

H.R. 4939 strengthens and enhances ties between the U.S. and the Caribbean by promoting energy sustainability, diplomatic relations, and economic cooperation. Caribbean countries, unfortunately, have been neglected in our foreign policy. This bill brings a focus on making the Caribbean region and the West Indies a priority.

So, Mr. Speaker, now is the time for the United States to recommit our strong priorities with our Caribbean neighbors. We must revitalize and enhance our outreach to our Caribbean neighbors now and in the future. This bill does just that. I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a very valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, before I begin my remarks, I, too, extend my prayers and sympathy to the people of Orlando. My constituents, like all Americans, are brokenhearted at this monstrous act of violence visited upon a community gathered together to enjoy friendship and community and to celebrate. This act of cowardice has caused so much pain to the LGBT community in Orlando and to our community all across this country. I know I speak for everyone when I say we stand ready to do everything that we can to help this community heal and to keep our communities safe.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4939, the United States-Caribbean Strategic Engagement Act of 2016.

My home State of Rhode Island is home to many Caribbean Americans, particularly from the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and other countries in the region. It is critical to strengthen our relationship with these countries not just because of the national security interests we share, but also to support the interests of our constituents and their ties to this region.

Geographic proximity has ensured strong linkages between the United States and the Caribbean region. H.R. 4939 will further enhance this relationship. Our interests in the regions are diverse, including economic, political, and security concerns.

Despite its importance to the United States, the Caribbean often gets overlooked as we deal with concerns and threats from other regions of the world. Our Caribbean neighbors are important partners at the United Nations and the Organization of American States. Increasing engagements with the governments and the Caribbean diaspora in the United States, as well as the private sector and civil society in both the United States and the Caribbean, will be beneficial to everyone.

H.R. 4939 will enhance diplomatic relations, increase economic cooperation, support security integration efforts to help reduce violence and drug trafficking, advance cooperation on democ-

racy and human rights in the region and at multilateral fora, and enhance cooperation in combating public health threats.

I want to end by thanking Ranking Member ENGEL, Chairman ROYCE, and subcommittee chair ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, and all the sponsors of this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, in April of 2009, I had the honor of joining President Obama in Trinidad and Tobago for the Summit of the Americas. That was one of his first trips abroad as President. I was chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee at the time.

At that time, the President said: "The energy, the dynamism, the diversity of the Caribbean people inspires us all, and are such an important part of what we share in common as a hemisphere."

Seven years later, those words continue to ring true. In that time, we have made a lot of progress. The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative and the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative have brought us closer to our Caribbean partners on a range of shared concerns. Let me say that Vice President BIDEN deserves a great deal of credit for this progress, but more needs to be done.

For example, this week, Secretary Kerry is in the Dominican Republic for the general assembly meeting of the OAS, the Organization of American States, which has its headquarters right here in Washington, D.C. We are confronting some serious issues at this meeting, including the crisis in Venezuela.

The Caribbean countries represented there will play a major role, and the more we work in partnership with these governments, the better. These may be small countries, but they pack a big punch in what is going on in our neighborhood. This legislation will keep us moving in the right direction when it comes to these partnerships.

I was very honored to introduce the bill, and I am honored that we have strong support on both sides of the aisle. I, again, want to thank Chairman ROYCE and Chairwoman Emeritus ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, both excellent members and real, stalwart support for this committee. This is another example of bipartisanship on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. I am very, very proud of that. So this will keep us moving in the right direction.

I urge a "yes" vote.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank, once again, Ranking Member ENGEL for his tremendous leadership and all of his efforts to promote stronger relationships with nations within our own hemisphere.

I have the distinct pleasure, as I have said, to represent south Florida in Con-

gress. We have many, many constituents in my district from the Caribbean. Part of what makes south Florida so unique is the contribution of the Caribbean diaspora.

What we have here during Caribbean American Heritage Month is an opportunity to strengthen the U.S.-Caribbean alliance and contribute in a meaningful and positive way to our neighbors.

We have been in a crisis mode, Mr. Speaker, focusing most of our attention on the many areas that, rightfully, demand our attention overseas, but it would be in both of our long-term interests, as well as our near-term interests, to develop mutually beneficial and strategic alliances close to home with the Caribbean nations.

