

Jacobs (NY)	McClain	Sewell (DelBene)
(Garbarino)	(Bergman)	Steube
Johnson (TX)	Meng (Jeffries)	(Franklin, C.
(Jeffries)	Mfume (Evans)	Scott)
Kind (Connolly)	Mullin (Lucas)	Strickland
Kirkpatrick	Napolitano	(DelBene)
(Stanton)	(Correa)	Timmons
Lawson (FL)	Owens (Curtis)	(Wilson (SC))
(Evans)	Payne (Pallone)	Torres (NY)
Leger Fernandez	Rice (NY)	(Jeffries)
(Jacobs (CA))	(Peters)	Wilson (FL)
Lieu (Beyer)	Ruiz (Aguilar)	(Hayes)
Lowenthal	Rush	Young (Joyce
(Beyer)	(Underwood)	(OH))

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS AND AGREE TO RESOLUTIONS

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 8 of House Resolution 504, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 1500, H.R. 2471, H.R. 3261, H.R. 3283, and H.R. 3385, and agree to H. Res. 186 and H. Res. 402.

The Clerk read the title of the bills and the resolutions.

The text of the bills and the resolutions are as follows:

GLOBAL LEARNING LOSS ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2021

H.R. 1500

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 “Global Learning Loss Assessment Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Before the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as “COVID-19”) pandemic began, 258,000,000 children were out of school globally, including 130,000,000 girls.

(2) Students already at a disadvantage before COVID-19 will experience greater learning loss, thereby worsening inequity and inequality.

(3) Approximately 90 percent of the world’s student population—over 1,600,000,000 children and youth—have had their education disrupted by school closure due to COVID-19.

(4) School closures lead to interrupted learning, poor nutrition, gaps in childcare, increased dropout rates, exposure to violence, and social isolation.

(5) Up to 24,000,000 children are at risk of dropping out of school permanently due to rising levels of child poverty associated with the pandemic.

(6) School closure and remote learning is especially burdensome on girls, who are frequently expected to shoulder more household chores and responsibilities and are more vulnerable to gender-based violence.

(7) During the Ebola epidemic, nationwide school closures in Sierra Leone in 2014 led to increased instances of sexual- and gender-based violence, teenage pregnancy, school dropout, and child labor for girls.

(8) More than 60 percent of national distance learning alternatives rely exclusively on online platforms but two-thirds of the world’s school aged children, or 1,300,000,000 children aged 3 through 17, do not have internet connection in their homes, and schools and local learning centers also frequently have inadequate internet connectivity. Eighty percent of students in sub-Saharan Africa lack such access, with an even higher rate for girls.

(9) Children and youth with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the health, education, and socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic. As a further challenge, distance learning tools are not always acces-

sible to learners with disabilities or those with complex learning needs, especially in poorer and rural households.

(10) Before the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee children were twice as likely to be out of school as other youth, and school closures and a lack of access to distance learning tools threaten to make the education gap among refugee children even more severe.

(11) The economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could lead to an education financing gap of \$77,000,000,000 in low- and middle-income countries over the next 2 years.

(12) The economic cost of school closures could be up to \$1,337 per student, which on a global scale equates to approximately \$10,000,000,000 in lost economic output over the coming generation.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that United States-funded basic education programs operating in low- and middle-income countries should seek to—

(1) provide inclusive learning opportunities for students and teachers, especially for the most marginalized, including girls, children with disabilities, and previously out of school children;

(2) build local capacity and help countries strengthen their education systems, including opportunities for early childhood development;

(3) improve the availability, delivery, and quality of education services from early childhood through secondary education;

(4) improve equity and safety in education services; and

(5) support the return of children to school who have experienced interruptions in their education due to the COVID-19 pandemic and work to enroll previously out-of-school children and youth, particularly the most marginalized.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, acting through the Senior Coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance and in consultation with the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on United States Agency for International Development basic education programs.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on such basic education programs, including the magnitude of learning loss that will result from protracted school closures and the specific effects of school and learning space closures on marginalized children and youth, including girls, minority populations, displaced children, and those with disabilities.

(2) An assessment comparing academic outcomes of beneficiaries of United States Agency for International Development basic education programs, as practical and appropriate, between those that attend schools that remain closed or continue to operate remotely since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and schools that have resumed in-person instruction.

(3) A description of the effectiveness, cost, accessibility, and reach of the most commonly used forms of distance learning in low- and middle-income countries and low-resource contexts.

