

Fashion Designers of America (CFDA); Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America (FDRA); INDA, Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry; National Retail Federation (NRF); North American Association of Uniform Manufacturers and Distributors; Outdoor Industry Association (OIA); Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA); Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA); Travel Goods Association (TGA); United States Fashion Industry Association (USFIA); U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the good doctor, and Ms. SEWELL for helping us facilitate the movement of this legislation and make it possible for us to actually maybe even get it enacted in this Congress before the deadline expires at the end of the month.

As I referenced, this, I think, is very, very important. The region is home to these eight countries that have provided some 13 million Americans with a country of origin. It is in our neighborhood and it is an area where the United States has been involved from the beginning.

As I mentioned in my opening comments, we have not always distinguished ourselves with honor but this is an opportunity for us to do the right thing: to build on this existing legislation; to not have it expire; to demonstrate broad, bipartisan commitment and then get back to the hard work of implementing it.

It provides a framework but it is not self-executing. It is something that we need to do with policy, with our actions and words, being able to build on this as a foundation for progress in this critical region.

I thank Madam Speaker for the opportunity to advance it, and I strongly urge all of my colleagues to approve this legislation and be able to keep it in force before it expires at the end of the month.

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

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Dr. BRAD WENSTRUP for yielding time to me, and I want to congratulate him and Ms. SEWELL for their strong, bipartisan leadership on this important bill.

I rise today in support of this legislation. The Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership creates jobs, promotes American values abroad, and incentivizes beneficiary countries to comply with the economic rule of law, bolstering their development.

The CBTPA helps these nations grow and create opportunities for their workers, farmers, and innovators. And in return, it creates a strong market for us to sell our U.S.-produced yarn and fabrics to apparel manufacturers in the Caribbean. The program strengthens our hemispheric manufacturing integration and allows us to compete against China, whose manufacturers certainly don't care about using U.S. inputs. As a result, we can sell our goods to more customers, keep prices here lower, and promote the spirit of free enterprise.

The Caribbean countries are our neighbors, and we should work together to improve our region's competitiveness.

But we should be here today voting on two trade extensions: the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership and the Generalized System of Preferences.

Both of these programs have bipartisan support. Both of them are set to expire this year. And if we extend both of them today, our manufacturers, producers, and consumers would have more certainty right now.

In the midst of a pandemic, we should be doing everything we can to offer our job creators certainty, yet Democrats are not including an extension of GSP in today's vote.

The GSP program reduces tariffs on thousands of products from around the world. This program saves American families money on everyday products and boosts America's economy. And in my state of Texas, GSP brought our consumers and small businesses over \$76 million in cost savings in 2018 alone.

The remainder of the Congressional schedule until GSP expires at the end of the year is completely unpredictable. We should not leave GSP on the cutting room floor. GSP deserves to be a bipartisan priority, and I continue to urge House Democrats to act.

I strongly support today's bill, and I urge bipartisan passage. But we must continue to work together to get GSP's extension across the finish line without further delay. Our American businesses cannot afford to wait.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 991, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

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AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. LEE of California) at 11 o'clock and 59 minutes a.m.

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR PREVENTION ACT

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6210) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6210

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 "Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China has, since 2017, arbitrarily detained as many as 1.8 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in a system of extrajudicial mass internment camps, and has subjected detainees to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, and other severe human rights abuses.

(2) Forced labor exists within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's system of mass internment camps, and throughout the region, and is confirmed by the testimony of former camp detainees, satellite imagery, and official leaked documents from the Government of the People's Republic of China as part of a targeted campaign of repression of Muslim ethnic minorities.

(3) In addition to reports from researchers and civil society groups documenting evidence that many factories and other suppliers in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are exploiting forced labor, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security on July 22, 2020, added eleven entities to the entity list after determining the entities had been "implicated in human rights violations and abuses in the implementation of China's campaign of repression, mass arbitrary detention, forced labor and high-technology surveillance against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region".

(4) Audits and efforts to vet products and supply chains in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are unreliable due to the extent forced labor has been integrated into the regional economy, the mixing of involuntary labor with voluntary labor, the inability of witnesses to speak freely about working conditions given government surveillance and coercion, and the incentive of government officials to conceal government-sponsored forced labor.

(5) The Department of State's June 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report found that "Authorities offer subsidies incentivizing Chinese companies to open factories in close proximity to the internment camps, and local governments receive additional funds for each inmate forced to work in these sites at a fraction of minimum wage or without any compensation."

(6) U.S. Customs and Border Protection has issued eight "Withhold Release Orders" on certain garments, hair products, cotton, processed cotton, and computer parts suspected to be produced with prison or forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(7) In its 2019 Annual Report, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) found that products reportedly produced with forced labor by current and former mass internment camp detainees included textiles, electronics, food products, shoes, tea, and handicrafts.

(8) Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) states that it is illegal to import into the United States "goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part" by forced labor. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion or seizure and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer.

(9) The policies of the Government of the People's Republic of China are in contravention of international human rights instruments signed by that government, including—