Just think of all the economic opportunities that we can help in working with our neighbors to open up. We have a great opportunity with this bill to help them diversify their economies by tearing down burdensome barriers that are preventing them from taking advantage of direct foreign investment and trade. That can lead to greater growth, more stability for the Caribbean, for the diaspora, and for the United States as a whole.

So I urge my colleagues to support passage of this important bill. I look forward to continuing to work with Mr. ENGEL and Mr. ROYCE to develop even stronger ties to our neighbors in the hemisphere.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4939, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

EXPRESSING CONCERN REGARDING STATE-SANCTIONED ORGAN HARVESTING IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 343) expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 343

Whereas when performed in accordance with ethical standards, the medical discipline of organ transplantation is one of the great achievements of modern medicine;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation and international medical organizations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of ethical guidelines in medicine;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China and Communist Party of China continue to deny reports that many organs are taken without the consent of prisoners yet at the same time prevents independent verification of its transplant system;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization's requirement of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways;

Whereas the United States Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2014 stated, "Advocacy groups continued to report instances of organ harvesting from prisoners";

Whereas Huang Jiefu, director of the China Organ Donation Committee, announced in December 2014 that China would end the practice of organ harvesting from executed prisoners by January 1, 2015, did not directly address organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience;

Whereas Falun Gong, a spiritual practice involving meditative "qigong" exercises and centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, became immensely popular in the 1990s;

Whereas in July 1999, the Chinese Communist Party launched an intensive, nationwide persecution designed to eradicate the spiritual practice of Falun Gong, reflecting the party's long-standing intolerance of large independent civil society groups;

Whereas since 1999, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been detained extra-legally in reeducation-through-labor camps, detention centers, and prisons, where torture and abuse are routine;

Whereas in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience comprise the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment;

Whereas Freedom House reported in 2015 that Falun Gong practitioners comprise the largest portion of prisoners of conscience in China, and face an elevated risk of dying or being killed in custody;

Whereas in 2006, Canadian researchers David Matas, human rights attorney, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, conducted an independent investigation into allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners in China, and concluded that Falun Gong practitioners being killed for their organs was highly probable;

Whereas Matas and Kilgour have implicated state and party entities in illicit organ harvesting, including domestic security services and military hospitals;

Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann published findings that Chinese security agencies began harvesting organs from members of the predominantly Muslim Uyghur ethnic minority group in the 1990s, including from Uyghur political prisoners;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Gov-

ernment of the People's Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses; and

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the practice of state-sanctioned forced organ harvesting in the People's Republic of China;

(2) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China and Communist Party of China to immediately end the practice of organ harvesting from all prisoners of conscience;

(3) demands an immediate end to the 17-year persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual practice by the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China, and the immediate release of all Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience;

(4) encourages the United States medical community to help raise awareness of unethical organ transplant practices in China;

(5) calls on the People's Republic of China to allow a credible, transparent, and independent investigation into organ transplant abuses; and

(6) calls on the United States Department of State to conduct a more detailed analysis on state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the annual Human Rights Report, and report annually to Congress on the implementation of section 232 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (8 U.S.C. 1182f), barring provision of visas to Chinese and other nationals engaged in coerced organ or bodily tissue transplantation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

□ 1815

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL for their leadership, for their support for human rights in China and, indeed, around the globe.

I also want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), for joining me in introducing this bipartisan resolution that has garnered over 180 cosponsors. Many may not know this, Mr. Speaker, but Mr. CONNOLLY has been working on these issues ever since he was a staffer for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I am proud to have introduced H. Res. 343 alongside my friend from Vir-

ginia, a resolution that condemns China's ongoing, gruesome practice of harvesting organs from nonconsenting prisoners of conscience and religious and ethnic minorities.

Falun Gong practitioners have long faced an intensive persecution by the Chinese Communist Party and, according to Freedom House, in 2015, comprise the largest portion of prisoners of conscience in China.

I was extremely disappointed to read that the State Department's latest human rights report for China quoted a Chinese official's unsubstantiated claim that any harvesting of organs from prisoners would now be voluntary.

China has been well-known to produce the majority of organs it uses for transplants from executed prisoners, people who are deprived of their freedom, unable to give their voluntary and informed consent to donate their organs. These are the basic preconditions for ethical organ donation, which China rarely, if ever, meets.