(4) A description of efforts to pivot and adapt such basic education programs during the COVID-19 pandemic, including an over-

view of existing data on funding and programmatic focus disaggregated by gender, country, education level, and disability.

(5) An identification and description of any gaps in, or barriers to, reaching and educating marginalized populations, such as girls, children with disabilities, displaced children, or other children adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic with distance learning interventions.

(6) A description of the United States Agency for International Development’s plan and needed authorities and resources to prevent degradation of such basic education programs and to support, as necessary and appropriate, continued distance learning interventions, safe school reopenings, assessments of student learning levels, remedial and accelerated learning, re-enrollment campaigns for out-of-school children and youth, and education system strengthening and resilience-building efforts.

(7) An analysis of the coordination between the United States Agency for International Development and other actors in global basic education policy and programming to provide education during the COVID-19 pandemic, including partner organizations, faith based organizations, donors, and multilateral organizations.

(8) A description of opportunities to partner and support efforts to expand access to digital infrastructure, internet connectivity, and learning resources in areas that lack access to digital and remote learning infrastructure and resources, including rural and remote communities.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be made available to the public.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

HAITI DEVELOPMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND INSTITUTIONAL TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE ACT H.R. 2471

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 “Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On January 12, 2010, a massive earthquake struck near the Haitian capital city of Port-au-Prince, leaving at least 220,000 people dead, including 103 United States citizens, 101 United Nations personnel, and nearly 18 percent of Haiti’s civil service, as well as 300,000 injured, 115,000 homes destroyed, and 1,500,000 Haitians displaced.

(2) The international community, led by the United States and the United Nations, mounted an unprecedented humanitarian response to the earthquake in Haiti. Through 2018, more than \$8,000,000,000 has been disbursed by donors. Since the 2010 earthquake, the United States Government has disbursed more than \$4,000,000,000 in recovery and development funding.

(3) On October 4, 2016, Hurricane Matthew struck southwestern Haiti on the Tiburon Peninsula, causing widespread damage and flooding and leaving 1.4 million people in need of immediate assistance. Recovery efforts continue more than four years later.

(4) Prior to both the 2010 earthquake and 2016 hurricane, Haiti registered among the

lowest in socioeconomic indicators and had the second highest rate of income disparity in the world—conditions that have further complicated disaster recovery and resilience efforts. As of November 2020, 4,400,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Haiti.

(5) Since 2018, tens of thousands of Haitians have participated in popular demonstrations demanding accountability over government management of Petrocaribe resources. In early 2019, the Haitian superior court of auditors released a series of reports implicating high-level government officials in the misappropriation of funds.

(6) The United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner and the Human Rights Service jointly found a 333 percent increase in human rights violations and abuses against the rights of life and security in Haiti from July 2018 through December 2019. There were 131 violations in 2018 and 567 violations in 2019, including the shooting of at least five Haitian journalists covering the protests.

(7) Leading members of civil society have faced attacks, including Monferrier Dorval, a constitutional law expert and president of the Port-au-Prince bar who was killed on August 28, 2020.

(8) On November 13, 2018, according to the Haitian National Human Rights Defense Network, at least 71 people were killed and 18 people were raped in the Port-au-Prince neighborhood of La Saline.

(9) On December 10, 2020, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control designated former Haitian National Police officer Jimmy Cherizier, former Director General of the Ministry of the Interior Fednel Monchery, and former Departmental Delegate Joseph Pierre Richard Duplan pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Executive Order for being foreign persons responsible for or complicit in, or having directly or indirectly engaged in, serious human rights abuse for their connection to the La Saline massacre.

(10) Following the La Saline massacre, similar attacks have occurred in Port-au-Prince neighborhoods, including the November 2019 and August 2020 attacks on Bel Air, in which 24 people were killed and hundreds of families were displaced.

(11) Parliamentary elections scheduled for October 2019 did not take place, and since January 13, 2020, President Jovenel Moïse has ruled by decree. The United States and international community have urged President Moïse to limit the use of executive decrees during this period and have expressed concern over several decrees issued, including those creating the National Intelligence Agency and appointing three new judges to the Supreme Court outside of constitutional procedures. Haitian civil society organizations have denounced the president's use of decrees as an attempt to consolidate power.

(12) Due to institutional weakness and other challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, Haiti's economy contracted by an estimated 4 percent in 2020 and inflation neared 20 percent. Although there has been no parliament in place since January 2020, the Haitian Government approved a budget on September 30, 2020. However, the delay prevented the International Monetary Fund and other multilaterals from disbursing millions in international assistance.

