trafficking exist, despite efforts to eradicate these evils. The resolution before us now shines a light on this human trafficking in Libya.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 644, which strongly condemns ongoing slave auctions in Libya of migrants and refugees.

Mr. Speaker, it is critical that we swiftly and unequivocally condemn these acts of unspeakable cruelty that have no place in the civilized world.

According to reports, an estimated 150,000 people—refugees fleeing conflict and economic migrants in search of better opportunities in Europe—cross Libya's borders each year.

But a clampdown by the Libyan Coast Guard meant fewer boats made it out to sea, leaving the smugglers with a backlog of would-be passengers on their hands.

With estimates of 400,000 to almost one million people now stranded in Libya, smugglers have become masters and the migrants and refugees have become slaves who are sold for as little as $400 each.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with this chamber the story of a young man named Victory, a 21-year-old Nigerian who fled his village and spent a year and four months—and his life savings—trying to reach Europe.

Victory made it as far as Libya, where he says he and other refugees were held in grim living conditions, deprived of food, abused, and mistreated by their captors.

When his funds ran out, Victory was sold as a day laborer by his smugglers; after weeks of being forced to work, Victory was told the money he had been bought for was not enough.

He was returned to his smugglers, only to be re-sold several more times—the smugglers also demanded ransom payments from Victory's family before eventually releasing him.

We know of at least 9 sites in which these horrors reportedly are commonplace.

The open sale of humans into slavery exposed in Libya in 2017 shocked the world.

United Nations Ambassador Nikki Haley denounced the practice, saying ''there are few greater violations of human rights and human dignity than this.''

However, without a capable government in the country, the practice has continued unabated while media interest ebbed.

Mr. Speaker, it is contrary to the values of this nation to stand by and watch these atrocities continue.

H. Res. 644 denounces the trafficking of—and violence against—innocent migrants in Libya, and proposes several concrete measures to a lasting infrastructure that upholds basic human rights for migrants in Libya.

First, the resolution calls on the Libyan government to investigate and end the slave auctions, as well as provide for humane management of migration flows.

Second, the resolution calls upon the United Nations to investigate the allegations of forced labor and demands that Libyan authorities to allow the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to regularly monitor and publicly report on the situation of refugees and migrants in Libya, and impose sanctions against Libya if the nation fails to end forced labor.

Third, the resolution calls upon the African Union to conduct an independent investigation of forced labor in Libya, to assist migrants who wish to return to their homelands, and to impose sanctions against Libya should the forced labor continue.

Fourth, the resolution highlights the importance of adequately staffing, funding, and supporting the United States State Department and the Agency for International Development to provide humanitarian assistance for migrants and to develop a comprehensive strategy to address the political and security situation in Libya including issues related to migrants and refugees in detention centers.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H. Res. 644 and standing true to our nation's commitment to advancing human rights in Libya, and around the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 644), as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: ''Resolution strongly condemning slave auctions and the exploitation of migrants and refugees as forced laborers in Libya, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAM FARR AND NICK CASTLE PEACE CORPS REFORM ACT OF 2018

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2259) to amend the Peace Corps Act to expand services and benefits for volunteers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2259

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
TITLE I—PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER SUPPORT
Sec. 101. Peace Corps volunteer medical care reform.
Sec. 102. Post-service peace corps volunteer medical care reform.
Sec. 103. Peace Corps impact survey.
Sec. 104. Extension of positions for Peace Corps employees.
TITLE II—PEACE CORPS OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Sec. 201. Peace Corps volunteer access to Inspector General.
Sec. 202. Publication requirement for volunteer surveys.
Sec. 203. Consultation with Congress required before opening or closing overseas offices and country programs.
TITLE III—CRIME RISK REDUCTION ENHANCEMENTS
Sec. 301. Independent review of volunteer death.
Sec. 302. Additional disclosures to applicants for enrollment as volunteers.
Sec. 303. Additional protections against sexual misconduct.
Sec. 304. Extension of the office of victim advocacy.
Sec. 305. Reform and extension of the Sexual Assault Advisory Council.
Sec. 306. Definitions.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Peace Corps.

(3) PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER.—The term ''Peace Corps volunteer'' means an individual described in section 5(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(a)).

TITLE I—PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER SUPPORT

SEC. 101. PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CARE REFORM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Peace Corps Act is amended—

(1) in section 5 (22 U.S.C. 2504)—

(A) in subsection (e), in the first sentence, by striking ''receive such immunization and dental care preparatory to their service'' and inserting ''receive, preparatory to their service, such immunization, dental care, and information on prescription options and potential interactions, as necessary and appropriate and in accordance with subsection (f)'';

(B) by re-designating subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), and (n) as subsections (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o);

(C) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection—

''(f) The Director of the Peace Corps shall consult with health experts outside the Peace Corps, including experts licensed in the field of mental health, and follow guidance by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding the prescription of medications to a volunteer.''; and

(D) in subsection (i), as so redesignated, by striking ''section, and'' and inserting ''section), and''; and

(2) by inserting after section 5 the following new section:

''SEC. 5A. HEALTH CARE FOR VOLUNTEERS AT PEACE CORPS POSTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall ensure that each overseas post has the services of a medical office that is consistent in size and scope with the needs of the Peace Corps at such post, including, if necessary, by detailing to any such post the licensed medical staff of other United States departments, agencies, or establishments.

