

Mr. Speaker, passing H.R. 2578 is not just a stopgap measure to kick the can down the road. I have every confidence that, with this extension, Democrats and Republicans will finally break the cycle of haphazard extensions. I intend to work in a bipartisan manner with Mr. MCHENRY to provide a long-term reauthorization to restore stability and confidence in the market. Through a thoughtful, bipartisan process, Congress can provide real relief to families, communities, and businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2578, a bill to enact a short-term extension of the National Flood Insurance Program. This program has over 5 million policyholders who have come to rely upon it, but it is also a flawed program that is in need of a customer-based set of reforms.

Flooding is the most common, destructive, and expensive of the natural disasters we face. I am confident in saying what worked in the Lyndon Johnson administration on disasters doesn't really work this year, in 2019.

The Financial Services Committee has held numerous hearings on this matter over the last decade, hearing from dozens and dozens of witnesses from all points of view, including consumers, local communities, and the insurance industry. The data we have accumulated from those hearings, or lack thereof, suggests that there is great need for programmatic reforms, reforms that include better data, increased transparency, better technology, and more innovation. These can be bipartisan reforms.

Moreover, the NFIP owes more than \$20 billion in debt to the American taxpayer. This is a major issue, despite the fact that last Congress \$16 billion of that debt was canceled. So it is a program in need of systemic reforms.

So what kind of National Flood Insurance Program do we want to have for Americans going forward? An insurance program that is equipped with the tools it needs to perform its insurance functions, pay claims, incentivize mitigation, and ultimately reduce our Nation's flood risk, or should the NFIP continue the current system of distributing benefits as needed, ultimately requiring annual appropriations as flood risk grows?

I hope that Members of this House will choose to support important reforms to modernize an outdated program. There are reasonable steps that we can take to reform and innovate in a bipartisan fashion. Strengthening the NFIP and giving policyholders 21st century options to match their 21st century expectations, I think, should be our outcome.

Private insurance, better technology, more mapping data, faster claims processing, and rethinking old underwriting models are just a few of the

tools readily available for modernizing the NFIP.

At the same time, we must also consider how we can use risk sharing to offload some of the NFIP burdens and the cost savings that come from spreading risk to others who are qualified, capable, and willing to manage it off the backs of the taxpayers and more broadly distributed to those who are willing to take that risk.

Building a more resilient and cost-effective NFIP are goals that will benefit all consumers and the American people, but these are long-term goals to which we can only aspire by passing this short-term extension today.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for Chairwoman WATERS' engaging and reaching out to committee Republicans to work together on this measure to give us space and time so that we can have the bipartisan reforms that I think we can come to terms on later this year. But I also want to thank Chairwoman WATERS for agreeing to sit down with me as the ranking Republican on the committee and committee Republicans, roll up our sleeves, and get to work over the next few weeks and really collaborate on a full reauthorization bill that addresses her concerns, my concerns, committee Democrat and Republican concerns, and the needs of the public. I think we can come to that conclusion.

I think we can bring a bipartisan bill to the floor, and I appreciate that Chairwoman WATERS has had that appropriate outreach to committee Republicans. That is a hopeful sign for our opportunity to legislate this Congress.

The American people deserve an effective and efficient Flood Insurance Program that they can rely on. By working together in a bipartisan way, this Congress can ensure that that continues to happen, and I am sure we can meet that expectation.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage my colleagues to support this short-term extension with the hope and the goal of our bringing a bipartisan bill back before the House that can get the wide support of this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I also commend the engagement of Chairwoman WATERS on this matter and a number of other matters where we have been able to work together in a bipartisan way. I am hopeful and it is my expectation that we will be able to work together on this matter over the coming weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand with the millions of families across the country who rely on the National Flood Insurance Program by offering H.R. 2578 here today.

My bill will provide continuity for the NFIP without which these families would be left unprotected in the face of increasing flood risk. What is more,

without the NFIP, the stability of the housing market would be put at risk.

My coauthor, Mr. MCHENRY, and I offer this bill today not as a permanent solution, but as a step towards a broader plan that will reauthorize the program for the long term and make reforms to ensure continued availability, affordability, and fairness in flood insurance.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased for the coming together of Mr. MCHENRY and myself to present a bipartisan bill on behalf of all of our citizens. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2578, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2578.

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.