(13) In September 2020, President Moïse bypassed the Supreme Court to appoint a Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) by executive decree. Several civil society groups that traditionally participate in Haiti's electoral councils criticized the decision and have declined to be represented in the CEP.

(14) The Moïse administration lacks the credibility to oversee a proposed constitu-

tional referendum scheduled for June 2021, which legal experts consider unconstitutional.

(15) There are concerns that, given the lack of democratic checks and balances, the dispute over the credibility of the electoral council, and the deteriorating security situation, elections scheduled for September 2021 will not be free or fair. Additionally, the security situation remains volatile and on February 7, 2021, President Moïse alleged that a coup had been attempted against him leading to 23 arrests and the forced retirement of three Supreme Court judges.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to support the sustainable rebuilding and development of Haiti in a manner that—

(1) recognizes Haitian independence, self-reliance, sovereignty, democratic governance, and efficiency;

(2) promotes efforts that are led by and support the people and Government of Haiti at all levels so that Haitians lead the course of reconstruction and development of Haiti;

(3) builds the long-term capacity of the Government of Haiti, civil society in Haiti, and the private sector to foster economic opportunities in Haiti;

(4) fosters collaboration between the Haitian diaspora in the United States, including dual citizens of Haiti and the United States, with the Haitian Government and the business community in Haiti;

(5) supports anti-corruption efforts, promotes press freedom, and addresses human rights concerns, including through the enforcement of sanctions imposed in accordance with the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act on individuals implicated in human rights violations;

(6) respects and helps restore Haiti's natural resources, as well as strengthens community-level resilience to environmental and weather-related impacts;

(7) promotes the holding of free, fair, and timely elections in accordance with democratic principles and the Haitian Constitution;

(8) provides timely and comprehensive reporting on Haiti and the United States Government's goals and progress, as well as transparent post program evaluations and contracting data;

(9) promotes the participation of Haitian women and youth in governmental and nongovernmental institutions and in economic development and governance assistance programs funded by the United States; and

(10) does not provide support to facilitate the proposed June 2021 constitutional referendum, including through multilateral organizations.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HUMAN RIGHTS AND ANTICORRUPTION EFFORTS IN HAITI AND HOLDING PERPETRATORS OF THE LA SALINE MASSACRE ACCOUNTABLE.

(a) SECRETARY OF STATE PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary of State shall prioritize the protection of human rights and anticorruption efforts in Haiti by the following methods:

(1) Fostering strong relationships with independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses and promoting democracy in Haiti.

(2) Supporting the efforts of the Haitian Government to identify persons involved in human rights violations and significant acts of corruption in Haiti, including public and private sector actors, and hold them accountable for their actions.

(3) Addressing concerns of impunity for the alleged perpetrators, as well as the intellectual authors, of the La Saline massacre.

(4) Urging authorities to continue to investigate attacks in the La Saline and Bel Air

neighborhoods from 2018 through 2021 that left dozens dead in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

(b) BRIEFING.—

(1) ELEMENTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the happenings on November 13, 2018, in the Port-au-Prince neighborhood of La Saline, and its aftermath. The briefing shall include—

(A) an examination of any links between the massacre in La Saline and mass protests that occurred concurrently in the country;

(B) an analysis of the reports on the La Saline massacre authored by the United Nations, the European Union, and the Government of Haiti;

(C) a detailed description of all known perpetrators, as well as the intellectual authors, of the shootings;

(D) an overview of efforts taken by the Haitian Government to bring the perpetrators, as well as the intellectual authors, of the La Saline massacre to justice and to prevent other similar attacks; and

(E) an assessment of the ensuing treatment and displacement of the survivors of the La Saline massacre.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In the briefing required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consult with nongovernmental organizations in Haiti and the United States.

SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ASSEMBLY IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State shall prioritize the promotion of freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, as well as the protection of journalists in Haiti by the following methods:

(1) Advocating to Haitian authorities for increased protection for journalists and the press and for the freedom to peacefully assemble or protest in Haiti.

(2) Collaborating with government officials and representatives of civil society to develop and implement legal protections for journalists in Haiti.

(3) Supporting efforts to strengthen transparency in Haiti's public and private sectors, as well as access to information in Haiti.

(4) Supporting efforts to strengthen the capacity of independent journalists and increase access to resources for investigative journalism.