The regime of the People's Republic of China does not comply with the requirements of the World Health Organization for transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways, and the number of voluntary organ donations in China continues to be much lower than the reported number of transplants, let alone the number of unreported ones.

All of this points to unethical practices at the very least, and something much, much more inhumane and gruesome at the very worst, and leads us to conclude that China's claim to have ceased with illegal harvesting is a dubious one.

The Chinese regime's brutal repression and human rights violations are well known, but it is the horrific treatment of the Falun Gong practitioners, Mr. Speaker, that is particularly egregious yet does not receive the attention that it deserves.

Followers of the Falun Gong are among China's most vulnerable to state-sanctioned abuse, which leaves them as likely victims to this ghoulish practice; and if the latest reports of China seeking to conduct full-body transplants are true, then it could put these peaceful individuals in even graver danger.

Last week, The New York Times reported that Chinese doctors are seeking to conduct full-body transplants. But again, with little transparency and the lack of ethical standards, one has to wonder, Mr. Speaker, how will these doctors, how will these scientists, conduct their research and experiments? They will likely look to their prisons and target prisoners of conscience—and Falun Gong practitioners, specifically.

The New York Times reported that China remains an international pariah that has long been dogged by ethical issues, yet its doctors remain undeterred by the horrid practices and plan on moving forward when they are ready.

What will this mean for Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience in China, Mr. Speaker? I shudder to think of their fate as a result of these inhumane experiments and macabre practices.

But by passing this resolution, sir, we can send a message to the Chinese regime that we condemn this continued practice of persecution of Falun Gong practitioners, and its sickening and unethical practice must stop, especially harvesting organs from nonconsenting individuals.

We cannot allow these crimes to continue. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 2, 2016.

Hon. ED ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: I am writing with respect to H. Res. 343, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions in H. Res. 343 that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I agree to discharge our committee from further consideration of this resolution so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H. Res. 343 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation and that our committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this resolution or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H. Res. 343 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of this resolution.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2016.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on House Resolution 343, Expressing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience in the People's Republic of China, and for agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of that measure.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future.

I will seek to place our letters on H. Res. 343 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with your Committee as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

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

Again, I thank Chairman ROYCE and Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN, who introduced this very important piece of legislation.

We just finished debate on a bill that would help us get a better handle on just how severe a problem organ trafficking is and to help us figure out what is needed to confront this challenge. This resolution underscores troubling reports about the practice of organ trafficking, specifically in the People's Republic of China.

I have heard directly from some of my constituents about this, and what is particularly unsettling is that this practice allegedly targets prisoners of conscience, including practitioners of Falun Gong and other religious and ethnic minorities.

Nonconsensual organ harvesting under any circumstance represents a gross violation of human rights, but these allegations are particularly egregious: authorities at Chinese prisons targeting prisoners because of their religious beliefs and then making a profit by trafficking these victims' organs. I cannot think of hardly anything that is more disgusting than that. The accounts of these activities are gruesome and shocking, and, again, we need to get to the bottom of this issue to see exactly what is going on.

This measure calls on the Chinese Government to cease the practice of forced organ harvesting and to end the persecution of Falun Gong practitioners and other prisoners of conscience. It also calls on the Chinese Government to allow an investigation into this issue, and it urges the State Department to include an assessment of state-sanctioned, nonconsensual organ harvesting in its annual human rights reports.

So I again thank Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN for her focus on this issue. I am pleased to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN for yielding. I want to thank the chairman emeritus of the full Foreign Affairs Committee for the defense of vulnerable persons in China, especially the Falun Gong, men and women who cannot speak for themselves, who have suffered unspeakable torture—some have survived—and to the families who have lost loved ones in Chinese prison camps, the Laogai, and detention centers that are sprinkled throughout all of China.

This legislation is an important step in bringing accountability and transparency to what may be one of the

great crimes of the 21st century: the 17-year effort to eliminate Falun Gong practice from China. I strongly believe that the campaign to eradicate Falun Gong will be seen as one of the great horrors.