KLEPTOCRACY ASSET RECOVERY REWARDS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 389) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay rewards under an asset recovery rewards program to help identify and recover stolen assets linked to foreign government corruption and the proceeds of such corruption hidden behind complex financial structures in the United States and abroad, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 389

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

The Act may be cited as the "Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), a World Bank and United Nations anti-money-laundering effort, estimates that between \$20 billion to \$40 billion has been lost to developing countries annually through corruption.

(2) In 2014, more than \$480 million in corruption proceeds hidden in bank accounts around the world by former Nigerian dictator Sani Abacha and his co-conspirators was forfeited through efforts by the Department of Justice.

(3) In 2010, the Department of Justice established the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Initiative, to work in partnership with Federal law enforcement agencies to forfeit the proceeds of foreign official corruption and, where appropriate, return those proceeds to benefit the people harmed by these acts of corruption and abuse of office.

(4) Of the \$20 billion to \$40 billion lost by developing countries annually through corruption, only about \$5 billion has been repatriated in the last 15 years.

(5) Governments weakened by corruption and loss of assets due to corruption have

fewer resources to devote to the fight against terrorism and fewer resources to devote to building strong financial, law enforcement, and judicial institutions to aid in the fight against the financing of terrorism.

(6) The United States has a number of effective programs to reward individuals who provide valuable information that assist in the identification, arrest, and conviction of criminal actors and their associates, as well as seizure and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets and the proceeds of criminal activity.

(7) The Internal Revenue Service has the Whistleblower Program, which pays awards to individuals who provide specific and credible information to the IRS if the information results in the collection of taxes, penalties, interest or other amounts from non-compliant taxpayers.

(8) The Department of State administers rewards programs on international terrorism, illegal narcotics, and transnational organized crime with the goal of bringing perpetrators to justice.

(9) None of these existing rewards programs specifically provide monetary incentives for identifying and recovering stolen assets linked solely to foreign government corruption, as opposed to criminal prosecutions or civil or criminal forfeitures.

(10) The recovery of stolen assets linked to foreign government corruption and the proceeds of such corruption may not always involve a BSA violation or lead to a forfeiture action. In such cases there would be no ability to pay rewards under existing Treasury Department authorities.

(11) Foreign government corruption can take many forms but typically entails government officials stealing, misappropriating, or illegally diverting assets and funds from their own government treasuries to enrich their personal wealth directly through embezzlement or bribes to allow government resources to be expended in ways that are not transparent and may not either be necessary or be the result of open competition. Corruption also includes situations where public officials take bribes to allow government resources to be expended in ways which are not transparent and may not be necessary or the result of open competition. These corrupt officials often use the United States and international financial system to hide their stolen assets and the proceeds of corruption.

(12) The individuals who come forward to expose foreign governmental corruption and kleptocracy often do so at great risk to their own safety and that of their immediate family members and face retaliation from persons who exercise foreign political or governmental power. Monetary rewards can provide a necessary incentive to expose such corruption and provide a financial means to provide for their well-being and avoid retribution.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that a Department of the Treasury stolen asset recovery rewards program to help identify and recover stolen assets linked to foreign government corruption and the proceeds of such corruption hidden behind complex financial structures is needed in order to—

(1) intensify the global fight against corruption; and

(2) serve United States efforts to identify and recover such stolen assets, forfeit proceeds of such corruption, and, where appropriate and feasible, return the stolen assets or proceeds thereof to the country harmed by the acts of corruption.

SEC. 3. IN GENERAL.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY KLEPTOCRACY ASSET RECOVERY REWARDS PROGRAM.—Chapter 97 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§9706. Department of the Treasury Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Program

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department of the Treasury a program to be known as the ‘Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Program’ for the payment of rewards to carry out the purposes of this section.

“(2) PURPOSE.—The rewards program shall be designed to support U.S. Government programs and investigations aimed at restraining, seizing, forfeiting, or repatriating stolen assets linked to foreign government corruption and the proceeds of such corruption.

“(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—The rewards program shall be administered by, and at the sole discretion of, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the heads of such other departments and agencies as the Secretary may find appropriate.

“(b) REWARDS AUTHORIZED.—In the sole discretion of the Secretary and in consultation, as appropriate, with the heads of other relevant Federal departments or agencies, the Secretary may pay a reward to any individual, or to any nonprofit humanitarian organization designated by such individual, if that individual furnishes information leading to—

“(1) the restraining or seizure of stolen assets in an account at a U.S. financial institution (including a U.S. branch of a foreign financial institution), that come within the United States, or that come within the possession or control of any United States person;

“(2) the forfeiture of stolen assets in an account at a U.S. financial institution (including a U.S. branch of a foreign financial institution), that come within the United States, or that come within the possession or control of any United States person; or

“(3) where appropriate, the repatriation of stolen assets in an account at a U.S. financial institution (including a U.S. branch of a foreign financial institution), that come within the United States, or that come within the possession or control of any United States person.