SEC. 6. ACTIONS TO SUPPORT POST-EARTHQUAKE, POST-HURRICANE AND POST-COVID-19 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), shall prioritize post-earthquake and post-hurricane recovery and development efforts in Haiti by the following methods:

(1) Collaborating with the Haitian Government on a detailed and transparent development plan that includes clear objectives and benchmarks.

(2) Building the capacity of Haitian-led public, private, and nongovernmental sector institutions in Haiti through post-earthquake and post-hurricane recovery and development planning.

(3) Assessing the impact of both the United States' and the international community's recovery and development efforts in Haiti since January 2010.

(4) Supporting disaster resilience and reconstruction efforts.

(5) Addressing the underlying causes of poverty and inequality, and improving access to health resources, clean water, food, and shelter.

(6) Assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on post-disaster recovery efforts and evaluating United States support to help

with pandemic response efforts in Haiti, including providing technical assistance and preventing other infectious disease outbreaks.

SEC. 7. REPORT.

(a) **REPORT CONTENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and other relevant agencies and departments, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a strategy for carrying out the initiatives described in sections 4, 5, and 6, including established baselines, benchmarks, and indicators to measure outcomes and impact;

(2) an assessment of major corruption committed among the public and private sectors, and, as practical and appropriate, an assessment of corruption prosecutions investigated by the Haitian judiciary since January 2015;

(3) an overview of efforts taken by the Haitian Government to address corruption, including the Petrocaribe scandal, and corrective measures to strengthen and restore trust in Haiti's public institutions;

(4) a description of United States Government efforts to consult and engage with Haitian Government officials and independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses and promoting democracy and press freedom in Haiti since January 2015;

(5) a description of the Haitian Government's response to civic protests that have taken place since July 2018 and any allegations of human rights abuses, including attacks on journalists;

(6) an assessment of United States security assistance to Haiti, including the United States support to the Haitian National Police and an assessment of compliance with section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362 of title 10, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Leahy Laws");

(7) a description of the Haitian Government's efforts to support displaced survivors of urban and gang violence;

(8) an assessment of the impact of presidential decrees on the health of Haiti's democratic institutions and safeguarding of human rights, including reducing the authority of the Superior Court of Accounts and Administrative Litigation, promulgating an antiterrorism law, and establishing the National Intelligence Agency, as well as retiring and subsequently appointing judges to the Supreme Court of Haiti;

(9) a plan in collaboration with the Haitian Government on efforts to support development goals since January 2015, including steps taken to—

(A) strengthen institutions at the national and local levels; and

(B) strengthen democratic governance at the national and local levels;

(10) an analysis of the effectiveness and sustainability of United States-financed development projects, including the Caracol Industrial Park and supporting infrastructure;

(11) a breakdown of procurement from Haitian small- and medium-sized businesses and nongovernmental organizations by the United States and Haitian governments for development and humanitarian activities by year since 2015, and a description of efforts to increase local procurement, including food aid;

(12) a description of United States efforts taken since January 2010 to assist the Haitian people in their pursuits for free, fair, and timely democratic elections;

(13) quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess progress and benchmarks for

United States initiatives focused on sustainable development in Haiti, including democracy assistance, economic revitalization, natural disaster recovery, pandemic response, resilience, energy and infrastructure, health, and food security; and

(14) a risk assessment of conflict, instability, and violence in Haiti that includes information relating to—

(A) systemic patterns and causes of violence and subsequent impunity relating to massacres, death threats, kidnappings, armed attacks, and firearm-related violence, with analysis of the roles of the various actors and beneficiaries who play a part, including Haitian Government actors;

(B) gang activity and its role in the recent wave of kidnappings and the capacities of the police force to address the most serious manifestations of insecurity;

(C) the scope and role of criminal activity and its linkages to political forces, particularly leading up to elections; and

(D) implications of the lack of independence of Haiti's judicial system.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State and the USAID Administrator shall consult with nongovernmental organizations and civil society groups in Haiti and the United States, as well as the Government of Haiti where appropriate.

(c) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall be made publicly available on the website of the Department of State.

SEC. 8. SUNSET.

(a) **REPEAL.**—The Assessing Progress in Haiti Act (22 U.S.C. 2151n; Public Law 113-162) is repealed.

(b) **TERMINATION.**—This Act shall terminate on December 31, 2025.

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION H.R. 3261

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION.

The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is hereby repealed.

REPEAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST H.R. 3283

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

SECTION 1. REPEAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

Effective on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the joint resolution entitled "A joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East" (Public Law 85-7; 22 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.) is hereby repealed.