The Chinese Government continues to insist that the accounts of religious persecution, forced abortion, arbitrary detention, and organ harvesting from Falun Gong practitioners are mere rumors. They refuse to even discuss these issues in regular diplomatic dialogue and regularly jail and disbar lawyers who try to defend Falun Gong practitioners who expose the abuses that are committed by government employees. Nevertheless, evidence is quickly mounting of the horrific crimes committed against Falun Gong practitioners, including this terrible practice of organ harvesting.

Over the years, Congress has received credible information about this unethical and corrupt organ transplant system that operates in China. The Chinese Government is at least grossly negligent but, more likely, grossly complicit in these crimes because huge amounts of money are made.

We have received credible evidence that the actual number of organ transplants by China's hospitals remain underreported and that, despite the Chinese Government's promises to the contrary, the number of prisoners who are killed and have their organs taken continues to rise.

Shockingly, researchers David Kilgour, David Matas, and Ethan Gutmann conducted detailed investigations and estimated that between 45,000 and 65,000 Falun Gong practitioners were killed for their organs, which then were sold for profit—45,000 to 65,000 victims who had their organs stolen and their lives snuffed out by the Chinese Government officials.

There might be new estimates that are higher. These researchers will unveil their new findings next week at a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Let me remind Members that the United States Congress isn't the only one that is bringing this terrible human rights abuse up. The U.N. Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on torture have expressed concern over these allegations, and they have called for accountability and transparency.

The ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN resolution condemns this practice; calls on the government to end it; demands an immediate end to the 17-year persecution of the Falun Gong; encourages the United States medical community to help raise awareness of unethical organ transplant practices in China; calls on the People's Republic of China to allow a credible, transparent, and independent investigation into organ transplant abuses; and then calls on the U.S. Department of State to conduct a more detailed analysis on state-sanctioned organ harvesting from nonconsenting prisoners of conscience in its annual

human rights report. And it also calls on the government, our government, to bar provision of visas, pursuant to current law, to Chinese and other nationals engaged in coerced organ or bodily tissue transplantation.

Again, I want to thank ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. CONNOLLY for their leadership on this.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close once Mr. ENGEL yields back his time.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, a commitment to human rights for people around the world is a fundamental American value and a pillar of our foreign policy. So when we hear reports of horrific abuses, such as state-sanctioned organ harvesting, we have a responsibility to determine the scope of the problem and respond.

I want to thank Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN for her tenacity in bringing this forward. I want to thank Mr. SMITH, who is always there for human rights. I want to thank Chairman ROYCE, again, for allowing this resolution to come forward and, again, for making this a bipartisan concern.

I have heard from colleagues and constituents again and again about grievous violations of human rights that Falun Gong and other prisoners of conscience have endured at the hands of Chinese authorities. We need to send a clear message that this sort of abuse is unacceptable.

So again, I want to thank Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN for bringing our attention to this issue and bringing forward this measure. This is a resolution that everyone should vote for, and I urge a "yes" vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, sadly, the United States has receded from our role as a promoter and defender of human rights internationally. Once a central part of U.S. foreign policy, we have witnessed the protection of human rights fall far down on our priority list as administrations have become too eager to make deals with despots and tyrants in places like Iran, Cuba, and North Korea.

Those who once looked to the United States to be the leader, to stand up and protect those suffering and those who are being denied their most basic and fundamental rights, no longer view us as the voice for the voiceless, willing to stand up for those suffering around the world.

Shame on us, Mr. Speaker, because this failure to promote our ideals and our principles, well, that leads ruthless thugs to believe that they can get away with whatever they want, and, ultimately, it increases the suffering of the people that they exploit.

The United States must once again make our core values and beliefs a cen-

tral tenet of our foreign policy agenda in order to restore our credibility and to restore the faith that so many have in our ability to help bring about change for those who cannot protect themselves.

□ 1830

Passing this resolution today, Mr. Speaker, sends a clear signal to China that the United States opposes its gross violations of human rights, particularly against the Falun Gong practitioners. They are so peaceful, and they are so full of composure. They pose no threat to China, yet this ruthless dictatorship forces them to commit unspeakable acts. This resolution sends a signal to countless others suffering around the world that the United States will, once again, make the protection of human rights a priority.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join us to support this resolution, support our ideals and values, support human rights, and help the practitioners of Falun Gong.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 343, 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.