“(c) COORDINATION.—

“(1) PROCEDURES.—To ensure that the payment of rewards pursuant to this section does not duplicate or interfere with any other payment authorized by the Department of Justice or other Federal law enforcement agencies for the obtaining of information or other evidence, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the heads of such other agencies as the Secretary may find appropriate, shall establish procedures for the offering, administration, and payment of rewards under this section, including procedures for—

“(A) identifying actions with respect to which rewards will be offered;

“(B) the receipt and analysis of data; and

“(C) the payment of rewards and approval of such payments.

“(2) PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUIRED.—Before making a reward under this section in a matter over which there is Federal criminal jurisdiction, the Secretary of the Treasury shall obtain the written concurrence of the Attorney General.

“(d) PAYMENT OF REWARDS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of paying rewards pursuant to this section, there is authorized to be appropriated—

“(A) \$450,000 for fiscal year 2020; and

“(B) for each fiscal year, any amount recovered in stolen assets described under sub-

section (b) that the Secretary determines is necessary to carry out this program consistent with this section.

“(2) LIMITATION ON ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—Except as provided under paragraph (3), the total amount of rewards paid pursuant to this section may not exceed \$25,000,000 in any calendar year.

“(3) PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the limitation under paragraph (2) with respect to a calendar year if the President provides written notice of such waiver to the appropriate committees of the Congress at least 30 days before any payment in excess of such limitation is made pursuant to this section.

“(4) PAYMENTS TO BE MADE FIRST FROM STOLEN ASSET AMOUNTS.—In paying any reward under this section, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, make such reward payment—

“(A) first, from appropriated funds authorized under paragraph (1)(B); and

“(B) second, from appropriated funds authorized under paragraph (1)(A).

“(e) LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—No award may be made under this section based on information submitted to the Secretary unless such information is submitted under penalty of perjury.

“(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—No reward paid under this section may exceed \$5,000,000, unless the Secretary—

“(A) personally authorizes such greater amount in writing;

“(B) determines that offer or payment of a reward of a greater amount is necessary due to the exceptional nature of the case; and

“(C) notifies the appropriate committees of the Congress of such determination.

“(3) APPROVAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—No reward amount may be paid under this section without the written approval of the Secretary.

“(B) DELEGATION.—The Secretary may not delegate the approval required under subparagraph (A) to anyone other than an Under Secretary of the Department of the Treasury.

“(4) PROTECTION MEASURES.—If the Secretary determines that the identity of the recipient of a reward or of the members of the recipient's immediate family must be protected, the Secretary shall take such measures in connection with the payment of the reward as the Secretary considers necessary to effect such protection.

“(5) FORMS OF REWARD PAYMENT.—The Secretary may make a reward under this section in the form of a monetary payment.

“(f) INELIGIBILITY, REDUCTION IN, OR DENIAL OF REWARD.—

“(1) OFFICER AND EMPLOYEES.—An officer or employee of any entity of Federal, State, or local government or of a foreign government who, while in the performance of official duties, furnishes information described under subsection (b) shall not be eligible for a reward under this section.

“(2) PARTICIPATING INDIVIDUALS.—If the claim for a reward is brought by an individual who the Secretary has a reasonable basis to believe knowingly planned, initiated, directly participated in, or facilitated the actions that led to assets of a foreign state or governmental entity being stolen, misappropriated, or illegally diverted or to the payment of bribes or other foreign governmental corruption, the Secretary shall appropriately reduce, and may deny, such award. If such individual is convicted of criminal conduct arising from the role described in the preceding sentence, the Secretary shall deny or may seek to recover any reward, as the case may be.

“(g) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 180 days of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary shall issue a report to the appropriate committees of the Congress—

“(A) detailing to the greatest extent possible the amount, location, and ownership or beneficial ownership of any stolen assets that, on or after the date of the enactment of this section, come within the United States or that come within the possession or control of any United States person;

“(B) discussing efforts being undertaken to identify more such stolen assets and their owners or beneficial owners; and

“(C) including a discussion of the interactions of the Department of the Treasury with the international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to identify the amount, location, and ownership, or beneficial ownership, of stolen assets held in financial institutions outside the United States.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS.—The report issued under paragraph (1) shall not include information related to ongoing investigations.