HONORING OUR PROMISES THROUGH EXPEDITION FOR AFGHAN SIVS ACT OF 2021 H.R. 3385

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 "Honoring Our Promises through Expedition for Afghan

SIVs Act of 2021" or the "HOPE for Afghan SIVs Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. WAIVER OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR AFGHAN ALLIES.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security may jointly issue a blanket waiver of the requirement that aliens described in section 602(b)(2) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) undergo a medical examination under section 221(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(d)), or any other applicable provision of law, prior to issuance of an immigrant visa or admission to the United States.

(b) **DURATION.**—A waiver issued under subsection (a) shall remain in effect for a period not to exceed 1 year, and, subject to subsection (g), may be extended by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security for additional periods, each of which shall not exceed 1 year.

(c) **NOTIFICATION.**—Upon exercising the waiver authority under subsection (a), or the authority to extend a waiver under subsection (b), the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the appropriate congressional committees.

(d) REQUIREMENT FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION AFTER ADMISSION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish procedures to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that any alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section, completes such an examination not later than 30 days after the date on which such alien is admitted to the United States.

(2) CONDITIONAL BASIS FOR STATUS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien who receives a waiver of the medical examination requirement under this section shall be considered, at the time of admission to the United States, as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis.

(B) **REMOVAL OF CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall remove the conditional basis of the alien's status upon the Secretary's confirmation that such alien has completed the medical examination and is not inadmissible under section 212(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(1)(A)).

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than one year after the date on which waiver authority under subsection (a) is exercised or such waiver is extended under subsection (b), as applicable, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of medical examinations required under paragraph (1), including—

(A) the number of pending and completed examinations; and

(B) the number of aliens who have failed to complete the medical examination within the 30-day period after the date of such aliens' admission.

(e) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and of the Senate;

(2) the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(4) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(f) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of Health and Human Services from adopting appropriate measures to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, including COVID-19, to the United States.

(g) **SUNSET.**—The authority under subsections (a) and (b) expires on the date that is 3 years after the date of 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.

CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF TREVOR REED

H. RES. 186

Whereas United States citizen Trevor Reed is a resident of Granbury, Texas, and a United States Marine Corps veteran;

Whereas Trevor Reed traveled to Moscow to visit his girlfriend in May 2019;

Whereas Moscow’s Police Service detained Trevor Reed in August 2019;

Whereas Trevor Reed was accused of grabbing the arm of the police officer driving the vehicle and elbowing another officer while en route to the police station, causing the vehicle to swerve and therefore endangering the lives of the police officers;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Moscow has filed numerous diplomatic notes with the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding Trevor Reed being denied consular access, communications, medical treatment, family visitations, and other violations of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;

Whereas Trevor Reed was not given food or water until approximately 72 hours after his initial arrest;

Whereas Trevor Reed was not given a medical evaluation of his injuries until 10 days following his arrest;

Whereas Trevor Reed’s defense team presented video evidence to the courts that disproves the police officers’ statements of supposed endangerment and wrongdoing;

Whereas Trevor Reed’s defense team was denied access to additional video evidence from inside the police vehicle and police station that had the potential to prove his innocence, the requests for all video recordings are documented, and the existence of the other videos was confirmed by police officials and investigators;

Whereas the police officers claimed emotional and physical damages, but did not sustain any visible injury, or claim any time missed from work, and the law considers the police officers victims;

Whereas the Constitutional Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Second Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction concurred that Russian procedural law was violated in the way that Trevor Reed’s bail was revoked;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Moscow has filed complaints with the Russian Foreign Ministry regarding denial of communications with Trevor Reed;

Whereas during the trial, the defense counsel presented 59 minutes of traffic camera video from four traffic cameras, and senior Russian Government officials analyzed the video recordings and confirmed that the videos showed the police car—

(1) did not change direction or leave its lane;

(2) did not swerve; and

(3) did not stop or slow down;

Whereas witnesses following directly behind the police car in a private vehicle never witnessed any dangerous movement of the police car;

Whereas the two police officers changed their testimonies in writing, in their interviews, and at least three times during defense questioning, with final answers to the judge being “I don’t remember.”, causing court attendees and the judge to laugh;

Whereas the Investigative Bureau and Golovinsky District Court Judge Arnout denied Trevor Reed’s requests to investigate how his injuries occurred;