''(b) HIRING CRITERIA.—In selecting medical officers and support staff for overseas Peace Corps posts, the Director of the Peace Corps shall hire well-qualified and capable personnel to support the effectiveness of health care for Peace Corps volunteers by evaluating each candidate's—

''(1) medical training, experience, and accreditations or other qualifications;

''(2) record of performance;

''(3) administrative capabilities;

''(4) understanding of the local language and culture;

''(5) ability to work in the English language;

''(6) interpersonal skills; and

''(7) such other factors that the Director determines appropriate.

''(c) CERTAIN TRAINING.—The Director of the Peace Corps shall ensure that each Peace Corps medical officer serving in a malaria-endemic country receives training in the recognition of the side effects of such medications.

''(d) REVIEW AND EVALUATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Peace Corps, acting through the Associate Director of the Office of Health Services and the country directors, shall review and evaluate the performance and health care delivery of all Peace Corps medical staff, including medical officers, to—

''(A) ensure compliance with all relevant Peace Corps policies, practices, and guidelines; and

''(B) ensure that medical staff complete the necessary continuing medical education to maintain their skills and satisfy licensing and credentialing standards, as designated by the Director.

''(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the Peace Corps shall include, in the annual Peace Corps congressional budget justification, a confirmation that the review and evaluation of all Peace Corps medical staff required under paragraph (1) has been completed.

''(e) ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS.—The Director of the Peace Corps shall consult with experts at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention regarding recommendations for prescribing malaria prophylaxis, in order to provide the best standard of care within the context of the Peace Corps environment.''.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE PEACE CORPS.—

(1) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT.—As promptly as practicable, the Director shall implement the actions outlined in the agency response for all open recommendations of the Inspector General of the Peace Corps set forth in the report entitled ''Final Program Evaluation Report: OIG Follow-up Evaluation of Issues Identified in the 2010 Peace Corps/Morocco Assessment of Medical Care'' (Report No. IG–16–01–E).

(2) SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.—

(A) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the Director's strategy for implementing the recommendations referred to in paragraph (1).

(B) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report required under subparagraph (A), and semiannually thereafter, the Director shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the progress in implementing the recommendations referred to in paragraph (1) until all such recommendations have been implemented in accordance with the agency's response to the report referred to in such paragraph.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—After the submission of each report required under paragraph (2), the Inspector General of the Peace Corps may notify the appropriate congressional committees of any recommendations from the report referred to in paragraph (1) that the Inspector General determines remain unresolved.

SEC. 102. POST-SERVICE PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER MEDICAL CARE REFORM.

Section 8142 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) The Secretary shall authorize the Director of the Peace Corps to furnish medical benefits to a volunteer, who is injured during the volunteer's period of service, for a period of 120 days following the termination of such service if the Director certifies that the volunteer's injury probably meets the requirements under subsection (c)(3). The Secretary may then certify vouchers for these expenses for such volunteer out of the Employees' Compensation Fund.

''(2) The Secretary shall prescribe the form and content of the certification required under paragraph (1).

''(3) A certification under paragraph (1) will cease to be effective if the volunteer sustains compensable disability in connection with volunteer service.

''(4) Nothing in this subsection may be construed to authorize the furnishing of any medical benefit that the Secretary of Labor is not otherwise authorized to reimburse for former Peace Corps volunteers who receive treatment for injury or disease proximately caused by their service in the Peace Corps in accordance with this chapter.''.

SEC. 103. PEACE CORPS IMPACT SURVEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and once every two years thereafter for the following six years, the Director shall conduct a survey of former Peace Corps volunteers.

(b) SCOPE OF SURVEY.—The survey required under subsection (a) shall assess, with respect to each former Peace Corps volunteer completing the survey, the impact of the Peace Corps on the former volunteer, including the volunteer's—

(1) well-being;

(2) career;

(3) civic engagement; and

(4) commitment to public service.

(c) REPORT.—The Director shall submit a report containing the results of the survey conducted under subsection (a) to—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 104. EXTENSION OF POSITIONS FOR PEACE CORPS EMPLOYEES.

Section 7(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2506(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8)(A) The Director of the Peace Corps may designate Peace Corps positions as critical management or management support positions that require specialized technical or professional skills and knowledge of Peace Corps operations. Such positions may include positions in the following fields:

''(i) Volunteer health services.

