

gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 401, 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 urging all nations to outlaw the dog and cat meat trade and to enforce existing laws against such trade."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESCUING ANIMALS WITH REWARDS ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6197) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards for thwarting wildlife trafficking linked to transnational organized crime, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6197

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 "Rescuing Animals With Rewards Act of 2018" or the "RAWR Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Wildlife trafficking is a major transnational crime that is estimated to generate over \$10 billion a year in illegal profits and which is increasingly perpetrated by organized, sophisticated criminal enterprises, including known terrorist organizations.

(2) Wildlife trafficking not only threatens endangered species worldwide, but also jeopardizes local security, spreads disease, undermines rule of law, fuels corruption, and damages economic development.

(3) Combating wildlife trafficking requires a coordinated and sustained approach at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

(4) Congress stated in the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 that it is the policy of the United States to take immediate actions to stop the illegal global trade in wildlife and wildlife products and associated transnational organized crime.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State's rewards program is a powerful tool in combating sophisticated international crime and that the Department of State and Federal law enforcement should work in concert to offer rewards that target wildlife traffickers.

SEC. 3. REWARDS FOR JUSTICE.

Subparagraph (B) of section 36(k)(5) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(k)(5)) is amended by inserting "wildlife trafficking (as defined by section 2(12) of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 (16 U.S.C. 7601(12); Public Law 114-231)) and" after "includes".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) 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 may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous materials 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, I rise in support of this measure, which targets transnational wildlife traffickers through the State Department's existing global rewards program. These rewards will serve as a powerful tool to capture and to convict—to convict—wanted transnational criminals and terrorists who profit from the illegal wildlife trade.

Last week as we opened the papers, there were 87 elephant carcasses discovered in Botswana's Okavango Delta. These animals were shot by poachers. They were brutally stripped of their tusks. They were left to die.

This is a very real and urgent issue. Wildlife trafficking is generating over \$10 billion a year in illegal profits for increasingly sophisticated criminal syndicates, and it is also generating profits for terrorists who are involved in this kind of slaughter. The illegal ivory trade is especially lucrative.

Mr. Speaker, for years now, I have been engaged in this effort to save some of the most endangered species. During a recent trip to Tanzania, my colleagues and I met with the law enforcement and park rangers on the front lines. They told us how they were outmanned. They are outgunned. They are up against sophisticated criminal networks that use helicopters, that use night vision goggles.

We have met with local communities impacted by these crimes, who explain how wildlife trafficking jeopardizes local security, spreads disease, of course undermines the rule of law. It fuels corruption. It damages economic development.

Wildlife trafficking is a serious national security threat, and combating it requires a global approach to identifying and apprehending the world's worst offenders. And time is not on our side. Each day of inaction means more animals poached, more cash for criminal syndicates and terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the bill's author, Representative DONOVAN, as well as cosponsors CASTRO and Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL for their work on this important measure. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6197, the Rescuing Animals With Rewards Act of 2018.

I would like to begin by thanking Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. CASTRO for introducing this important legislation, and I would also like to thank Chairman ROYCE for his incredible efforts over many, many years to promote the conservation of wildlife and wild places.

In recent years, Congress has taken a number of important steps to combat wildlife trafficking, but the situation remains dire. Over the last 10 years, one-third of African elephants have been slaughtered for their tusks.

Let me say that again. Over the last 10 years, one-third of African elephants have been slaughtered for their tusks. That is a shocking statistic.

Rhino populations have also been decimated, and many other species are at risk.

Protecting wildlife is the right thing to do. I know the Wildlife Conservation Society does a really good job. My good friend John Calvelli is leading the charge there, and so I am very aware of what we need to do to protect our wildlife.

But not only is it the right thing to do, it also serves American national security interests. Wildlife trafficking feeds corruption, undermines the rule of law, threatens economic prosperity, and drives instability, and it is carried out by many of the same international criminal syndicates engaged in the trafficking of drugs, weapons, and people.

This bipartisan, commonsense legislation before us today provides our government with a tool it can use to tackle the illegal trade in wildlife. Specifically, it authorizes rewards under the State Department's Rewards for Justice program for information leading to the arrest or conviction of those engaged in wildlife trafficking. This can provide a powerful financial incentive for people to turn in those responsible for this appalling activity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a former prosecutor. He is the author of this bill.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor the RAWR Act, Rescuing Animals With Rewards, H.R. 6197.

The RAWR Act will help ensure that taking down terrorists and transnational criminal organizations engaged in wildlife trafficking and poaching will be a top Rewards priority.