Whereas, on July 30, 2020, Golovinsky District Court Judge Arnout read a verdict that dismissed all defense evidence, witnesses, and government experts and only considered pieces of the police officers’ statements;

Whereas the judge sentenced Trevor Reed to 9 years in prison camp and was ordered to pay 100,000 rubles to each police officer for moral and physical injuries;

Whereas Trevor Reed had already been detained in Russia for one year at the time of the judge’s verdict;

Whereas a Consul representing the United States Embassy in Moscow attended all of Trevor Reed’s trial hearings;

Whereas the United States Ambassador to Russia, John Sullivan, upon Trevor’s sentencing, stated that the prosecution’s case and the evidence presented against Mr. Reed were “so preposterous that they provoked laughter in the courtroom”, the conviction and sentence were “ridiculous”, and “justice was not even considered”;

Whereas, upon appeal to the Moscow City Court, the Golovinsky District Court failed to provide Trevor Reed with translated copies of the court’s decision and trial transcripts per law; and

Whereas the appeal court returned the case to the Golovinsky District Court to review omissions and incorrect statements in the trial transcripts, and the official court audio recordings were reviewed by the defense and the corrections were certified by a third-party notarization firm, with the result being Judge Arnout refusing to include any corrections to the corrupted transcripts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Trevor Reed and all other prisoners arrested for political motivations;

(2) condemns the practice of politically motivated imprisonment in the Russian Federation, which violates the commitments of the Russian Federation to international obligations with respect to human rights and the rule of law;

(3) urges the United States Government, in all its interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of Trevor Reed and to press for his release;

(4) expresses support for Trevor Reed, Paul Whelan, and all prisoners unjustly imprisoned in the Russian Federation;

(5) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to provide unrestricted consular access to Trevor Reed while he remains in detention;

(6) until Trevor Reed’s release, calls on the Government of the Russian Federation—

(A) to provide Trevor Reed any necessary medical treatment and personal protective equipment;

(B) to notify the United States Ambassador to Russia of any medical problems or complaints that arise during his detention; and

(C) to provide the United States Embassy in Moscow with full access to all of Trevor Reed’s medical records;

(7) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect Trevor Reed’s universally recognized human rights; and

(8) expresses support to the family of Trevor Reed and commitment to bringing Trevor Reed home.

URGING THE ADMINISTRATION TO FACILITATE ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO THE DEVASTATING IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN INDIA

H. RES. 402

Whereas in March 2021, a second wave of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (commonly referred to as “COVID-19”) infections began to surge in India, overwhelming health care workers, hospitals, and crematoriums throughout the country;

Whereas testing results indicate India is seeing more than 340,000 new daily infections and upward of 4,000 deaths a day, though public health experts believe case rates are higher;

Whereas cases have surged in neighboring countries such as Nepal and other countries in the area remain highly vulnerable to renewed spikes in cases;

Whereas the deadly COVID-19 outbreak in India is a global problem that requires a coordinated global response;

Whereas in the spring of 2020, when the United States was in the midst of a devastating spike in COVID-19 cases, India lifted its export ban on certain therapeutics in response to a request by the United States Government;

Whereas India’s pharmaceutical industry is a vital part of the global solution to the pandemic, especially for much of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and is the world’s biggest producer of COVID vaccines having exported 66.36 million doses to 93 countries, including to United Nations personnel and, accounting for over half of global vaccine manufacturing;

Whereas due to India’s critical importance in global vaccine supply chains, an increase in domestic vaccine demand as a result of the surge of COVID-19 cases within India is of global concern;

Whereas in response to the crisis in India, the Biden administration took quick action to deliver urgently needed supplies to India, including oxygen support, oxygen concentrators, personal protective equipment (PPE), raw materials for vaccine, rapid diagnostic tests, and therapeutics, and is a testament to the historic record of United States-India health cooperation dating more than seven decades;

Whereas the United States private sector has worked to generously support relief efforts in India including by working to deliver 1,000 ventilators and 25,000 oxygen concentrators to health care facilities across India;

Whereas many countries around the world have also sent medical assistance to India to help the country defeat this devastating wave of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas as the United States vaccine supply for the American people is secured, it is important for the United States to continue to ramp up its efforts, working with the private sector and all possible partners, to expand vaccine manufacturing and distribution worldwide; and

Whereas United States support for India to help beat back this latest coronavirus wave is in the United States national interest as the pandemic will not end anywhere until it ends everywhere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the Administration to facilitate private, in-kind medical supply donations to India and deliver additional, urgently needed

medical supplies, including oxygen generator plants and a cryogenic oxygen tanker and containers;

(2) urges the Administration to facilitate assistance as needed to neighboring countries, including Nepal, that are facing the spread of COVID-19 and working with partners around the world to address the virus; and

(3) calls on the United States private sector and the Indian-American community to continue their unprecedented and generous efforts at procuring medical supplies for the Indian response during this time of need, building upon contributions to date, standing with the people of India as they collectively work to stem the spread of COVID-19.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BEATTY). Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills and agree to the resolutions.