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS.—The term ‘appropriate committees of the Congress’ means the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

“(2) FINANCIAL ASSET.—The term ‘financial asset’ means any funds, investments, or ownership interests, as defined by the Secretary, that on or after the date of the enactment of this section come within the United States or that come within the possession or control of any United States person.

“(3) FOREIGN GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION.—The term ‘foreign government corruption’ includes bribery of a foreign public official, or the misappropriation, theft, or embezzlement of public funds or property by or for the benefit of a foreign public official.

“(4) FOREIGN PUBLIC OFFICIAL.—The term ‘foreign public official’ includes any person who occupies a public office by virtue of having been elected, appointed, or employed, including any military, civilian, special, honorary, temporary, or uncompensated official.

“(5) IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER.—The term ‘immediate family member’, with respect to an individual, has the meaning given the term ‘member of the immediate family’ under section 36(k) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(k)).

“(6) REWARDS PROGRAM.—The term ‘rewards program’ means the program established in subsection (a)(1) of this section.

“(7) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(8) STOLEN ASSETS.—The term ‘stolen assets’ means financial assets within the jurisdiction of the United States, constituting, derived from, or traceable to, any proceeds obtained directly or indirectly from foreign government corruption.”.

(b) REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF RECOVERED ASSETS.—Within 360 days of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a report to the appropriate committees of Congress (as defined under section 9706(h) of title 31, United States Code) describing policy choices and recommendations for disposition of stolen assets recovered pursuant to section 9706 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for chapter 97 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“9706. Department of the Treasury Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Program.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 389, the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act offered by Representatives Lynch and Budd, will help the United States Government identify and recover assets that corrupt foreign government officials have stolen from their countries. The act does this through a Treasury-based rewards program that incentivizes individuals to notify the U.S. Government of the location of stolen assets that are linked to foreign government corruption. These assets may be bank accounts as well as luxury items, such as mansions, jewelry, jet planes, and artwork.

Law enforcement already works hard to find these stolen assets. Since 2010, the United States has fought in courts to freeze, forfeit, and ultimately recover more than \$3.2 billion in assets linked to foreign corruption to be returned to the victims of these financial crimes.

There are several recent examples of corrupt foreign funds making their way to the United States. The multibillion-dollar 1MDB scandal involving Goldman Sachs defrauded the people of Malaysia. To date, the FBI has identified \$1.7 billion of the proceeds of that crime, which went to purchase a yacht, museum-quality paintings, and real estate. In fact, the government returned \$57 million of recovered stolen funds to Malaysia following a settlement over the rights to the 2013 film, “The Wolf of Wall Street,” which was financed using corrupt 1MDB funds.

Similarly, the United States helped to recover over \$30 million from the sale of real estate, a Ferrari, and rare music memorabilia, which were purchased by Equatorial Guinea’s President Obiang and his son with corrupt funds.

H.R. 389 would direct the Treasury to pay whistleblowers rewards from the recovered assets for helping to uncover assets like these. Encouraging and incentivizing whistleblowers would strip the bad actors of the ill-gotten gains and help victims and their countries recover from the devastating effects of corruption.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. LYNCH and Mr. BUDD for introducing this bill to help the U.S. punish kleptocrats. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 389.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 389, the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act, and I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) as well as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) for their hard work on this important piece of bipartisan legislation.

H.R. 389 would authorize the Treasury Department to offer rewards for information leading to the recovery of assets stolen through foreign government corruption.

Mr. Speaker, in the past, the United States has focused on fighting such corruption with traditional tools such as sanctions, technical assistance, and oversight of international financial institutions, but the bill gives Treasury an additional tool to expose corrupt foreign officials.

I, again, would like to thank my colleagues across the aisle, especially Chairwoman WATERS, for her hard work on this bill and allowing us to work together in a bipartisan fashion to refine this legislation as it made its way to the floor.

One piece of the bill that has gotten better that I still think could use an additional tweak is the bill does not allow anyone to receive a payment if they are part of the corrupt activity, but it does not require Treasury to fully investigate every potential claimant to make sure that they are not. So while that has gotten better—there is better language in the bill now—I think that, hopefully, this can continue to be perfected as we move forward. I support the bill, but I do think that provision could get better.

The minority did make several proposals to strengthen the bill, which were accepted by the majority. I am grateful to the gentleman from Massachusetts for partnering with us, as well as the gentleman from North Carolina, and for their hard work on the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to voting for H.R. 389. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

(1715)

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH), the sponsor of this legislation and a member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on the committee and on this issue and for yielding me this time.

The opportunity that we have today here to present the Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act is a very important moment.

I also want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) and also the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), who have also contributed hard work in developing and cosponsoring this legislation.

Foreign dictators who rob the treasuries of developing nations, where independent judiciaries are rare, and the rule of law is often weak, is not a new problem; but, unfortunately, it is a growing problem.

It is now estimated that more than \$1 trillion is lost to bribes and official corruption around the world each year. A significant portion of those illicit proceeds are used to support organized crime and terrorist organizations, further destabilizing the social institutions where this corruption occurs, often in developing countries who can least afford it.

This undermines the local rule of law and contributes to the regional insecurity and instabilities in neighboring countries.

Governments that are weakened by corruption have fewer resources to provide basic services, to establish a stable business climate, and to create jobs. They also have fewer resources to devote to building strong law enforcement and judicial institutions to combat exploitation by terrorists and criminal organizations.

It is a sad fact that today much of this stolen money ends up here, in bank accounts right here in the United States.

H.R. 389 fights back against the spreading influence of this corruption. The Kleptocracy Asset Recovery Rewards Act establishes a rewards program to incentivize individuals to notify law enforcement and authorities of assets stolen from foreign treasuries and illegally transferred to the United States.

Now, I appreciate the gentleman's concerns about making sure that bad actors don't participate in this incentive program.

This program replicates the incentives that have been utilized by the United States Department of Justice and the FBI for decades to take down criminal drug cartels with the help of paid informants.

While the United States has many effective programs to reward individuals who provide valuable information toward curbing criminal behavior, none of our programs currently have been designed to take aim at recovering stolen assets linked to foreign government kleptocracy.

Kleptocracy by foreign leaders can drain the hope and faith of struggling peoples around the globe who strive for social justice and equal rights.

This bill recognizes that foreign corruption takes many forms and that individuals who come forward to expose corruption often do so at great personal peril to themselves and to their families.

So, as transnational criminal enterprises persist, and terrorists adapt to

the different mechanisms that we use, we must provide law enforcement with fresh tools to address these emerging threats.

H.R. 389 does exactly that.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank, again, the chairwoman for her cooperation and leadership. I thank my colleagues on the other side, especially Mr. BUDD, for his work on this bill as well. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for working with me on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 389 will give the Treasury an additional tool to fight corrupt foreign governments. There has been a lot of work done on this bill. It is a good bill. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that Mr. LYNCH and Mr. BUDD have presented this bipartisan bill to the House. We must not allow the United States financial system to be a haven for stolen assets that rightly belong to others.

By incentivizing individuals to come forward with information about where these stolen assets are hidden, we ensure the financial security of our system and can help send back recovered assets to where they belong.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 389, 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.

BUILDING UP INDEPENDENT LIVES AND DREAMS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1060) to provide regulatory relief to charitable organizations that provide housing assistance, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1060

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 "Building Up Independent Lives and Dreams Act" or the "BUILD Act".

SEC. 2. MORTGAGE LOAN TRANSACTION DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) TILA AMENDMENT.—Section 105 of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1604) is amended by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

"(e) DISCLOSURE FOR CHARITABLE MORTGAGE LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—With respect to a

mortgage loan transaction involving a residential mortgage loan offered at 0 percent interest primarily for charitable purposes by an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, forms HUD-1 and GFE (as defined under section 1024.2(b) of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations) together with a disclosure substantially in the form of the Loan Model Form H-2 (as depicted in Appendix H to part 1026 of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations) shall, collectively, be an appropriate model form for purposes of subsection (b) of this section."

(b) RESPA AMENDMENT.—Section 4 of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 (12 U.S.C. 2603) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) DISCLOSURE FOR CHARITABLE MORTGAGE LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—With respect to a mortgage loan transaction involving a residential mortgage loan offered at 0 percent interest primarily for charitable purposes, an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code may use forms HUD-1 and GFE (as defined under section 1024.2(b) of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations) together with a disclosure substantially in the form of the Loan Model Form H-2 (as depicted in Appendix H to part 1026 of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations), collectively, in lieu of the disclosure published under subsection (a) of this section."

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to implement the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1060, the BUILD Act, which is bipartisan legislation authored by Representatives LOUDERMILK and SHERMAN that will allow nonprofit organizations like Habitat for Humanity, offering mortgage loans for charitable purposes