Combating terrorism is of the utmost importance, not just to my constituents, not just to New Yorkers, but to the entire Nation. It is an issue that transcends party lines.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter of support from the Wildlife Conservation Society and a letter of

support and endorsement from the Humane Society of the United States, the Humane Society Legislative Fund, and Humane Society International.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY,
Bronx, NY, September 12, 2018.

Hon. DANIEL M. DONOVAN, Jr.,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DONOVAN: The Wildlife Conservation Society writes to express our support for H.R. 6197, the RAWR Act, as a way to help crack down on the destabilizing criminal trafficking that threatens both wildlife and U.S. economic and security interests.

The RAWR Act would allow the U.S. Department of State to add wildlife trafficking, as defined by the END Wildlife Trafficking Act, to the list of transnational criminal activities for which it may provide monetary rewards to informants and tipsters. As the founders of the 96 Elephants campaign, dedicated to stopping the killing, trafficking and demand for illegal wildlife, we would applaud this change.

Wildlife trafficking is a serious national security issue. The transnational organized criminal groups that profit from illegal wildlife products are the same ones trafficking in weapons, narcotics and people. This activity destabilizes regions important for U.S. economic interests and undermines the good governance and the rule of law.

Targeting wildlife trafficking is essential if we want future generations to live in a world that is still home to our most iconic animals. The demand for ivory, rhino horn, tiger skins, and other products is causing those endangered species and many others to rapidly diminish.

WCS works globally to disrupt wildlife trafficking networks and the criminals that run them, creating and sharing intelligence products with government enforcement agencies, and improving communications at the national and international scale to implement proactive enforcement activities. The passage of the RAWR Act would add an effective new tactic to the efforts to stop wildlife trafficking.

We appreciate all your work on international conservation issues, from taking part in last year's ivory crush in New York's Central Park to leading on the push for U.S. government investments in global anti-trafficking programs, which has been of invaluable assistance in securing the world's endangered wildlife.

SEPTEMBER 11, 2018.

Hon. DAN DONOVAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DONOVAN: We are pleased to offer the support and endorsement of The Humane Society of the United States, Humane Society Legislative Fund, and Humane Society International for the Rescuing Animals With Rewards (RAWR) Act of 2018, H.R. 6197.

Wildlife trafficking is one of the biggest global threats to wild animals and one of the most lucrative illicit trades in the world, generating more than \$10 billion a year. It is a main culprit in the declines of countless species, from elephants and tigers to pangolins. The underground revenues of the trade also threaten the rule of law by fueling international organized crime and terrorism.

The RAWR Act takes a positive step against wildlife trafficking by building on the success of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-231), authorizing the U.S. Department of State to use its successful rewards program to target wildlife traffickers globally and to

combat international crime networks, including known terrorist organizations.

We commend you and Representative Castro for introducing this bill, and we urge all Members of the U.S. House of Representatives to support it.

Sincerely,

KITTY BLOCK,
Acting President &
CEO, The Humane
Society of the United
States.

SARA AMUNDSON,
President, Humane Society
Legislative
Fund.

TERESA M. TELECKY,
PH.D.,
Vice President, Wildlife
Humane Society
International.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the 17th anniversary of September 11. It was a stark reminder of the danger terrorism poses to the Nation every single day.

The district I represent, Staten Island and South Brooklyn, which is home to many of New York's bravest and finest, suffered hundreds of casualties on September 11. Since then, New York remains the world's number one target for terrorism.

As a nation, we have become a more resilient and determined nation to mitigate threats against us; but as we have choked off other resources of money, terrorists have increasingly turned to wildlife trafficking as a way to fund their heinous endeavors. Any step that we can take that will lead to the capture and conviction of anyone engaged in wildlife trafficking, especially terrorists, is a step in the right direction.

Reports indicate that crimes related to illegal wildlife trafficking generate billions of dollars a year. These illicit funds turn into terrorist financing, fuel instability, and help arm groups in Africa.

The prices that wildlife traffickers can fetch for hunting and ruthlessly killing animals are staggering. Conservation groups estimate that a kilogram of raw ivory can be worth as much as \$2,100, while a kilogram of rhino horn can be worth \$65,000.

I am confident that the Foreign Affairs Committee and the House of Representatives will continue to fight against this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my chairman, Chairman ROYCE, for his support on this bill and the ranking member and my colleague from New York, ELIOT ENGEL. I thank my friend, Congressman CASTRO, for co-leading with me, and I thank the House leadership for bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the staff of the Foreign Affairs Committee, especially Meg Gallagher and Sean O'Neill, who put much work into this act.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS), a cosponsor of this bill and, as I said before, a very valued House Foreign Affairs Committee member.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and I thank Ranking Member ENGEL for his leadership in this.

I, too, rise in support of H.R. 6197. It is a bill that will combat the illegal wildlife trade by authorizing rewards for information on wildlife traffickers through the State Department's Rewards for Justice program.

First, I want to thank the cosponsors, Representatives DONOVAN and CASTRO, for their work on this bipartisan legislation, along with Chairman ROYCE, who has dedicated his career to helping animals in faraway places.

Wildlife trafficking generates over \$10 billion, annually, for transnational criminal networks. As such, it not only decimates endangered wildlife species, but it also threatens security and fuels corruption.

H.R. 6197 gives the State Department another tool to go after wildlife traffickers, and it positively complements the END Wildlife Trafficking Act, which recognizes wildlife trafficking as a serious crime.

Together, these two efforts will fuel a multipronged, coordinated approach to combating the illegal wildlife trade and will help to bring the perpetrators to justice.

As an advocate for wildlife protections, I am proud to cosponsor this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it today and end this wildlife trafficking practice.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, let me say in closing, I want to again thank Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. CASTRO for authoring this bill and Chairman ROYCE for his extraordinary leadership in efforts to combat wildlife trafficking.

It is shocking to me that in the year 2018 people still want to kill majestic animals like elephants and rhinos for their body parts. It is just disgusting.

We need to continue our support of a multipronged effort to address the poaching crisis, going after the international criminal networks that drive this illicit trade, working with other governments to establish and enforce tough laws against wildlife trafficking, partnering with local communities in the countries where animals live to make sure they have a stake in protecting wildlife, and educating consumers about the consequences of their decisions to purchase illegal wildlife products, because we really need to hit them in their pocketbooks. If people are purchasing these things, the illicit trafficking is going to continue.

□ 1830

The bipartisan legislation before us today will provide one additional tool in the fight against wildlife trafficking, and I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting it.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, a former district attorney like DAN DONOVAN can tell you, if you are trying to get the attention of a thug, there is nothing like a reward on your head to create real fear for that terrorist or that criminal.

We want wildlife traffickers to know the fear of being hunted. It is time we send the message to wildlife traffickers around the world that the United States will use every tool at our disposal to stop them and to take them down.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and 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. 6197.

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.

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. 5923, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3186, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 4689, by the yeas and nays.

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

WALNUT GROVE LAND EXCHANGE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5923) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain public lands in Ouachita National Forest, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 379, nays 3, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 394]

YEAS—379

Abraham	Balderson	Bergman
Aderholt	Banks (IN)	Beyer
Aguilar	Barr	Bilirakis
Allen	Barragán	Bishop (GA)
Amodei	Barton	Bishop (MI)
Arrington	Bass	Bishop (UT)
Babin	Beatty	Black
Bacon	Bera	Blum

Blumenauer	Foxx	Loudermilk
Blunt Rochester	Frankel (FL)	Love
Bonamici	Frelinghuysen	Lowenthal
Bost	Fudge	Lowey
Boyle, Brendan F.	Gabbard	Lucas
Brady (TX)	Gaetz	Luetkemeyer
Brat	Gallagher	Lujan Grisham, M.
Brooks (AL)	Gallego	Luján, Ben Ray
Brooks (IN)	Garamendi	MacArthur
Brown (MD)	Garrett	Maloney,
Brownley (CA)	Gianforte	Carolyn B.
Buchanan	Gibbs	Marchant
Buck	Gohmert	Marino
Bucshon	Gomez	Marshall
Budd	Gonzalez (TX)	Mast
Burgess	Goodlatte	Matsui
Bustos	Godwell	McCarthy
Byrne	Gowdy	McClintock
Calvert	Granger	McCollum
Capuano	Graves (GA)	McEachin
Carbajal	Graves (LA)	McGovern
Cárdenas	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Carson (IN)	Green, Al	McKinley
Carter (GA)	Green, Gene	McMorris
Carter (TX)	Griffith	Rodgers
Cartwright	Grijalva	McNerney
Castor (FL)	Grothman	McSally
Castro (TX)	Guthrie	Meadows
Chabot	Hanabusa	Meeks
Cheney	Handel	Messer
Chu, Judy	Harper	Mitchell
Clark (MA)	Harris	Moolenaar
Clarke (NY)	Hartzer	Mooney (WV)
Clay	Hastings	Moore
Cleaver	Heck	Moulton
Cloud	Hensarling	Mullin
Clyburn	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (FL)
Coffman	Higgins (LA)	Nadler
Cohen	Higgins (NY)	Napolitano
Cole	Hill	Neal
Collins (GA)	Himes	Newhouse
Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Noem
Comer	Hudson	Norcross
Comstock	Huffman	Nunes
Conaway	Huizenga	O'Halleran
Connolly	Hultgren	Olson
Cook	Issa	Palazzo
Cooper	Jackson Lee	Pallone
Correa	Jayapal	Palmer
Costa	Jeffries	Panetta
Costello (PA)	Jenkins (KS)	Pascrell
Courtney	Jenkins (WV)	Paulsen
Cramer	Johnson (GA)	Payne
Crawford	Johnson (LA)	Perlmutter
Crist	Johnson (OH)	Perry
Crowley	Johnson, E. B.	Peters
Cuellar	Johnson, Sam	Peterson
Culberson	Jordan	Pingree
Cummings	Joyce (OH)	Pocan
Curbelo (FL)	Kaptur	Poe (TX)
Curtis	Katko	Poliquin
Davidson	Keating	Polis
Davis (CA)	Kelly (IL)	Posey
Davis, Danny	Kelly (MS)	Quigley
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (PA)	Raskin
DeFazio	Kennedy	Ratcliffe
DeGette	Khanna	Reed
Delaney	Kihuen	Reichert
DeLauro	Kildee	Rice (NY)
DelBene	Kilmer	Richmond
Demings	Kind	Roby
Denham	King (IA)	Roe (TN)
DeSaulnier	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Kinzinger	Rogers (KY)
Deutch	Knight	Rokita
Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Rooney, Francis
Dingell	Kuster (NH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Doggett	Kustoff (TN)	Rosen
Donovan	Labrador	Roskam
Doyle, Michael F.	LaHood	Rothfus
Duffy	LaMalfa	Roybal-Allard
Duncan (SC)	Lamb	Royce (CA)
Duncan (TN)	Lance	Ruiz
Dunn	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Emmer	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Engel	Larson (CT)	Russell
Españlat	Latta	Rutherford
Estes (KS)	Lawrence	Ryan (OH)
Esty (CT)	Lawson (FL)	Sánchez
Evans	Lee	Sarbanes
Faso	Lesko	Scalise
Ferguson	Levin	Schakowsky
Fitzpatrick	Lewis (GA)	Schiff
Fleischmann	Lewis (MN)	Schneider
Flores	Lieu, Ted	Schrader
Fortenberry	Lipinski	Schweikert
Foster	LoBiondo	Scott (VA)
	Loebsock	Scott, Austin
	Long	

Scott, David	Swalwell (CA)	Walberg
Sensenbrenner	Takano	Walden
Serrano	Tenney	Walker
Sessions	Thompson (CA)	Walorski
Sewell (AL)	Thompson (MS)	Waters, Maxine
Sherman	Thompson (PA)	Watson Coleman
Shimkus	Thornberry	Weber (TX)
Shuster	Tipton	Webster (FL)
Simpson	Titus	Welch
Smith (AL)	Tonko	Westrup
Sires	Torres	Westerman
Smith (MO)	Trott	Williams
Smith (NE)	Tsongas	Wilson (SC)
Smith (NJ)	Upton	Wittman
Smith (TX)	Valadao	Womack
Smith (WA)	Vargas	Woodall
Soto	Veasey	Yarmuth
Stefanik	Vela	Yoder
Stewart	Velázquez	Yoho
Stivers	Visclosky	Young (IA)
Suozzi	Wagner	Zeldin

NAYS—3

Amash	Biggs	Massie
Adams	Lamborn	Rooney, Thomas J.
Barletta	Lofgren	Ross
Blackburn	Lynch	Rouzer
Brady (PA)	Maloney, Sean	Sanford
Butterfield	McCaul	Shea-Porter
Cicilline	Meng	Smucker
Ellison	Nolan	Speier
Eshoo	Norman	Taylor
Gottheimer	O'Rourke	Turner
Gutiérrez	Pearce	Walters, Mimi
Hice, Jody B.	Pelosi	Walz
Holding	Pittenger	Wasserman
Hoyer	Price (NC)	Schultz
Hunter	Renacci	Wilson (FL)
Hurd	Rice (SC)	Young (AK)
Jones	Rohrabacher	

□ 1856

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 394.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE CALIFORNIA FIRES

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, California and the West, as has become all too frequent, have experienced devastating fires this year. The loss of life and damage to property has been immense, and we are just partially through the fire season.

Our firefighters, in particular, whether they are U.S. Forest Service, Cal Fire, volunteers, contractors, or municipal, have worked hard and sacrificed to protect the communities and resources, such as the firefighters I saw in northern California all the way up from Los Angeles County.

At the peak of California's summer fires, there were more than 14,000 firefighters from 17 States joined in this effort. The work is brutal. It is hot, smoky, tiring, and there are few breaks, if any. These recent fires took a heavy toll on these men and women.

In July, the Ferguson fire took the lives of Braden Varney and Captain