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. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 366, nays 46, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

YEAS—366

Adams	Carl	Dingell
Aderholt	Carson	Doggett
Aguilar	Carter (LA)	Doyle, Michael
Allred	Carter (TX)	F.
Amodei	Cartwright	Dunn
Armstrong	Case	Emmer
Arrington	Casten	Escobar
Auchincloss	Castor (FL)	Eshoo
Axne	Castro (TX)	Español
Bacon	Cawthorn	Evans
Baird	Chabot	Feenstra
Balderson	Cheney	Ferguson
Barr	Chu	Fischbach
Barragán	Cicilline	Fitzpatrick
Bass	Clark (MA)	Fleischmann
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Fletcher
Bentz	Cleaver	Portenberry
Bera	Cline	Foster
Bergman	Clyburn	Fox
Beyer	Cohen	Frankel, Lois
Bice (OK)	Cole	Franklin, C.
Billakis	Comer	Scott
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Gallagher
Blumenauer	Cooper	Gallego
Blunt Rochester	Correa	Garamendi
Bonamici	Costa	Garbarino
Bost	Courtney	García (CA)
Bourdeaux	Craig	García (IL)
Bowman	Crenshaw	García (TX)
Boyle, Brendan	Crist	Gibbs
F.	Crow	Gimenez
Brady	Cuellar	Golden
Brown	Davids (KS)	Gomez
Brownley	Davis, Rodney	Gonzales, Tony
Buchanan	Dean	Gonzalez (OH)
Buck	DeFazio	Gonzalez,
Bucshon	DeGette	Vicente
Burgess	DeLauro	Gottheimer
Bush	DelBene	Granger
Bustos	Delgado	Graves (LA)
Butterfield	Demings	Graves (MO)
Calvert	DeSaulnier	Green (TN)
Cammack	DesJarlais	Green, Al (TX)
Carbajal	Deutch	Griffith
Cárdenas	Diaz-Balart	Grijalva

Grothman	Maloney, Sean	Schrader
Guthrie	Manning	Schrier
Hagedorn	Mast	Schweikert
Harder (CA)	Matsui	Scott (VA)
Harshbarger	McBath	Scott, Austin
Hayes	McCarthy	Scott, David
Herrera Beutler	McCauley	Sewell
Higgins (NY)	McClain	Sherman
Hill	McClintock	Sherrill
Himes	McCollum	Simpson
Hinson	McEachin	Sires
Hollingsworth	McGovern	Slotkin
Horsford	McHenry	Smith (MO)
Houlahan	McKinley	Smith (NE)
Hoyer	McNerney	Smith (NJ)
Hudson	Meeks	Smith (WA)
Huffman	Meijer	Smucker
Huizenga	Meng	Soto
Jackson Lee	Meuser	Spanberger
Jacobs (CA)	Mfume	Spartz
Jacobs (NY)	Miller (WV)	Speier
Jayapal	Moolenaar	Stansbury
Jeffries	Mooney	Stanton
Johnson (GA)	Moore (UT)	Staubert
Johnson (LA)	Moore (WI)	Steel
Johnson (OH)	Morelle	Stefanik
Johnson (SD)	Moulton	Steil
Johnson (TX)	Mrvan	Steube
Jones	Mullin	Stevens
Joyce (OH)	Murphy (FL)	Stewart
Joyce (PA)	Murphy (NC)	Strickland
Kahele	Nadler	Suozzi
Kaptur	Napolitano	Swalwell
Katko	Neal	Takano
Keating	Neguse	Taylor
Keller	Newhouse	Tenney
Kelly (IL)	Newman	Thompson (CA)
Kelly (PA)	Norcross	Thompson (MS)
Khanna	Nunes	Thompson (PA)
Kildee	O'Halleran	Timmons
Kilmer	Ocasio-Cortez	Omar
Kim (CA)	Owens	Titus
Kim (NJ)	Pallone	Tlaib
Kind	Panetta	Tonko
Kinzinger	Pappas	Torres (CA)
Kirkpatrick	Pascarell	Torres (NY)
Krishnamoorthi	Payne	Trahan
Kuster	Perlmutter	Trone
Kustoff	Peters	Turner
LaHood	Pfluger	Underwood
LaMalfa	Phillips	Upton
Lamb	Pingree	Valadao
Lamborn	Pocan	Van Dyne
Langevin	Porter	Vargas
Larsen (WA)	Pressley	Veasey
Larson (CT)	Price (NC)	Vela
Latta	Quigley	Velázquez
LaTurner	Raskin	Wagner
Lawrence	Reed	Walberg
Lawson (FL)	Reschenthaler	Walorski
Lee (CA)	Rice (NY)	Waltz
Lee (NV)	Rodgers (WA)	Wasserman
Lee (TX)	Rogers (AL)	Schultz
Leger Fernandez	Rogers (KY)	Waters
Lesko	Ross	Watson Coleman
Letlow	Roybal-Allard	Welch
Levin (CA)	Ruiz	Wenstrup
Levin (MI)	Ruppersberger	Westerman
Lieu	Rush	Wexton
Lofgren	Rutherford	Wild
Long	Ryan	Williams (GA)
Lowenthal	Salazar	Wilson (FL)
Lucas	Sánchez	Wilson (SC)
Luetkemeyer	Sarbanes	Wittman
Luria	Scalise	Womack
Lynch	Scanlon	Yarmuth
Mace	Schakowsky	Young
Malinowski	Schiff	Zeldin
Malliotakis	Schneider	
Maloney,		
Carolyn B.		