''(ii) Financial management.

''(iii) Information technology.

''(iv) Procurement.

''(v) Personnel.

''(vi) Legal services.

''(vii) Safety and security.

''(B) Subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D), with respect to positions designated pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Director may make or extend renewable appointments or assignments under paragraph (2) notwithstanding limitations under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) and paragraph (5).

''(C) In exercising authority under subparagraph (B), the Director shall ensure that all decisions regarding the appointment, assignment, or extension of employees to any position designated pursuant to subparagraph (A)—

''(i) are consistent with Federal law and Peace Corps policy; and

''(ii) are based upon operational and programmatic factors.

''(D) The term of any appointment or assignment to any position designated pursuant to subparagraph (A) may not exceed five years.''.

TITLE II—PEACE CORPS OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 201. PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER ACCESS TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Section 8 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2507) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''he'' and inserting ''the President''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentences: ''As part of the training provided to all volunteers under subsection (a), and in coordination with the Inspector General of the Peace Corps, the President shall provide all volunteers with information regarding the mandate of the Inspector General and the availability (including contact information) of the Inspector General and the Office of Victim Advocacy as a resource for volunteers. The President shall ensure that volunteers receive such information at least once during training that occurs prior to enrollment and at least once during each significant instance of training after enrollment.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) The President shall implement procedures to maintain a record verifying each individual completing training provided to meet each requirement in this section and sections 8A, 8B, 8F, and 8G(b).''.

SEC. 202. PUBLICATION REQUIREMENT FOR VOLUNTEER SURVEYS.

Section 8E of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2507e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting '', ensure that each such plan includes a consideration of the results, with respect to each such representative and the country of service of each such representative, of each survey conducted under subsection (c),'' after ''standards for Peace Corps representatives''; and

(B) by striking ''and shall review'' and inserting '', and review''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2023''; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new sentences: ''The President shall publish, on a publicly available website of the Peace Corps, a report summarizing the results of each survey related to volunteer satisfaction in each country in which volunteers serve, and the early termination rate of volunteers serving in each such country. The information published shall be posted in an easily accessible place near the description of the appropriate country and shall be written in an easily understood manner.''.

SEC. 203. CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS REQUIRED BEFORE OPENING OR CLOSING OVERSEAS OFFICES AND COUNTRY PROGRAMS.

Section 10 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2509) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Director of the Peace Corps may not open, close, significantly reduce, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or country program unless the Director has notified and consulted with the appropriate congressional committees at least 15 days in advance.

''(2) The Director of the Peace Corps may waive the application of paragraph (1) for a

period of not more than five days after an action described in such paragraph if the Director determines such action is necessary to ameliorate a substantial security risk to Peace Corps volunteers or other Peace Corps personnel.

''(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.''.

TITLE III—CRIME RISK REDUCTION ENHANCEMENTS

SEC. 301. INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF VOLUNTEER DEATH.

Section 5 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504), as amended by section 101 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(p)(1) Not later than ten days after receiving notification of the death of a volunteer, the President shall provide a briefing to the Inspector General of the Peace Corps that includes—

''(A)(i) the available facts and circumstances surrounding the death of the volunteer, including a preliminary timeline of the events immediately preceding the death of the volunteer, subsequent actions taken by the Peace Corps, and any information available to the Peace Corps reflecting on the cause or root cause of the death of the volunteer; and

''(ii) a description of any steps the Peace Corps plans to take to inquire further into the cause or root cause of the death of the volunteer, including the anticipated date of the completion of such inquiry; or

''(B) an explanation of why the Peace Corps has determined that no further inquiry into the cause or root cause of the death of the volunteer is necessary, including—

''(i) a description of the steps the Peace Corps took to determine further inquiry was not necessary; and

''(ii) the basis for such determination.

''(2) If the Peace Corps has performed or engaged another entity to perform a root cause analysis or similar report that describes the cause or root cause of a volunteer death, the President shall provide the Inspector General of the Peace Corps with—

''(A) a copy of all information provided to such entity at the time such information is provided to such entity or used by the Peace Corps to perform the analysis;

''(B) a copy of any report or study received from the entity or used by the Peace Corps to perform the analysis; and

''(C) any supporting documentation upon which the Peace Corps or such entity relied to make its determination, including the volunteer's complete medical record, as soon as such information is available to the Peace Corps.

''(3) If a volunteer dies, the Peace Corps shall take reasonable measures, in accordance with local laws, to preserve any information or material, in any medium or format, that may be relevant to determining the cause or root cause of the death of the volunteer, including personal effects, medication, and other tangible items belonging to the volunteer, as long as such measures do not interfere with the legal procedures of the host country if the government of the host country is exercising jurisdiction over the investigation of such death. The Inspector General of the Peace Corps shall be provided an opportunity to inspect such items before their final disposition.

''(4) Consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the Inspector General of the Peace Corps may independently review the facts and circumstances surrounding the death of a volunteer and the actions taken by the Peace Corps in responding to such incident.

''(5) For the purposes of undertaking a review under this section, an officer or employee of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces may be detailed to the Inspector General of the Peace Corps from another department of the United States Government on a nonreimbursable basis, as jointly agreed to by the Inspector General and the detailing department, for a period not to exceed one year. This paragraph may not be construed to limit or modify any other source of authority for reimbursable or nonreimbursable details. A nonreimbursable detail made under this section may not be considered an augmentation of the appropriations of the Peace Corps.

''(6) Upon request, the Peace Corps may make available necessary funds to the Inspector General of the Peace Corps for reviews conducted by the Inspector General under this section. The request shall be limited to costs relating to hiring, procuring, or otherwise obtaining medical-related experts or expert services, and associated travel.

''(7) The undertaking of a review under this section may not be considered a transfer of program operating responsibilities to the Inspector General of the Peace Corps.''.

SEC. 302. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES TO APPLICANTS FOR ENROLLMENT AS VOLUNTEERS.

Section 8A of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2507a(d)) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) INFORMATION REGARDING CRIMES AND RISKS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicant for enrollment as a volunteer shall be provided, with respect to each country in which the applicant may be invited to serve, with specific, aggregated, and easily accessible information regarding crimes against and risks to volunteers, including—

''(A) an overview of past crimes against volunteers in such country, including statistics regarding unreported crime collected through anonymous surveys;

''(B) the current early termination rate of volunteers serving in such country;

''(C) health risks prevalent in such country;

''(D) the nature and frequency of sexual harassment reported by volunteers serving in such country;

''(E) the extent and types of services provided by the Peace Corps to volunteers serving in such country, including access to medical care, counseling services, and assistance from the Office of Victim Advocacy; and

''(F) the level of satisfaction reported by volunteers serving in such country.

''(2) OPTION TO TIMELY DECLINE.—Upon receiving information described in paragraph (1), the applicant shall have the option to change the country of consideration and identify a substitute country.''; and

(2) in subsection (f)(2)(B)(iii), by striking ''victim advocates'' and inserting ''Victim's Advocates,''.

SEC. 303. ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST SEXUAL MISCONDUCT.

Section 8B(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2507b(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''SARLs'' and inserting ''any employee of the Peace Corps'';

(B) by striking ''Victim Advocate'' and inserting ''Victim's Advocate''; and

(C) by inserting ''and require the Peace Corps to designate the staff at each post who shall be responsible for providing the services described in subsection (c)'' before the semicolon at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

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

''(7) maintains a record documenting the resignation of any employee or volunteer of the Peace Corps who resigns before a determination has been made regarding an alleged violation of the sexual misconduct policy or other serious policy violations;

''(8) takes into account the record maintained under paragraph (7) before such employee or volunteer is hired, enrolled, or otherwise invited to work with the Peace Corps;

''(9) provides orientation or information regarding the awareness and prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment to—

''(A) Peace Corps-selected host families; and

''(B) a designated person of authority at the volunteer's initial workplace; and

''(10) ensures, to the extent practicable and appropriate, that any assault on, or any harm or injury to, a volunteer that is committed by any member of a host family or any national of a host country that was assigned by the Peace Corps to facilitate volunteer work is—

''(A) documented in an appropriate site history file and in the global tracking and recording system established pursuant to section 8H(c); and

''(B) taken into account with respect to determinations regarding placements of future volunteers at such post and the provision of any funds or other benefit by the Peace Corps.''.

SEC. 304. EXTENSION OF THE OFFICE OF VICTIM ADVOCACY.

Section 8C of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2507c) is amended—

(1) by striking ''victim advocate'' each place it appears and inserting ''Victim's Advocate'';

(2) by striking ''victim advocates'' each place it occurs and inserting ''Victim's Advocates''; and

(3) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

''(e) The Director of the Peace Corps shall include the head of the Office of Victim Advocacy in agency-wide policymaking processes in the same manner and to the same extent as the directors or associate directors of other offices within the Peace Corps.''.

SEC. 305. REFORM AND EXTENSION OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Section 8D of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2507d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''not less than 8 individuals selected by the President, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section,'' and inserting ''not fewer than 8 and not more than 14 individuals selected by the President''; and

(B) by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: ''At least one member should be licensed in the field of mental health and have prior experience working as a counselor or therapist providing mental health care to survivors of sexual assault in a victim services agency or organization.''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by inserting ''and implemented'' after ''sexual assault policy developed''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''To carry out this subsection, the Council may conduct case reviews and is authorized to have access, including through interviews, to current and former volunteers (to the extent that such volunteers provide the Peace Corps express consent to be interviewed by the Council), to volunteer surveys

under section 8E, to all data collected from restricted reporting, and to any other information necessary to conduct case reviews, except that the Council may not have access to any personally identifying information associated with such surveys, data, or information.''; and

(3) in subsection (g), by striking ''2018'' and inserting ''2023''.

SEC. 306. DEFINITIONS.

Section 26 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2522) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) as paragraphs (1), (6), (2), (3), (8), (7), and (5), respectively, by arranging such redesignated paragraphs in numerical order, and by moving such paragraphs 2 ems to the right;

(2) in paragraph (1), as redesignated, by striking ''(1)'' and inserting the following:

''In this Act:

''(1)''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3), as redesignated, the following:

''(4) The term 'medical officer' means a physician, nurse practitioner, physician's assistant, or registered nurse with the professional qualifications, expertise, and abilities consistent with the needs of the Peace Corps and the post to which he or she is assigned, as determined by the Director of the Peace Corps.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL for marking up the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act. This act is named after two former Peace Corps volunteers. Sam Farr served with us here in the United States Congress.

I also thank Representative KENNEDY from Massachusetts, who was also a Peace Corps volunteer several years ago, for his cosponsorship of this legislation to protect our Peace Corps volunteers. I call them our angels abroad.

Recently, I have heard too many stories of young, eager volunteers who selflessly give away years of their lives to help other people in foreign countries, countries that many Americans have never even heard of, but sometimes these Peace Corps volunteers are let down by the organization that they gave so much to.

Jennifer Mamola was hit by a drunk driver while serving in Uganda. She was at a bus stop with another volunteer, who was killed by the drunk driver. Jennifer had both of her legs broken.

When she returned home, still bedridden and loaded on pain medication, she faced an uphill battle to get medical treatment and endless bureaucracy from our own government. After months of fighting the system, she was finally approved for medical treatment, only to have her case continuously reopened.

Others tell of their struggle to receive quality medical care and protection while they are abroad in foreign countries.

Sara Thompson suffered for months from terrible nightmares and nausea. When she turned to the Peace Corps doctors, they attributed her symptoms to ''not adjusting well'' in the foreign country.

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Not until Sara conducted her own research back in the United States did she realize that the malaria medicine the Peace Corps had prescribed for her was the thing that was making her sick. Her doctors never recognized the symptoms. Sara still suffers from these symptoms and this misdiagnosis and feels that the Peace Corps abandoned her.

Another brave volunteer told me about the sexual harassment she experienced while serving overseas in a foreign country. During broad daylight, men would grope and threaten her as she walked home from school. This harassment went on for months and months. When she reported this to the Peace Corps, the Peace Corps assured her that the men were just joking.

Are you kidding me, Mr. Speaker?

When she could no longer bear the harassment, she returned home, and the Peace Corps recorded her reason for leaving the Peace Corps as ''difficulty adapting to the culture.''

Sexual assault and harassment should never be excused as joking. It should never be brushed off as a cultural norm. And, Mr. Speaker, sexual assault is never the fault of a victim.

As a former judge, I can tell you that it is our duty to do everything within our power to protect these ambassadors, these angels abroad.

The Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Enhancement Act of 2018 builds on and extends protections for our volunteers which became law as a result of the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011, which I introduced, and it finally became law in 2011.

H.R. 2259 protects volunteers at every stage of their service with the Peace Corps: The onboarding process, their time in-country, and when they return home. During the onboarding process, this bill requires the Peace Corps to provide information on health risks and crimes to volunteers up front so that they can be informed and make a good decision on where to serve. Sometimes Peace Corps volunteers have no idea about the assaults that take place in these foreign countries. Those days will be over.

While they are deployed in the country, this bill requires the Peace Corps to make sure volunteers have access to qualified medical doctors. These doctors must consult with outside experts and the Center for Disease Control on best practices, particularly on mental health and malaria medications.

We also added important provisions on protection from sexual assault and harassment recommended by the Office of Special Counsel in a report that was released by them this year.

H.R. 2259 extends the Sexual Assault Advisory Council for an additional 5 years. It makes the Office of Victims Advocacy permanent. Both of these valuable resources for volunteers who have been assaulted or harassed would have expired this year.

And finally, when volunteers return home from their service with illnesses and injuries that they received overseas, they should not have to spend months dealing with bureaucratic red tape so that they can get medical care. This bill will ensure that they immediately receive the medical care and mental healthcare that they need and deserve.

Peace Corps volunteers, Mr. Speaker, are the face of our country in places where America's shining beacon of hope and liberty has not always shined so bright. They promote goodwill and a better understanding of the United States. This helps to ensure an enduring partnership with our Nation.

But most of all, they do good things. They do good because they are good. They change lives every day in the local communities that they serve; and we, at home, must ensure we are doing all we can to minimize unnecessary dangers for these volunteers. The Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Enhancement Act of 2018 is a crucial step.

So I thank the Speaker for bringing this bill to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to support this critical bill, and the Senate to take it up as soon as possible.

I also would like to thank my staffers, Oren Adaki, Patrick Megahan, and Luke Murry in the Majority Leader's office.

Peace Corps volunteers, Mr. Speaker, are the best that we have in this country, and that is just the way it is.

I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM,

Washington, DC, June 12, 2018.

Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write concerning H.R. 2259, the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018. This bill contains provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. As a result of your having consulted with me concerning the provisions of the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to forgo consideration of the bill, so the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 2259 we do not waive any

jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. Further, I request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform during any House-Senate conference on this or related legislation.

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

Sincerely,

TREY GOWDY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 12, 2018.

Hon. TREY GOWDY,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOWDY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2259, the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018, 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. 2259 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 EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, WASHINGTON, DC, JUNE 12, 2018.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to confirm our mutual understanding with respect to H.R. 2259, the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018. Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Education and the Workforce with regard to H.R. 2259 on those matters within my committee's jurisdiction and agreeing to make improvements to the legislation to address concerns.

The Committee on Education and the Workforce will not delay 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 committee report and 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, June 12, 2018.

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. 2259, the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018, 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. 2259 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.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure. I would like to begin by thanking Representatives TED POE and JOE KENNEDY for their hard work on this legislation. This legislation seeks to enhance the health, safety, and security of Peace Corps volunteers.

Of course we, many of us, served with many of the people who went on to become Congressmen when they were first in the Peace Corps as well, and Sam Farr was one of those people, and I listened to many stories that Sam Farr told about the Peace Corps.

The bill is named in honor of two past Peace Corps volunteers, again, Congressman Sam Farr, who served in Colombia. I have traveled with Sam to Colombia, and his Spanish was impeccable. He was a tireless champion of the Peace Corps during his service in the House.

The bill is also named for Nick Castle, a young volunteer who was passionate about life and about helping other people. In 2013, while on assignment in rural China, Nick fell ill and didn't receive the medical care he needed and, tragically, died, a young man in his twenties.

This legislation before us today would strengthen existing health and safety standards for our Peace Corps volunteers. It would also reauthorize the Sexual Assault Advisory Council that reviews reports of sexual assault involving volunteers, and provides the Peace Corps additional flexibility in retaining certain employees.

Peace Corps volunteers represent the best of America. These selfless men and women live for 2 years, often in remote parts of the world, helping to advance critical priorities, like educating girls, preventing HIV and malaria, environmental conservation, improving agricultural methods, and community economic development.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill that will improve the lives of our Peace Corps volunteers currently serving in 65 countries across the globe. By passing this measure, we honor Sam Farr and Nick Castle and the 230,000 Americans who have served as Peace Corps volunteers over the past 57 years.

I remember when the Peace Corps first came together, when President Kennedy called for a Peace Corps. It has obviously gone on for a long, long time, and has been one of the most successful programs that the United States has had.

So I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (M KENNEDY) who, as Mr. POE mentioned before, is a former Peace Corps volunteer who served in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, the ranking member of the Committee, Mr. ENGEL, for his advocacy for this legislation, for his leadership on the Foreign Affairs Committee, for the time that I spent on that committee as well, and for all of his support for this legislation.

I echo the gratitude toward the chairman of the committee, Mr. ROYCE, and all that he and his staff did to usher this bill through to this point; of course, my colleague, Mr. POE, and his team, for the leadership that they have shown on it and all that he has done in order to make sure that this bill has come with the broad bipartisan support that it has. And that, as he says, is just the way it is.

I also want to say I would be remiss not to reference our dear colleague, former colleague, Sam Farr, who, if you asked him what day it was, would respond with a Peace Corps story. This is an act that is close to his heart, an organization that is close to his heart that he spent an awful lot of time dedicating himself to, and I am grateful for the recognition that he deserves, and so many others today.

Mr. Speaker, about 15 years ago, I got off an airplane in Santo Domingo not knowing what to expect, and a couple of weeks later, was welcomed with open arms into a pretty rural community on the side of a highway in the Northern Dominican Republic.

Over the course of the next two-plus years, families that I didn't know, in a language that I barely spoke, accepted

me as one of their own. They cared for me when I was sick. They would literally take half of the food that they had on their plate and scrape it off so that I had a meal to eat. Folks that were making a couple of dollars a day, at best, intermittent electricity, intermittent running water, but whatever they had they were eager to share with me.

And my story and this is not unique. This is told over and over again by the hundreds of thousands of individuals who have had the opportunity to serve our country as Peace Corps volunteers around the globe. You listen to those stories, and they echo from East Timor and the Philippines, through Mongolia and the Far East, to sub-Saharan Africa, across the continent, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Central America.

Over and over again, the stories that you hear, you ask any Peace Corps volunteer, and they believe that they serve, not just are serving the greatest Nation in the world, but they are also in service in one of the greatest nations in the world, and every volunteer says the same thing.

What you also see from those volunteers is this extraordinary generosity of spirit, this dedication to living out the ideals that we hold so dear, that we speak of in this Chamber, about reaching out to others and asking what we can do to help them in service, through our own actions, through the support of the Federal Government behind; what we can do, day by day, step by step to try to make our communities and their communities, our world, a little bit better.

That is what the Peace Corps stands for. That is what has been repeated day after day, volunteer after volunteer, in hundreds of countries around the world at various times and through all of those volunteers and their experiences.

That is why this bill today is so important, for Mr. Speaker, American might can be found on battlefields and military bases, but it is also found by that college graduate who is teaching in a small village in India, or a retiree who is teaching a stranger in Belize how to build a business.

By passing this bill, we can allow current and future Peace Corps volunteers to carry out their important duty while improving their access to care and ensuring their safety and security at home and abroad. Before they even set foot on a plane, volunteers will be made fully informed of the risks that they will face in their country where they have been invited to serve.

And once that jet lag has worn off and the nerves settle down, they have written their first letter home, we will guarantee that these volunteers have the access to well-qualified medical officers and support staff in Peace Corps offices overseas.

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

Mr. ENGEL. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. In addition, this bill promises to take a number of steps to address and combat instances of sexual assault by reauthorizing the Sexual Assault Advisory Council through 2023, and requiring the Peace Corps to provide information to host families regarding sexual assault prevention awareness.

And because we recognize that tragedies can occur, and that service is not without risks, for any volunteer who returns home with a service-connected disability, this legislation will minimize bureaucratic delay and work to ensure that medical care is received without delay.

Through their selfless and tireless work, Mr. Speaker, Peace Corps volunteers leave a lasting, positive impression in countries all around the world that can endure for generations.

With the bipartisan passage of this bill, we are one step closer to protecting our volunteers serving around the world and ensuring the Peace Corps' influence continues to reach new heights.

I want to thank my colleagues, Mr. POE, Chairman ROYCE, and Ranking Member ENGEL for all their work on this important legislation, and I urge swift passage of H.R. 2259.

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

In closing, let me first again say that my colleague and friend, Mr. POE, is eloquent as usual. I want to single out Mr. KENNEDY, whose great uncle, President John F. Kennedy, first established the Peace Corps; and the Kennedy family has also, through the years, been very engaged in making the world a better place, so I appreciate my colleague from Massachusetts for speaking.

Congressman ROYCE and myself have run this committee in a bipartisan way and, again, I think this bill is typical of good bipartisanship. It is a good bill for the United States.

The Peace Corps shows people around the world America at its best. It shows our values. It shows our generosity. It shows our compassion. Since its inception in 1961, volunteers have engaged in people-to-people diplomacy and community-based development in 141 countries on six continents.

We, in Congress, must do what we can to keep our current volunteers healthy and safe.

So, again, I want to thank Congressman POE and Congressman KENNEDY. I want to also thank Senator CORKER and Senator FEINSTEIN for the companion bill in the Senate.

I would also like to especially recognize three staff members, Luke Murry, Oren Adaki, and Janice Kaguyutan—even though I am massacring her last name—for their years of work on Peace Corps issues. We couldn't do this without the good work that our staffs do.

One of the things that I am very proud of on the Foreign Affairs Committee is the bipartisan way in which we work, and the staffs are responsive to everyone on the committee, not just people on their side of the aisle, and I think that shows in the committee, and it shows America at its best and its finest.

□ 1730

The Peace Corps is really important. Peace Corps issues are really important. The agency is undoubtedly a better agency because of the efforts of the people that I just mentioned.

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, when I travel overseas in foreign countries, I, like many of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, try to meet with our Peace Corps volunteers. Most of those volunteers are in Third World countries, and I have had the honor to meet with them. They have come down from the mountains in Peru to meet with me and other Members.

One thing is universally true about all of them: They love being a Peace Corps volunteer. They love working in that country and doing things in that country most of us would never do, but they do it because they are good, and they do good.

And when the Peace Corps volunteers came to me first a few years ago about some of the things that were happening in the Peace Corps, they all made it clear to me that, even though these bad things happened to them while they served in the Peace Corps, whether it was being assaulted overseas, lack of medical attention by the Peace Corps, whatever, they all still supported the Peace Corps. They were not bitter about the Peace Corps. They weren't mad at the Peace Corps. Many of them said they would volunteer again if they could.

They are remarkable individuals. They are the best that we have in this country who represent us all over the world doing good things for people.

Of course it helps the United States politically, but, more importantly, it helps these people in these countries to have things that they would never be able to have without these Peace Corps volunteers working with them and helping to make a sanitary environment, helping them to market such things as guinea pigs, as I learned in Peru.

They are remarkable individuals, and I want to make that very clear that the Peace Corps volunteers support making the Peace Corps better, but they support the Peace Corps most of all.

