, like for example making sure that when government employees book rooms, that we utilize hotels where they have initiated efforts and sponsored training to eradicate child sex trafficking. We do the same thing with airlines. The flight attendants—Delta is a classic example—once trained, can spot trafficking in progress, inform the pilot, and when that plane lands or jet lands, ensure that if there is a situation, there is an arrest of the traffickers and a rescue of the woman or children who are being trafficked.

We will now try, to the best of our ability, to hold the airlines to account. There needs to be reporting. It is already the law that they should provide this training. Now we want to ensure that training actually happens.

Chairman ROYCE talked about the TIP Report. Just a couple weeks ago, Secretary Tillerson announced the 2017 TIP Report. It is a voluminous and very accurate report about what is happening in 190 countries around the world, including the United States. Those countries that are designated Tier 3, egregious violator, are subject to sanctions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PERRY). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I just want to commend the Trump administration for finally holding China to account as a Tier 3 violator. A worst offender.

The pending bill makes a number of important reforms to the TIP Report and how it is prepared. My hope is that we will have an even better, more accurate, and more effective effort at holding countries to account.

Again, this legislation applies to the United States for labor and sex trafficking as well as to the world. Again, I do want to thank all those who have been involved in it.

Let me just say we worked on this bill for well over a year with ATEST; Polaris; IJM; World Vision; United; Humanity; ECPAT; United States Conference of Catholic Bishops; Shared Hope International; CATW; Ambassador Swanee Hunt; the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, which provided valuable insight; and others. They were all very much a part of our effort.

I also want to thank critical staff, including Luke Murray and Kelly Dixon, from the Majority Leader's Office, who are outstanding—they get the job done, and they ask all the right questions about substance and process and helped us along—Doug Anderson, counsel of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mary Noonan; my chief of staff, Piero Tozzi; Allison Hollabaugh; Krystal Williams, KAREN BASS' staff member; and so many others on the

committees that also made such a huge difference in enabling us to get this through all the committees to the floor today.

I urge my colleagues to pass the bill.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who is the ranking member on the Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the authors of the legislation, Mr. SMITH and Ms. BASS, for their leadership, and thank Chairman ROYCE for again reemphasizing the importance of this in terms of all committees, including the number of committees that have been noted.

Let me thank the cosponsors for acknowledging as well, Frederick Douglass. It is right that he was born in slavery, but he reminded us that there is no power without struggle, and there will have to be a struggle to end sex trafficking and human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of the 1990s, when I met my first real modern-day slaves on the border of Bangladesh, where we were seeing women fleeing who had been trafficked and who had been utilized sexually. Their parents had sold them out of desperation.

□ 1615

They were actual true slaves who were fleeing to the border of Bangladesh. That is a startling and stark recognition that in the 1990s, and now in the 21st century, slavery still exists.

I am delighted to be an original cosponsor of this legislation and to have worked on these issues, and to acknowledge the commemoration of Mr. Douglass' 200th birthday.

So I am grateful for the \$130 million in current funds appropriated to ensure a robust response to fight human trafficking; again, to do this at home and abroad; and to acknowledge the alliance to end slavery and trafficking at the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, who are supporting this.

The bill would also provide human services grants, opportunities to be used for educating children and staff in U.S. schools about human trafficking. Of course, it would help my own center in Houston, the Center to End Trafficking and Exploitation of Children, or CETEC. I thank them for their great work. It is the only center of its kind in Texas established to combat minor sex trafficking. In addition, this important bill helps many others.

Let me conclude by simply saying that I support the idea of holding airlines accountable. We have been working with them. Homeland Security has been working with them. The flight attendants want to be engaged. All of us should be engaged in fighting sex trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for support of the bill.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman

from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), a senior member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2200, H.R. 2480, and H.R. 2664, three overwhelmingly bipartisan bills curbing and combating modern-day slavery at home and abroad.

I want to particularly thank Chairman ROYCE, as well as Chairman SMITH and the gentlewoman from California, Ms. BASS, the ranking member, all who have been leaders in this area for quite some time now, and we appreciate that very much.

As a parent, a grandparent now, and as a former teacher, I know that education empowers children. These bills on the floor today ensure that we are doing our utmost to allow every child across the globe the opportunity to reach their highest potential. That is why I introduced the bipartisan H.R. 2408, Protecting Girls' Access to Education Act, earlier this year, along with my Democratic colleague, ROBIN KELLY.

By providing access to safe primary and secondary education, our bill aims to offer educational opportunities to the approximately 62 million girls globally who are not in school. There are 62 million girls who are not in school.

Similarly, these three bills, and the one that we are discussing right now on the floor today, are aimed at eradicating human trafficking and should improve every girl's chances for a quality education and a more peaceful and stable life, both in the United States and abroad.

Unfortunately, there are young girls and women here in this country who are vulnerable in the greatest country on the face of the Earth. Obviously, the problem is much worse across the globe.

I want to thank all colleagues on both sides of the aisle for truly working in a bipartisan fashion to at least get a handle on one of the toughest things that we face globally, and that is child trafficking, human trafficking, and a whole range of issues along this line.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, too often we hear about human trafficking and sex slavery. It is often dismissed as a crime that only happens "over there"—overseas or in a foreign country.

The Global Slavery Index estimated that nearly 46 million people across 167 countries were victims of human trafficking in 2016. This problem is very real. But here at home, it is also a problem, where we have children and young people who are forced or coerced into sex work and hard labor in our communities all across the country.

As America's gateway to Asia, my home State of Hawaii sees an unprecedented number of people taken from

their homes to be exploited here on our shores. In 2010, the FBI freed 400 Thai nationals from a Hawaii farm, the largest human trafficking case in our modern history.

In Hawaii, I know personally of girls as young as 11 and 13 years old who were recruited from schools, malls, beaches, and other places, and exploited by traffickers. While every State, including Hawaii, has passed legislation to ban trafficking and classify it as a felony, clearly stronger, further action is needed to combat this modern, international slave trade.

This bill, the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act, will do many things, including expanding programs to help educators recognize and respond to signs of human trafficking in minors to try to prevent this abuse and support local law enforcement as they identify prosecutors who will focus on cases involving sex and slave trafficking.

I strongly support this legislation and urge my colleagues to vote "yes" to give these innocent men, women, and children a chance for safe, proactive, and healthy lives in our communities.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Congresswoman KAREN BASS of California, for her relentless work, and also my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, including Congressman CHRIS SMITH, for working on this.

Mr. Speaker, today is a historic day. I stand on the U.S. House floor to advocate for the passage of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act.

I have had many meetings with Kenneth Morris, Frederick Douglass' great-great-great-grandson on this issue, sharing with him my work on my bill, H.R. 246, from the last Congress, which improves the response of victims of child sex trafficking. I am committed to ending human trafficking and to ensuring that this bill honoring Frederick Douglass' legacy becomes a law.

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act puts \$130 million in funding for the prevention, protection, and, yes, prosecution of human trafficking. This investment is so needed, Mr. Speaker, because victims of human trafficking often live in the shadows of society. That is why it is up to all of us and why it is a bipartisan bill.

This legislation makes an investment in education. We have heard what it does with airports and what it does if you have survivors and government working together.

So let me end by reminding all of us that, in the words of Frederick Doug-

lass, if we talk about protecting our children and preventing human sex trafficking, he would say, as he has said, "It is easier to build strong children" than to repair a broken system.

Let us talk about protection. These young girls and boys are sometimes held by invisible chains. We are here today to remove those chains.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I also give my thanks to Mr. ROYCE; Mr. SMITH; and my colleague, Ms. BASS, for their leadership. I am very proud to be part of this bipartisan act to stop what we call modern-day slavery of men, women, and children.

Human trafficking is a global crisis of epic proportions. After drug trafficking, it is the number two criminal enterprise on Earth. Yes, it happens right here in our own backyard.

Recently, I met Shandra. She is a mother; a college graduate; and formerly a banker in Indonesia, until a financial crisis hit. Looking for a better life for her family, she came legally to the United States, taking what she thought was a job in the hospitality industry. The minute she landed in the United States of America, her hopes turned into a living hell. It is hard to put what happened to her in words.

Shandra's new employer held her by force. With threats of violence, he drugged her and sold her into prostitution day after day, for years. Finally, after multiple attempts to escape, she actually climbed through a bathroom window and went to safety.

Mr. Speaker, shockingly, as we speak here in this room today, there are millions of innocent victims like Shandra who are held in some form of cruel servitude. Our effort today will save lives and prevent horrific suffering. I am proud to be part of these efforts.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend for yielding, and I thank her for her extraordinary leadership. I would like to be associated with her comments describing this horrific crime.

Human trafficking outpaces drugs and guns as the world's fastest growing and most prosperous criminal activity. But unlike guns and drugs, which can only be sold once, in trafficking, the human body is sold over and over and over again until it kills the person.

I very strongly support the ending of this modern-day slavery through the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act. I have worked closely with Representative SMITH since 1995,

Representative POE, Representative WAGNER, and others, to combat this despicable crime.

This legislation, first passed in 2000, revolutionized U.S. efforts against trafficking here and abroad. It included language I offered targeting traffic on the demand side, which is very important and key to punishing the real criminals here: pimps, johns, and traffickers who buy and sell their victims.

This legislation makes improvements to programs and policies that combat trafficking here and around the world. It helps law enforcement in their efforts to prosecute, which is growing. It improves professional training to identify potential trafficking victims and provides services to enable survivors to rebuild their lives with dignity.

Perpetrators of modern-day slavery are profiting to the tune of \$150 billion a year. We need a coordinated, comprehensive approach to stop it.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes." This bill saves lives. It is important. I am thrilled to be part of the effort to combat human trafficking in our world.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS).

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, CHRIS SMITH and KAREN BASS, for spearheading this important bill and for really putting tremendous energy into it.

Mr. Speaker, far too often, it is our children who fall victim to the horror of human trafficking. As you have heard this afternoon, we must do everything that we can to stop this injustice.

Often it has been said of human trafficking that it is hiding in plain sight. Advocates and survivors are always telling me that it is important to punish traffickers, but we also need to focus on prevention.

The reauthorization of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act strengthens what we need in this holistic approach. It includes my bill, the Empowering Educators to Prevent Trafficking Act. This language in the bill creates a training program that I think you have heard about that empowers educators to spot the signs of trafficking and, in turn, teach their students how to protect themselves from becoming victims.

With the passage of this bill, our schools can join the resistance in the fight against trafficking. Armed with knowledge, students and teachers can join the battle lines against the injustice of modern-day slavery.

I want to thank all those who have participated in this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

□ 1630

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the author of this important legislation, Mr. CHRIS SMITH; and I thank Chairman ROYCE for bringing it to the floor. I support this bill and I encourage my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back that balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just mention, Mr. Speaker, that 20 years ago, human trafficking was unknown, I think, to most Americans and there was little public awareness of the severity of what we are calling here today modern-day slavery.

Seventeen years ago, Congress led on this issue by passing the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. We had very strong bipartisan support, and the rankings, the sanctions, the programs created by that law have been instrumental in building the momentum and awareness that exists out there today. And with each reauthorization, those laws have been fine-tuned, they have been strengthened. This bill continues that tradition. It is time to recommit ourselves to this noble fight against slave-like labor and sexual exploitation of underage children.

I have asked some of the victims why it is that so many of these criminal gangs move from drug running and other kinds of activity into this kind of behavior, and part of the response is: Because, you know, in a drug war, a gang member can get himself killed, but it is a lot easier to exploit a 14-year-old underage girl, it is a lot easier to be in that kind of business than it is in the more dangerous business.

We have got to overcompensate for this reality by passing legislation which allows these additional tools to be used to close down these criminal syndicates and to create real deterrence for those gang members who consider going into this line of work.

So I thank Mr. SMITH, Congresswoman KAREN BASS, and all my fellow cosponsors on this bill. It deserves our strong support.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2200, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GAINING RESPONSIBILITY ON WATER ACT OF 2017

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 23.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VALADAO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 431 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 23.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

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IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 23) to provide drought relief in the State of California, and for other purposes, with Mr. PERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK) and the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in California, 5 years of historic drought caused billions of dollars of damage to our economy, destroyed tens of thousands of jobs, and brought many communities within just months of literally running out of water, all because we couldn't store water from the wet years to assure plenty in the drought years.

Then back to back with this historic drought, we have just had one of the wettest winters on record. Massive torrents of water threatened entire communities on its way to be wasted in the Pacific Ocean, all because of the very same problem: we have few reservoirs to store this superabundance of water for the next drought.

Even before the drought, massive water diversions required by a growing tangle of laws and regulations had created devastating economic hardship in California's fertile Central Valley. Those same policies forced us to release what precious little water we had remaining behind our dams to adjust river temperatures for fish.

For three Congresses now, the House has acted to fix this folly. Today, H.R. 23, the GROW Act, by Congressman DAVID VALADAO, addresses the policy, regulatory, and administrative failures that have mismanaged our water supplies across the West.

The GROW Act includes both short-term and long-term provisions aimed at restoring water reliability and certainty to cities and farms. It includes seven titles that expand water storage, improve infrastructure, protect water rights, and create more abundant and reliable water resources to benefit both communities and the environment.