

the mainland, like my other grandfather; Honouliuli; or other sites in Hawaii.

Despite these circumstances, more than 10,000 Japanese American men from Hawaii signed up to serve this country in war. More than 2,000 were accepted and served in what eventually became the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team. This unit, which includes Hawaii's late Senator Daniel Inouye, is the most decorated of World War II. Their story is one of incredible patriotism, courage, and service.

The collective stories of Honouliuli, and the context in which it was built and operated, are invaluable lessons about the decisions made in the name of war.

H.R. 5706 is supported by our local community, receiving endorsements from Pacific Historic Parks and the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii. In addition, this bill has been endorsed by the Go for Broke National Education Center and AMVETS.

H.R. 5706 will go a long way toward preserving what happened more than 75 years ago at both Pearl Harbor and Honouliuli—the good and bad—for future generations and I hope will leave an impressions of the sacrifices and courage of our Greatest Generation.

I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation. Congress' affirmation of what these sites symbolize in our history will mean a great deal to our World War II veterans and their families, Japanese Americans, and others around the world. I ask for everyone's support.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5706.

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.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO GRANT STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LAND WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6666) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant to States and local governments easements and rights-of-way over Federal land within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6666

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Section 3 of Public Law 92-592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant, to any State or local government, an easement or right-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

“(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefore and managing such right. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6666, introduced by Congressman DANIEL DONOVAN, is an essential piece of legislation that will protect human life and property in coastal New York from devastating hurricanes and storm surges.

Hurricane Sandy was one of the deadliest and most destructive hurricanes in our country's history, tragically killing 162 people and causing \$70 billion in damage. Staten Island, New York, was especially hard hit. H.R. 6666 seeks to ensure this type of devastation does not happen again.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue an easement across the Gateway National Recreation Area for the construction of a seawall to protect coastal residents and infrastructure. The plan for this seawall was developed by the Army Corps of Engineers in conjunction with the State of New York as part of a coastal storm risk management plan.

The National Park Service, which operates the recreation area, supports this necessary project.

I thank Congressman DONOVAN for his good work on the bill, and I urge its adoption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we support this bill to authorize the National Park Service to permit flood control and erosion projects in the Gateway National Recreation Area.

Specifically, the gentleman's bill will enable New York City to move forward with the Staten Island seawall, a project designed to protect communities from future flooding events.

A few weeks ago was the 6-year anniversary of Superstorm Sandy, a somber reminder of the importance of planning for powerful storm surges, sea-level rise, and other impacts of climate change. For good reason, the seawall project is a major priority for the residents of Staten Island and New York.

Residents of Hawaii understand the urgency of preparing for the impacts of climate change, so I understand the persistence of Representative DONOVAN and others in New York to advance this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN).

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues from Hawaii and Arizona for their support.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 6666, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant an easement to the city of New York for operation and maintenance of the Staten Island seawall project, following its completion.

I have lived on Staten Island my entire life and was there with my fellow residents as Superstorm Sandy devastated our community. New York suffered an astronomical \$19 billion in damages, and nearly 1.2 million of my neighbors were without power. We lost 43 New Yorkers during that storm, 24 of them from Staten Island and several more from a portion of the district that I represent in Brooklyn. This project will help my constituents to recover.

This will be transformative for tens of thousands of Staten Islanders, as it will give them the comprehensive flood protection and flood insurance relief that they need. When the project is 50 percent complete, many people will begin to receive discounts in their flood insurance premiums. When the project is completed, most of the families living on the other side of this project will have no requirement to have flood insurance coverage at all. It will be a truly life-changing project for them.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House approve this legislation under a suspension of the rules so that the seawall project can bring these benefits to my neighbors on Staten Island.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr.

GOSAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6666.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PEPFAR EXTENSION ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6651) to extend certain authorities relating to United States efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria globally, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6651

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 “PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. INSPECTORS GENERAL AND ANNUAL STUDY.

Section 101 of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7611) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (f)(1)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and
 - (B) in subparagraph (C)(iv)—
 - (i) by striking “four” and inserting “nine”; and
 - (ii) by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and
- (2) in subsection (g)—
 - (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2019” and inserting “2024”; and
 - (B) in paragraph (2)—
 - (i) in the heading, by striking “2018” and inserting “2024”; and
 - (ii) by striking “September 30, 2018” and inserting “September 30, 2024”.

SEC. 3. PARTICIPATION IN THE GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA.

Section 202(d) of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7622(d)) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (4)—
 - (A) in subparagraph (A)—
 - (i) in clause (i), by striking “fiscal years 2009 through 2018” and inserting “fiscal years 2004 through 2023”; and
 - (ii) in clause (ii), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and
 - (iii) by striking clause (vi); and
 - (B) in subparagraph (B)—
 - (i) by striking clause (ii);
 - (ii) by redesignating clauses (iii) and (iv) as clauses (ii) and (iii), respectively;
 - (iii) in clause (ii) (as redesignated by clause (ii) of this subparagraph)—
 - (I) in the first sentence, by adding at the end before the period the following: “or section 104B or 104C of such Act”; and
 - (II) in the second sentence, by striking “for HIV/AIDS assistance”; and

(iv) in clause (iii) (as redesignated by clause (ii) of this subparagraph), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

SEC. 4. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

Section 403 of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7673) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

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 in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6651, the PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018.

Twenty years ago, I was honored to serve as the chairman of the Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations Subcommittee on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. During my tenure, everywhere I went, particularly in southern Africa, hospitals were full and classrooms sat empty as teachers fell ill. Life expectancy plummeted, and economies deteriorated across the continent. Tens of millions of children were orphaned across Africa when mothers, fathers, teachers, soldiers, factory workers, and health professionals died.

The AIDS pandemic that ravaged sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Asia was so bad that, in 2000, the U.S. intelligence community identified HIV/AIDS as a major threat to U.S. economic and national security.

To address this, a diverse, bipartisan coalition of administration officials, Members of Congress, faith leaders, advocates, and NGOs joined with President Bush to launch the most significant global response to a single disease in our history. Authorized by Congress in 2003, and later reauthorized in 2008 and 2013, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, known today as PEPFAR, quickly became the most successful U.S. foreign aid program since the Marshall Plan.

Today, through PEPFAR, the U.S. is supporting 14 million people with life-saving treatment, which helps stabilize societies and shrink the pool of new in-

fections. More than 85 million people have received voluntary testing and counseling, while more than 2 million babies born to HIV-positive mothers have been born AIDS-free.

By strategically targeting resources and holding partners accountable, PEPFAR has helped reduce new infections among the most vulnerable groups, particularly young women and adolescent girls. It has done so by as much as 40 percent.

Just last month, I returned to southern Africa and witnessed the impact of PEPFAR for myself. Parents are surviving; the workforce is recovering; and health systems are becoming stronger. This is tremendous progress for which we all should be extremely proud.

But now is not the time for retreat. There remains more to be done.

The PEPFAR Extension Act of 2018 provides a framework for PEPFAR's continued success while addressing new challenges. Among other improvements, this act extends a requirement for the inspectors general for the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct joint oversight and joint audit plans. It also extends annual reporting requirements, which contributes to continued and effective congressional oversight.

The United States cannot and should not fight this fight alone. That is why this act ensures that our programs are complemented by an effective, efficient, and accountable Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. That fund is accountable.

This is a sensible, bipartisan approach that will enable the United States, through PEPFAR, to continue to help partner countries expand access to treatment, prevent new infections, and achieve epidemic control.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this timely, important, life-saving measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Let me, first of all, as I have so many times before, thank Chairman ROYCE for his leadership in advancing this lifesaving legislation, as well as Representative SMITH, the bill's author.

I also want to acknowledge my friend from California, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, one of the lead sponsors not just of this bill, but of the 2003 legislation that originally authorized PEPFAR. She is the chair of the Congressional HIV/AIDS Caucus and a tireless champion in the fight to end HIV/AIDS, and I salute her tremendous leadership. She was talking about this when very few people were, and look at what we have accomplished.

Fifteen years ago, the idea that we would one day talk about an “AIDS-free generation” would have seemed like fantasy. At the time, this disease had killed more than 20 million people,