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. 4939, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 5312, by the yeas and nays.

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

UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT ACT OF 2016

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4939) to increase engagement with the governments of the Caribbean region, the Caribbean diaspora community in the United States, and the private sector and civil society in both the United States and the Caribbean, 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 6, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 297]

YEAS—386

Abraham	Dent	Kilmer
Adams	DeSantis	King (IA)
Aderholt	DeSaulnier	King (NY)
Aguilar	DesJarlais	Kinzinger (IL)
Allen	Deutch	Kirkpatrick
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Kline
Ashford	Dingell	Knight
Babin	Doggett	Kuster
Barletta	Doid	LaHood
Barr	Donovan	LaMalfa
Barton	Doyle, Michael	Lamborn
Bass	F.	Lance
Beatty	Duckworth	Langevin
Becerra	Duncan (SC)	Larsen (WA)
Benishek	Edwards	Larson (CT)
Bera	Ellison	Latta
Beyer	Emmer (MN)	Lawrence
Bilirakis	Engel	Levin
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Lewis
Bishop (MI)	Esty	Lieu, Ted
Black	Fitzpatrick	Lipinski
Blackburn	Fleischmann	LoBiondo
Blum	Fleming	Loebsack
Blumenauer	Fortenberry	Loftgren
Bonamici	Foster	Long
Bost	Fox	Loudermilk
Boyle, Brendan	Frankel (FL)	Love
F.	Franks (AZ)	Lowenthal
Brady (PA)	Frelinghuysen	Lowe
Bridenstine	Fudge	Lucas
Brooks (AL)	Gabbard	Luetkemeyer
Brooks (IN)	Gallego	Lujan Grisham
Brown (FL)	Garrett	(NM)
Brownley (CA)	Gibbs	Lujan, Ben Ray
Buchanan	Gibson	(NM)
Buck	Gosar	Lummis
Bucshon	Gowdy	Lynch
Burgess	Graham	MacArthur
Bustos	Granger	Maloney,
Butterfield	Graves (GA)	Carolyn
Byrne	Graves (LA)	Maloney, Sean
Calvert	Graves (MO)	Marino
Capps	Green, Al	Matsui
Capuano	Green, Gene	McCarthy
Cárdenas	Grothman	McCaul
Carney	Guinta	McClintock
Carson (IN)	Guthrie	McCollum
Carter (GA)	Hahn	McDermott
Cartwright	Hanna	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Hardy	McHenry
Castro (TX)	Harper	McKinley
Chabot	Harris	McMorris
Chaffetz	Hartzler	Rodgers
Chu, Judy	Hastings	McNerney
Ciilline	Heck (NV)	McSally
Clark (MA)	Heck (WA)	Meadows
Clarke (NY)	Hensarling	Meehan
Clawson (FL)	Hice, Jody B.	Messer
Clay	Higgins	Mica
Cleaver	Hill	Miller (FL)
Clyburn	Himes	Moolenaar
Coffman	Holding	Mooney (WV)
Cohen	Honda	Moore
Cole	Hoyer	Moulton
Collins (GA)	Hudson	Mullin
Collins (NY)	Huelskamp	Mulvaney
Comstock	Huffman	Murphy (FL)
Conaway	Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (PA)
Connolly	Hultgren	Nadler
Conyers	Hunter	Napolitano
Cook	Hurd (TX)	Neal
Cooper	Israel	Neugebauer
Costa	Issa	Newhouse
Costello (PA)	Jackson Lee	Noem
Courtney	Jeffries	Nolan
Cramer	Jenkins (KS)	Norcross
Crawford	Jenkins (WV)	Nugent
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Nunes
Crowley	Johnson (OH)	O'Rourke
Cuellar	Johnson, E. B.	Olson
Culberson	Johnson, Sam	Palazzo
Cummings	Jolly	Pallone
Curbelo (FL)	Jordan	Palmer
Davidson	Joyce	Pascrell
Davis (CA)	Kaptur	Paulsen
Davis, Danny	Katko	Payne
Davis, Rodney	Keating	Pearce
DeFazio	Kelly (IL)	Pelosi
DeGette	Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter
Delaney	Kelly (PA)	Perry
DelBene	Kennedy	Peters
Denham	Kildee	Peterson