NAYS—46

Allen	Fitzgerald	Palazzo
Babin	Gaetz	Palmer
Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Gosar	Perry
Boebert	Greene (GA)	Posey
Brooks	Harris	Rice (SC)
Budd	Hern	Rosendale
Burchett	Herrell	Rouzer
Clyde	Jackson	Roy
Crawford	Jordan	Sessions
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Tiffany
Davidson	Loudermilk	Van Drew
Donalds	Mann	Weber (TX)
Duncan	Massie	Webster (FL)
Estes	Miller (IL)	
Fallon	Nehls	

NOT VOTING—18

Banks	Good (VA)	Miller-Meeks
Carter (GA)	Guest	Moore (AL)
Cloud	Hartzler	Norman
Davis, Danny K.	Hice (GA)	Oberholte
Fulcher	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Gohmert	Issa	Williams (TX)

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Mr. RICE of South Carolina changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. CLINE changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bills were passed and the resolutions were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of H.R. 1500 was amended so as to read: “A bill to direct the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to submit to Congress a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on United States Agency for International Development basic education programs.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. DONALDS. Madam Speaker, I was recorded as no, but meant to vote yes on rollcall No. 191.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Nehls)	Horsford	Napolitano
Boebert (Gosar)	(Jeffries)	(Correa)
Bourdeaux	Hoyer (Trone)	Owens (Curtis)
(Kuster)	Jackson Lee	Payne (Pallone)
Cárdenas	(Butterfield)	Rice (NY)
(Gomez)	Jacobs (NY)	(Peters)
Carl (Joyce (PA))	(Garbarino)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Cawthorn (Nehls)	Johnson (TX)	Rush
Clark (MA)	(Jeffries)	(Underwood)
(Kuster)	Kind (Connolly)	Sewell (DelBene)
Cohen (Beyer)	Kirkpatrick	Steube
DesJarlais	(Stanton)	(Franklin, C.
(Fleischmann)	Lawson (FL)	Scott)
Fallon (Nehls)	(Evans)	Strickland
Gallego (Gomez)	Leger Fernandez	(DelBene)
García (IL)	(Jacobs (CA))	Timmons
(Gomez)	Lieu (Beyer)	(Wilson (SC))
García (TX)	Lowenthal	Torres (NY)
(Jeffries)	(Beyer)	(Jeffries)
Gonzalez,	McClain	Wilson (FL)
Vicente	(Bergman)	(Hayes)
(Carbajal)	Meng (Jeffries)	Young (Joyce
Grijalva	Mfume (Evans)	(OH))
(Stanton)	Mullin (Lucas)	

TRANS-SAHARA COUNTERTERRORISM PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 567) to establish an inter-agency program to assist countries in North and West Africa to improve immediate and long-term capabilities to counter terrorist threats, 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 New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 15, not voting 20, as follows: