

SEC. 4. PROVISIONS RELATED TO MULTILATERAL DEBT RELIEF AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 4(b)(2) of the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “to propose that the bank should undertake a review of the feasibility of restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by that bank” and inserting “to support efforts to reevaluate plans to restructure, rebuild, reschedule, or eliminate Zimbabwe’s sovereign debt held by that bank and provide an analysis based on reasonable financial options to achieve those goals”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “dollar” and inserting “currency”.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE UNITED STATES-ZIMBABWE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should seek to forge a stronger bilateral relationship with Zimbabwe, including in the areas of trade and investment, if the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The Government of Zimbabwe takes the concrete, tangible steps outlined in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 4(d) of the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001, as amended by section 6 of this Act.

(2) The Government of Zimbabwe takes concrete, tangible steps towards—

(A) good governance, including respect for the opposition, rule of law, and human rights;

(B) economic reforms that promote growth, address unemployment and underdevelopment, restore livelihoods, ensure respect for contracts and private property rights, and promote significant progress toward monetary policy reforms, particularly with the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, and currency exchange reforms; and

(C) identification and recovery of stolen private and public assets within Zimbabwe and in other countries.

(3) The Government of Zimbabwe holds an election that is widely accepted as free and fair, based on the following pre- and post-election criteria or conditions:

(A) Establishment and public release, without cost, of a provisional and a final voter registration roll.

(B) The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission is permitted to entirely carry out the functions assigned to it under section 239 of Zimbabwe’s 2013 Constitution in an independent manner, and the chairperson meets and consults regularly with representatives of political parties represented in the parliament of Zimbabwe and the parties contesting the elections.

(C) Consistent with Zimbabwe’s 2013 Constitution, the Defence Forces of Zimbabwe—

(i) are neither permitted to actively participate in campaigning for any candidate nor to intimidate voters;

(ii) are required to verifiably and credibly uphold their constitutionally-mandated duty to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all persons and to be nonpartisan in character; and

(iii) are not permitted to print, transfer, or control ballots or transmit the results of elections.

(D) International observers, including observers from the United States, the African Union, the Southern African Development Community, and the European Union—

(i) are permitted to observe the entire electoral process prior to, on, and following voting day, including by monitoring polling stations and tabulation centers; and

(ii) are able to independently access and analyze vote tallying tabulation and the transmission and content of voting results.

(E) Candidates are allowed access to public broadcasting media during the election period, consistent with Zimbabwe’s Electoral Act and are able to campaign in an environment that is free from intimidation and violence.

(F) Civil society organizations are able to freely and independently carry out voter and civic education and monitor the entire electoral process, including by observing, recording, and transmitting publicly-posted or announced voting results at the ward, constituency, and all higher levels of the vote tallying process.

(4) Laws enacted prior to the passage of Zimbabwe’s March 2013 Constitution that are inconsistent with the new Constitution are amended, repealed, or subjected to a formal process for review and correction so that such laws are consistent with the new Constitution.

(5) The Government of Zimbabwe—

(A) has made significant progress on the implementation of all elements of the new Constitution; and

(B) has demonstrated its commitment to sustain such efforts in achieving full implementation of the new Constitution.

(6) Traditional leaders of Zimbabwe observe section 281 of the 2013 Constitution and are not using humanitarian assistance provided by outside donor organizations or countries in a politicized manner to intimidate or pressure voters during the campaign period.

SEC. 6. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

Section 4(d) of the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “consistent with” and all that follows through “September 1998”;

(2) by striking paragraph (4); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (4).

SEC. 7. REMOVAL OF AUTHORITY TO PAY LAND ACQUISITION COSTS.

Section 5(a) of the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “, including the payment of costs” and all that follows through “thereto; and” and inserting a semicolon;

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

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) identify and recover stolen public assets.”.

SEC. 8. INCLUSION OF AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE AFRICAN UNION, AND THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY IN CONSULTATIONS ABOUT ZIMBABWE.

Section 6 of the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001 is amended by inserting “Australia, the United Kingdom, the African Union, the Southern African Development Community,” after “Canada.”.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENFORCEMENT OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY TRIBUNAL RULINGS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Government of Zimbabwe and the Southern African Development Community (referred to in this section as “SADC”) should enforce the SADC tribunal rulings issued between 2007 to 2010, including 18 disputes involving employment, commercial, and human rights cases surrounding dispossessed Zimbabwean commercial farmers and agricultural companies.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time,

and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2779.

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 want to thank Senators FLAKE and COONS for their leadership and sustained engagement on this issue. I also want to thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member BASS for their focus on Zimbabwe at the Africa subcommittee.

On July 30th, the people of Zimbabwe will have the opportunity to vote for their next president. As the first election since Robert Mugabe, this is a pivotal moment for Zimbabwe. For 37 years, Zimbabweans have suffered greatly under authoritarian rule and economic devastation. The government drove the economy into the ground and violently suppressed any opposition to their power.

With elections now just days away, the situation in Zimbabwe should be viewed with cautious optimism. I am encouraged by some of the statements and actions taken by the government. President Mnangagwa, along with key opposition candidates, signed a public pledge to ensure peaceful elections. The opposition is allowed to campaign across the country, the voter roll has been released for inspection, and U.S. and international observers will be permitted to observe the elections.

However, reports of voter intimidation, efforts to politicize food aid, and increased military presence in rural polling stations are deeply concerning. The people of Zimbabwe, as well as the international community, remember the horrific violence that occurred during the 2008 elections. That cannot happen again.

That’s why this legislation is so critical. This bill makes important changes to update the 2001 Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act. It lays out our expectations for a free and fair election, as well as actions needed to achieve key economic reforms. The expectations of the 2001 legislation hold true today—Zimbabwe must make credible progress towards holding free and fair elections, restore the rule of law, and ensure military subordination to the civilian government, among other desperately needed reforms. These are realistic and universally recognized standards.

Both the government and the opposition must follow through on their statements to hold a free, fair, and credible election on July 30th. This is an opportunity to chart a dramatic new course for Zimbabwe. We urge the next President to take bold and immediate action to address key governance

and economic issues. We stand by the people of Zimbabwe in their efforts to see a more democratic, peaceful, and prosperous Zimbabwe.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING R.D. KINSEY

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate my good friend, R.D. Kinsey, on becoming the first African American to be elected as commander of the American Legion Department of Arkansas.

Kinsey is a Vietnam-era veteran of the Air Force and a retired Federal civil service employee. He is the founding member of American Legion Post 74 and has been the post commander every year since that founding in 2004. He decided to step down this spring to seek the State commander's position.

He previously served as the vice chairman of the National Legislative Council of Arkansas and held numerous appointments on the National Legislative Commission. He is a member of the City of Sherwood Civil Service Commission and is the founding president of the Sherwood Citizens Police Academy Alumni Association.

I am proud of my friend, Commander R.D. Kinsey, who has proven his devotion to community and our State and veterans. He will be a great leader for Arkansas' American Legion.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN PAKISTAN

(Mr. SCHIFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the House's attention to ongoing human rights abuses in Pakistan, particularly in the province of Sindh. For years, political activists and religious minorities in Sindh have faced daily threats of forced conversion, disappearances by security forces, and murder.

Hundreds of Sindhis remain unaccounted for and others have been held away from their families for months or years to create a climate of fear and repression. There is also a disturbingly high incidence of terrorist violence against religious minorities, which Pakistani security forces have been unable or unwilling to prevent.

I call upon the administration to prioritize these issues with Pakistan,

which is conducting their national election today. The assault on religious and ethnic minorities in Pakistan must end, and the hundreds of people who have been detained indefinitely must be released.

RECOGNIZING "BLUEBONNET BELLE"

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize the famed *Bluebonnet Belle* C-47 Skytrain in Burnet, Texas, that I represent.

The *Bluebonnet Belle* was designed and built in 1944. It flew more than 75 missions during World War II to carry cargo, passengers, and evacuate casualties.

The Highland Lakes Squadron Commemorative Air Force purchased the *Belle* in 2002 where it then made its way to Burnet, Texas, and has called the Lone Star State home ever since.

As recently as last year, this aircraft was used to transport food and supplies to the good people of Texas who suffered from Hurricane Harvey. It logged 13.6 flight hours going back and forth, which is incredible for a plane of this age.

Unfortunately, on Saturday, June 21, as the plane headed for the Oshkosh Air Show in Wisconsin, it crashed upon takeoff before catching fire and eventually exploding.

By the grace of God, all 13 crew members and passengers aboard the aircraft survived and are now in good spirits and safe.

I am thankful for the first responders who tended the aircrew and to those who helped contain the fire. I am sad to say that the *Bluebonnet Belle* will not be able to be restored. It is a huge loss for Burnet and for Texas 25. We will always remember this plane and all it accomplished across the United States and the world. It was a treasure that cannot be replaced.

In God we trust.

AMERICAN GROWN FLOWER MONTH

(Ms. PINGREE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the House Cut Flower Caucus, I rise today in recognition of July as American Grown Flower Month.

Every year, U.S. consumers spend billions of dollars on cut flowers, but I think most would be surprised to hear that just 20 percent of these flowers are grown in the United States. The vast majority are imported from Colombia and other countries in South America and Africa.

The U.S.-grown flower industry has shrunk considerably in the last 30 years, but recently it has had a resurgence. As consumers have bought more

food from local farmers, they have begun to ask where their flowers come from as well.

The growth in consumer interest has been an opportunity for many farmers I represent to diversify and boost their income. For example, Broadturn Farm in my district has had so much success selling flowers that it now has four acres under cultivation and even offers a flower Consumer Supported Agriculture, or CSA, share.

So, this month, I ask my fellow consumers to ask themselves an important question before their next flower purchase: What better way to celebrate a wedding, offer condolences, or show your appreciation than with flowers that are not only beautiful but also meaningful in their connection to the places where they grow and the people who grow them.

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AMERICAN GROWN FLOWER MONTH

(Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a co-chair of the Congressional Cut Flower Caucus to recognize July as the American Grown Flower Month.

During the month of July, every State is in the season of harvesting a wide variety of beautiful flowers and blooms. This makes July the perfect month to celebrate America's flower farms in all 50 States and, specifically, Holland America Flower Gardens, located in my district.

Holland America Flower Gardens in Woodland, Washington, is owned and operated by four generations of Dobbe family members. Their expertise in flower bulbs allows for the harvesting of several specialty crops, such as lilies, freesias, peonies, and tulips. Most important, all of their vibrant cut flowers are American grown.

As a cosponsor of H. Res. 413, I support the designation of July as American Grown Flower Month and support America's flower farmers that range in size and economic production, but make up an ever-growing floriculture industry. Flowers grown in the United States create almost \$42 million in economic impact daily and support hundreds of growers, thousands of small businesses, and tens of thousands of jobs in the United States.

In addition to the important economic impact, this industry also has a huge cultural impact.

UNDERSTANDING STORM SURGE

(Mr. McNERNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, as we enter the heart of hurricane season, it is important to understand hurricane storm surge.