Let me just mention this about Nick Castle. He died while he was in China. He died because he did not get adequate medical attention, medical attention that the United States was responsible for making sure that he got that he did not get, and because of that, he died in-country. So this bill is

named after Nick Castle, and it is named after Sam Farr.

I want to also say again how much I appreciate JOE KENNEDY from Massachusetts being the cosponsor of this, him being a Peace Corps volunteer, his family being supportive of the Peace Corps. One of the best things the United States ever did was when John F. Kennedy invented the Peace Corps.

We should continue to send our angels abroad, representing the United States, representing what is good, and we should support them when they are overseas, when they return home, and after they have even left the Peace Corps. Our government should work to help the Peace Corps, not work against the Peace Corps.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2259, the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act.

To serve in the United States Peace Corps is a worthy mission. The Peace Corps promotes cultural understanding and creates strong ties between volunteers and the communities they serve. I've often heard foreign leaders, particularly in Africa, reflect upon their own interactions with volunteers who taught English or helped establish a fishery in their village. And I've seen many returned volunteers become leaders in industry and government at home—including serving here in Congress. This bill is named after one of them, former Representative and returned Peace Corps volunteer Sam Farr.

But serving in the Peace Corps also involves risk. Volunteers are expected to adapt to unfamiliar areas and customs. They may face political instability or crime. And they are exposed to countless infectious and tropical diseases, often without access to reliable care. Too often, we hear stories of Peace Corps volunteers suffering from debilitating illnesses that could have been prevented, falling victim to sexual assault without justice, or even dying. This is why the bill also is named for Nick Castle, a young Peace Corps volunteer who died while serving in China from a completely treatable illness.

The bill before us today strengthens the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of the Peace Corps by enacting a number of important reforms. It requires disclosures that will enable aspiring volunteers to better understand the risk they will face before they are deployed. The Peace Corps is not for everyone.

This legislation provides assurances to volunteers that qualified medical personnel will be accessible to them while serving overseas and here at home, should they experience a service-related injury or illness. And, importantly, it extends and expands upon a number of the provisions previously included in the Kate Puzey Act, which provides support to volunteers who have been victims of sexual assault.

Earlier this year, the Senate unanimously passed a similar version of the legislation: We have been working closely with the House sponsors, the administration, advocacy groups and our colleagues in the Senate to ensure that this important legislation can be enacted without further delay. I would like to thank the lead sponsor in the House, Judge POE, for his steadfast commitment throughout this process. I would also like to acknowledge the important work of the Committees on Education and the Workforce and Oversight and Government Reform, without whom we could not consider this bill today.

I urge Members to support this bill.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2259, the Sam Farr Peace Corps Enhancement Act. This bill will improve the health, security and safety of Peace Corps Volunteers. Our Peace Corps Volunteers uphold American values and character abroad. They are often the first impression given to foreign nationals of Americans and put themselves in the most remote areas of the world where managing risk is a daily practice. The Sam Farr Peace Corps Enhancement Act will strengthen a volunteer's ability to effectively serve our country abroad by establishing more institutional protections I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important legislation.

The Peace Corps was created to answer that powerful call from President Kennedy nearly sixty years ago when he stated, "ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country". Whether it is the Peace Corps, AmeriCorps or Conservation Corps, national service is a vital ingredient to a healthy and prosperous nation National service provides vital skills of teamwork, responsibility and the ability to cross cultural and economic lines in societies. No one understood this better than my dear friend and former colleague, Sam Farr who this bill is so aptly named after.

In his twenty-three distinguished years as a Former Congressman from California's 17th District, Sam Farr was often known as "Mr. Peace Corps". A former Peace Corps Volunteer himself, serving in Colombia during the early sixties; he was a tireless advocate for the Peace Corps Agency. He understood the importance of the work that the Agency and the volunteers were doing for America in the global arena, and the impact it has on not just the Peace Corps Volunteers, but the friendships and bonds they create in the countries they serve. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and I thank Congressmen JOE KENNEDY (D–MA) and TED POE (R–TX) for recognizing Congressman Farr, and introducing such an important and bipartisan bill that will truly benefit our volunteers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2259, 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.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1829

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York) at 6 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 50, UNFUNDED MANDATES INFORMATION AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2017, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3281, RECLAMATION TITLE TRANSFER AND NON-FEDERAL INFRASTRUCTURE INCENTIVIZATION ACT

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115–812) on the resolution (H. Res. 985) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 50) to provide for additional safeguards with respect to imposing Federal mandates, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3281) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the transfer to non-Federal ownership of appropriate reclamation projects or facilities, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 5793, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 5749, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER MOBILITY DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5793) to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out a housing choice voucher mobility demonstration to encourage families receiving such voucher assistance to move to lower-poverty areas and expand access to opportunity areas, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 368, nays 19, not voting 40, as follows: