

SUPPORTING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE TO
FREELY ELECT THEIR GOVERNMENT AND DETERMINE THEIR
FUTURE; AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE SAFETY AND SECURITY
OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H. Res. 348 and H. Res. 354

OCTOBER 9, 2015

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**SUPPORTING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE TO
FREELY ELECT THEIR GOVERNMENT AND DETERMINE
THEIR FUTURE; AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE SAFETY
AND SECURITY OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2015

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 11:24 a.m. in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Ed Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. The committee will come to order.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up two bipartisan resolutions. Without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements for the record and any extraneous materials on today's business that you want to include there.

As you were all notified yesterday, we intend to consider today's measures en bloc. And so without objection, the following items previously provided to members will be considered en bloc, and are considered as read: House Resolution 348, supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government and determine their future. And with it, Cicilline amendment 200 in the nature of a substitute to House Resolution 348, and Cicilline second degree amendment 58 to the ANS.

Then we have House Resolution 354, expressing the sense of the House regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe, and Smith amendment 201 in the nature of a substitute to the House Resolution 354.

[The information referred to follows:]

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 348

Supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government
and determine their future.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 7, 2015

Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. SIRES, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MARINO, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mrs. ELLMEERS of North Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. REED, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. YOLLO, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. BASS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. CARNEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect
their government and determine their future.

Whereas a pro-democratic reform government emerged in
Ukraine after then-President Viktor Yanukovych signed
an agreement on February 21, 2014, transferring power
to the opposition and then fled the country;

Whereas following the resignation of President Yanukovych,
Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the forcible

and illegal occupation of the Crimean region of Ukraine in March 2014;

Whereas Russian-led separatists have forcibly seized large areas of Ukraine and continue their attacks on Ukrainian forces;

Whereas the Russian Federation has continued to engage in relentless political, economic, and military aggression to subvert the independence and violate the territorial integrity of Ukraine;

Whereas the United States has supported the democratically elected Government of Ukraine, as it represents the will of the people of Ukraine, and Congress has passed multiple pieces of legislation to provide support to Ukraine;

Whereas Congress passed the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–95), which authorized loan guarantees for the Government of Ukraine;

Whereas Congress passed the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–272), which authorized the Administration to provide the Ukrainian Government with support to facilitate necessary reforms, and stated that it is U.S. policy to assist the Government of Ukraine in restoring its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Whereas in September 2014, a cease-fire agreement was brokered between the Government of Ukraine, Russian officials, and Russian-led insurgents, but fighting has continued and the agreement was never fully implemented;

Whereas in February 2015, Ukraine, Russia, and Russian-led insurgents agreed to an additional cease-fire, known as the Minsk Implementation Agreement or Minsk 2;

Whereas pursuant to the Minsk agreements, local elections are to be held by the end of 2015 in regions controlled by Russian-led insurgents and legal and constitutional reforms are to be negotiated to give a special status to the region;

Whereas the United States continues to receive reports of extensive violations by Russia and Russian-led forces in the eastern region of Ukraine;

Whereas the United States has assisted in many elections around the world, including Ukraine's Presidential election in May 25, 2014, to ensure that international election standards are upheld;

Whereas early parliamentary elections were held on October 26, 2014, but 29 of the 450 seats in parliament were not filled due to the inability to hold elections in districts controlled by separatists;

Whereas, despite the disenfranchisement of people living in separatist-controlled regions, international election observers declared the parliamentary elections to have met international standards;

Whereas Ukraine and Russia are members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and party to its commitments, including the 1990 Copenhagen Document which states that member states "will respect each other's right freely to choose and develop, in accordance with international human rights standards, their political, social, economic and cultural systems" and that "free elections that will be held at reasonable intervals by secret ballot or by equivalent free voting procedure, under conditions which ensure in practice the free expression of

the opinion of the electors in the choice of their representatives”;

Whereas the next local elections are scheduled to take place in Ukraine on October 25, 2015;

Whereas these elections are critical to continued legislative and constitutional reform in Ukraine; and

Whereas the United States is supporting efforts to promote citizen engagement in the constitutional reform process, educating voters, and election monitoring: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) strongly supports the right of the people of
3 Ukraine to freely elect their government and deter-
4 mine their future;

5 (2) urges the Administration to expedite assist-
6 ance to Ukraine to facilitate the political, economic,
7 and social reforms necessary for free and fair elec-
8 tions that meet international standards; and

9 (3) condemns attempts on the part of any out-
10 side forces, including the Government of Russia, its
11 agents or supporters, to interfere in Ukraine’s elec-
12 tions, including through interference, intimidation,
13 violence, or coercion.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 348
OFFERED BY Mr . Cicilline

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas a pro-democratic reform government emerged in Ukraine after then-President Viktor Yanukovich signed an agreement on February 21, 2014, transferring power to the opposition and then fled the country;

Whereas following the resignation of President Yanukovich, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the forcible and illegal occupation of Crimea in March 2014;

Whereas Russian-led separatists have forcibly seized large areas of Ukraine and continue their attacks on Ukraine's forces;

Whereas the Russian Federation has continued to engage in relentless political, economic, and military aggression to subvert the independence and violate the territorial integrity of Ukraine;

Whereas the United States has supported the democratically elected Government of Ukraine, which represents the will of the people of Ukraine, and Congress has passed multiple pieces of legislation to provide support to Ukraine;

Whereas Congress passed the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–95), which authorized loan guarantees for the Government of Ukraine;

Whereas Congress passed the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–272), which authorized the Administration to provide Ukraine’s Government with support to facilitate necessary reforms, and stated that it is United States policy to assist the Government of Ukraine in restoring its sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Whereas in September 2014, a cease-fire agreement was brokered between Ukraine, Russia, and Russian-led separatists, but the agreement was never fully implemented;

Whereas in February 2015, Ukraine, Russia, and Russian-led separatists agreed to an additional cease-fire, known as the Minsk Implementation Agreement or Minsk 2;

Whereas the United States has assisted in many elections around the world, including Ukraine’s Presidential election in May 25, 2014, to ensure that international election standards are upheld;

Whereas early parliamentary elections were held on October 26, 2014, but 29 of the 450 seats in parliament were not filled due to the inability to hold elections in areas controlled by separatists;

Whereas, despite the disenfranchisement of people living in separatist-controlled areas, international election observers declared the parliamentary elections in the rest of the country to have met international standards;

Whereas Ukraine and Russia are participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and party to its commitments, including the 1990 Copenhagen Document which states that States “will respect each other’s right freely to choose and develop, in accordance with international human rights standards, their political, social, economic and cultural systems” and that

“free elections that will be held at reasonable intervals by secret ballot or by equivalent free voting procedure, under conditions which ensure in practice the free expression of the opinion of the electors in the choice of their representatives”;

Whereas the next local elections are scheduled to take place in Ukraine on October 25, 2015;

Whereas these elections are critical to continued legislative and constitutional reform in Ukraine;

Whereas the Russian-led separatists in eastern Ukraine continue to refuse to implement Ukrainian law and to permit Ukrainian authorities to conduct elections in the areas they control and have therefore made free and fair elections in those areas impossible;

Whereas Ukraine’s government has therefore been forced to postpone the local elections in those areas; and

Whereas the United States is supporting efforts to promote citizen engagement in the constitutional reform process, educating voters, and election monitoring: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

- 1 That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) strongly supports the right of the people of
- 3 Ukraine to freely elect their government and deter-
- 4 mine their future;
- 5 (2) urges the Administration to expedite assist-
- 6 ance to Ukraine to facilitate the political, economic,

1 and social reforms necessary for free and fair elec-
2 tions that meet international standards; and
3 (3) condemns attempts on the part of outside
4 forces, specifically the Government of Russia, its
5 agents and supporters, to interfere in Ukraine's elec-
6 tions, including through intimidation, violence, or co-
7 ercion.



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. RES. 348
OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND**

Strike the first clause of the preamble.

In the second clause of the preamble, strike “following the resignation of President Yanukovych” and insert “after President Yanukovych had fled Kyiv,”.

Amend the ninth clause of the preamble to read as follows:

Whereas in February 2015, an additional cease-fire, known as the Minsk Implementation Agreement or Minsk 2, was agreed upon;



114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 354

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 2015

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. ROSKAM) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe.

Whereas anti-Semitic rhetoric and acts, including violent attacks on people and places of faith, have increased in frequency, variety, and severity in many countries in Europe;

Whereas the French Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive (Jewish Community Security Service) reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts in France between 2013 to 2014 (from 423 acts to 851), including an increase in violent ones (from 105 acts to 241); the Community Security Trust reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts in the United Kingdom between 2013 to 2014 (from 535

acts to 1,168), including an increase in violent ones (from 69 to 81); and the Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts between 2013 and 2014 in Germany (from 788 acts to 1076, including 36 violent acts to 76), Belgium (from 64 acts to 109, including 11 violent acts to 30), Austria (from 137 acts to 255, including 4 violent acts to 9), and Italy (from 45 to 90, including 12 violent acts to 23);

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported, in its latest available statistics, 870 incidents in 2012 with anti-Jewish bias motivation, including 13 violent incidents, and 625 incidents in 2013 with anti-Jewish bias motivation, including four violent incidents;

Whereas anti-Semitic attacks have been increasingly directed at places of ordinary daily life and places of worship, including—

(1) the violent extremist who pledged his loyalty to the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) and attacked a kosher supermarket in Paris, France, January 9, 2015, murdering four Jewish patrons; and

(2) the violent extremist who pledged his loyalty to ISIS and attacked the Great Synagogue in Copenhagen, Denmark, during a bat mitzvah celebration, February 15, 2015, murdering a member of the Jewish community on security duty, and wounding two members of the Danish Police Service;

Whereas anti-Semitic attacks are threats to the fundamental freedoms, rights, security, and diversity of all citizens, societies, and countries in which they occur;

Whereas governments have primary responsibility for the security and safety of all of their citizens and therefore pri-

mary responsibility for monitoring, preventing, and responding to anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas Jewish community groups that focus on strengthening safety awareness, crisis management, and preparedness are essential to keeping members of the Jewish community safe, and complement efforts of government and inter-governmental entities;

Whereas keeping members of Jewish communities safe requires government agencies, intergovernmental institutions and agencies, and law enforcement associations, formally recognizing and partnering with Jewish community groups that focus on safety awareness and crisis management and preparedness;

Whereas in the United States, United Kingdom, and France, there are examples of formal recognition, partnership, training, and information-sharing between government entities and Jewish community security groups that have strengthened these countries and contributed to the safety and security of Jewish communities;

Whereas Jewish community groups, consortia, and initiatives, have formed and are forming to focus on safety awareness, crisis management, and preparedness, and partner with law enforcement entities and thought leaders;

Whereas information-sharing and action-focused campaigns, including the national “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, which rely on members of the public reporting suspicious activity to law enforcement personnel, are critical to preventing violent attacks on individuals and communities;

Whereas relevant information, research, and analysis is vital to strengthening the preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response of Jewish communities and law enforcement agencies;

Whereas broader efforts to counter violent extremism, and efforts to counter anti-Semitism, should be integrated with each other as appropriate and share best practices;

Whereas in the Berlin Declaration of April 29, 2004, participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) condemned anti-Semitism and committed themselves to specific actions to combat it, including to combat hate crimes and to collect and maintain reliable information and statistics about anti-Semitic crimes;

Whereas, on December 6, 2013, the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, which is composed of the Foreign Ministers of participating States, adopted Decision number 3/13 entitled “Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion, or Belief”, emphasizing “the link between security and full respect for the freedom of thought”, and committing member governments to adopt “policies to promote respect and protection for places of worship and religious sites, religious monuments, cemeteries and shrines against vandalism and destruction”, among other specific actions;

Whereas, on December 5, 2014, the Ministerial Council of the OSCE adopted Declaration number 8, the Basel Declaration, on “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism”, in which members of the Council stated, “We express our concern at the disconcerting number of anti-Semitic incidents that continue to take place in the OSCE area and remain a challenge to stability and security”

and “We stress the importance of States collaborating with civil society through effective partnerships and strengthened dialogue and co-operation on combating anti-Semitism”; and

Whereas in 2004, Congress passed the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act, which established an Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, headed by a Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) urges the United States Government, in-
3 cluding the Secretary of State, the Secretary of
4 Homeland Security, the Attorney General, and the
5 Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to
6 work closely with European governments and their
7 law enforcement agencies, the Organization for Se-
8 curity and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Euro-
9 pean Union, Europol, and Interpol, encouraging and
10 enabling them to—

11 (A) formally recognize, partner with, and
12 train Jewish community groups focused on
13 strengthening preparedness, mitigation, and re-
14 sponse related to anti-Semitic attacks;

15 (B) support initiatives to research, analyze,
16 and strengthen the preparedness, mitigation,
17 and response of Jewish community groups and

1 law enforcement agencies to anti-Semitic at-
2 tacks;

3 (C) share essential, relevant information
4 with, and have clear, open channels to receive
5 and respond to information from, Jewish com-
6 munity groups focused on strengthening pre-
7 paredness, mitigation, and response related to
8 anti-Semitic attacks;

9 (D) consider formal partnerships in the
10 United States, United Kingdom, and France,
11 between government entities and Jewish com-
12 munity security groups as examples of govern-
13 ment recognition of partnership, training, and
14 information-sharing, with Jewish community se-
15 curity groups;

16 (E) support assessments of the—

17 (i) general environment of hate
18 crimes, the broader context for under-
19 standing the environment for anti-Semitic
20 attacks;

21 (ii) anti-Semitism environment that
22 includes gathering and analyzing data on
23 crimes committed, response from law en-
24 forcement, types of attacks or incidents
25 that are most prevalent, types of targets

1 that are most at-risk, and that draw infor-
2 mation from sources that include Jewish
3 groups, law enforcement agencies, and
4 independent human rights nongovern-
5 mental organizations (NGOs), and other
6 civil society groups and leaders;

7 (iii) capabilities, resources, and rela-
8 tionships of Jewish community groups with
9 local law enforcement agencies;

10 (iv) preparedness, including emer-
11 gency response plans and extent to which
12 decisionmaking is based on the best avail-
13 able information, analysis, and practices,
14 of Jewish community groups that focus on
15 the safety of members of the Jewish com-
16 munity;

17 (v) response of local law enforcement
18 systems to anti-Semitic incidents, including
19 hate-crime reporting, how law enforcement
20 agencies usually receive reports of anti-Se-
21 mitic crimes, the initial course of action
22 when a report is filed, the extent to which
23 anti-Semitic crimes are prioritized and
24 prosecuted, the processes of investigating
25 and gaining information about the crime,

1 and ways in which law enforcement agen-
2 cies work with prosecutors; and

3 (vi) communication and cooperation
4 between European governments, intergov-
5 ernmental, and interorganizational entities
6 on combating anti-Semitism, especially
7 anti-Semitic violence;

8 (F) make necessary adjustments to their
9 strategies and efforts to combat anti-Semitism,
10 particularly violent attacks on Jewish commu-
11 nities, based on these assessments;

12 (G) help Jewish communities develop com-
13 mon, baseline safety standards, especially for
14 community service organizations that focus on
15 preparedness, mitigation, and response, includ-
16 ing for training, controlling access to physical
17 facilities, physical security measures, crisis com-
18 munications, emergency exercises and simula-
19 tions, mapping access to facilities, and sharing
20 of information with law enforcement agencies
21 and other partners;

22 (II) develop and implement a standardized
23 pan-European information-sharing, communica-
24 tion, and alerting system between governments,
25 inter-governmental agencies, and Jewish com-

1 communities, that functions day-round and year-
2 round and includes training for personnel im-
3 plementing such a system;

4 (I) develop and implement safety-aware-
5 ness and suspicious activity reporting cam-
6 paigns;

7 (J) integrate, as appropriate, efforts to
8 combat violent extremism and efforts to combat
9 anti-Semitism with each other and share best
10 practices related to both;

11 (K) ensure law enforcement personnel are
12 effectively trained to monitor, prevent, and re-
13 spond to anti-Semitic violence, and partner with
14 Jewish communities;

15 (L) reaffirm and work for the implementa-
16 tion of the OSCE declarations, decisions, and
17 other commitments, particularly those focusing
18 on anti-Semitism;

19 (M) ensure senior officials, with commen-
20 surate authority and resources, have been ap-
21 pointed or designated to combat anti-Semitism
22 and collaborate with governmental and inter-
23 governmental agencies, law enforcement agen-
24 cies, Jewish community groups, and other civil
25 society groups; and

1 (N) work closely with associations of law
2 enforcement professionals, and other relevant
3 professional entities, to combat anti-Semitism
4 and particularly to actualize the goals of this
5 resolution;

6 (2) reaffirms its support for the mandate of the
7 United States Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat
8 Anti-Semitism as part of the broader policy priority
9 of fostering international religious freedom;

10 (3) urges the Secretary of State to continue ro-
11 bust United States reporting on anti-Semitism by
12 the Department of State and the Special Envoy to
13 Combat and Monitor Anti-Semitism; and

14 (4) calls on the President to report to Congress,
15 not later than one year after this resolution is
16 passed, on the United States Government's imple-
17 mentation of this resolution.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 354
OFFERED BY Mr . Smith

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas anti-Semitic rhetoric and acts, including violent attacks on people and places of faith, have increased in frequency, variety, and severity in many countries in Europe;

Whereas the French Service de Protection de la Communauté Juive (Jewish Community Security Service) reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts in France between 2013 to 2014 (from 423 acts to 851), including an increase in violent ones (from 105 acts to 241);

Whereas the Community Security Trust reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts in the United Kingdom between 2013 to 2014 (from 535 acts to 1,168), including an increase in violent ones (from 69 to 81); and the Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry reported an increase in anti-Semitic acts between 2013 and 2014 in Germany (from 788 acts to 1076, including 36 violent acts to 76), Belgium (from 64 acts to 109, including 11 violent acts to 30), Austria (from 137 acts to 255, including 4 violent acts to 9), and Italy (from 45 to 90, including 12 violent acts to 23);

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported, in its latest available statistics, 870 incidents in 2012 with anti-Jewish bias motivation, including 13 violent inci-

dents, and 625 incidents in 2013 with anti-Jewish bias motivation, including four violent incidents;

Whereas anti-Semitic attacks have been increasingly directed at places of ordinary daily life and places of worship, including—

(1) the violent extremist who pledged his loyalty to the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) and attacked a kosher supermarket in Paris, France, January 9, 2015, murdering four Jewish patrons; and

(2) the violent extremist who pledged his loyalty to ISIS and attacked the Great Synagogue in Copenhagen, Denmark, during a bat mitzvah celebration, February 15, 2015, murdering a member of the Jewish community on security duty, and wounding two members of the Danish Police Service;

Whereas anti-Semitic attacks are threats to the fundamental freedoms, rights, security, and diversity of all citizens, societies, and countries in which they occur;

Whereas governments have primary responsibility for the security and safety of all of their citizens and therefore primary responsibility for monitoring, preventing, and responding to anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas Jewish community groups that focus on strengthening safety awareness, crisis management, and preparedness are essential to keeping members of the Jewish community safe, and complement efforts of government and inter-governmental entities;

Whereas keeping members of Jewish communities safe requires government agencies, intergovernmental institutions and agencies, and law enforcement associations, for-

mally recognizing and partnering with Jewish community groups that focus on safety awareness and crisis management and preparedness;

Whereas in the United States, United Kingdom, and France, there are examples of formal recognition, partnership, training, and information-sharing between government entities and Jewish community security groups that have strengthened these countries and contributed to the safety and security of Jewish communities;

Whereas Jewish community groups, consortia, and initiatives, have formed and are forming to focus on safety awareness, crisis management, and preparedness, and partner with law enforcement entities and thought leaders;

Whereas information-sharing and action-focused campaigns, including the national “If You See Something, Say Something” campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, which rely on members of the public reporting suspicious activity to law enforcement personnel, are critical to preventing violent attacks on individuals and communities;

Whereas relevant information, research, and analysis is vital to strengthening the preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response of Jewish communities and law enforcement agencies;

Whereas broader efforts to counter violent extremism, and efforts to counter anti-Semitism, should be integrated with each other as appropriate and share best practices;

Whereas in the Berlin Declaration of April 29, 2004, participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) condemned anti-Semitism and committed themselves to specific actions to combat

it, and to collect and maintain reliable information and statistics about anti-Semitic crimes;

Whereas, on December 6, 2013, the Ministerial Council of the OSCE, which is composed of the Foreign Ministers of participating States, adopted Decision number 3/13 entitled “Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion, or Belief”, emphasizing “the link between security and full respect for the freedom of thought”, and committing member governments to adopt “policies to promote respect and protection for places of worship and religious sites, religious monuments, cemeteries and shrines against vandalism and destruction”, among other specific actions;

Whereas, on December 5, 2014, the Ministerial Council of the OSCE adopted Declaration number 8, the Basel Declaration, on “Enhancing Efforts to Combat Anti-Semitism”, in which members of the Council stated, “We express our concern at the disconcerting number of anti-Semitic incidents that continue to take place in the OSCE area and remain a challenge to stability and security” and “We stress the importance of States collaborating with civil society through effective partnerships and strengthened dialogue and co-operation on combating anti-Semitism”; and

Whereas in 2004, Congress passed the Global Anti-Semitism Review Act, which established an Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, headed by a Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) urges the United States Government to
3 work closely with European governments and their
4 law enforcement agencies, the Organization for Se-
5 curity and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Eu-
6 ropean Union, Europol, and Interpol, encouraging
7 them to—

8 (A) formally recognize, partner, train, and
9 share information with Jewish community secu-
10 rity groups to strengthen preparedness, preven-
11 tion, mitigation, and response related to anti-
12 Semitic attacks and to support related research
13 initiatives;

14 (B) consider the formal partnerships in the
15 United States, the United Kingdom, and
16 France, between government entities and Jew-
17 ish community security groups, as examples of
18 partnership, training, and information-sharing;

19 (C) support assessments of the—

20 (i) general environment in which anti-
21 Semitic attacks occur;

22 (ii) data on types of crimes committed
23 and the response from law enforcement;

24 (iii) relationships of Jewish commu-
25 nity groups with local law enforcement

1 agencies, including joint training opportu-
2 nities and information sharing;

3 (iv) preparedness, including emer-
4 gency response plans, of Jewish community
5 groups; and

6 (v) response of local law enforcement
7 systems to anti-Semitic attacks, including
8 incident reporting, initial response, and the
9 prioritization and prosecution of those
10 crimes;

11 (D) utilize these assessments to help make
12 adjustments to their strategies and efforts to
13 combat anti-Semitism as needed;

14 (E) help Jewish communities develop com-
15 mon, baseline safety standards;

16 (F) consider developing a standardized
17 pan-European information-sharing and alerting
18 system that can include governmental and non-
19 governmental agencies, as well as Jewish com-
20 munities;

21 (G) develop safety-awareness and sus-
22 picious activity reporting campaigns;

23 (H) integrate, as appropriate, efforts to
24 combat violent extremism and efforts to combat
25 anti-Semitism;

1 (I) ensure law enforcement personnel are
2 effectively trained to monitor, prevent, and re-
3 spond to anti-Semitic violence, and to partner
4 with Jewish communities;

5 (J) reaffirm and work for the implementa-
6 tion of the OSCE declarations, decisions, and
7 other commitments focusing on anti-Semitism;
8 and

9 (K) ensure senior officials, with commen-
10 surate authority and resources, have been ap-
11 pointed or designated to combat anti-Semitism
12 and collaborate with governmental and inter-
13 governmental agencies, law enforcement agen-
14 cies, Jewish community groups, and other civil
15 society groups;

16 (2) reaffirms its support for the mandate of the
17 United States Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat
18 Anti-Semitism as part of the broader policy priority
19 of fostering international religious freedom; and

20 (3) urges the Secretary of State to continue ro-
21 bust United States reporting on anti-Semitism by
22 the Department of State and the Special Envoy to
23 Combat and Monitor Anti-Semitism.



Chairman ROYCE. And after recognizing myself and the ranking member, I will be pleased to recognize any member seeking recognition to speak on either of these measures.

So first, I want to thank Representative Cicilline for introducing this resolution and for his commitment to the people of Ukraine. In 2014, Mr. Cicilline, along with Ranking Member Engel and committee members Poe and Lowenthal and Frankel and me, traveled to Ukraine. We traveled to as far east as we could fly, to Dnipropetrovsk, which is the Russian-speaking part of Ukraine, and we heard the stories from the perspectives of the local Russian-speaking Ukrainians about this conflict.

And what they told us was that Russia was trying to recruit every skinhead and malcontent and bring them there. But they said the accent is different. So those with a Muscovite accent, we are arresting them, we are holding them in the brig until the cessation of hostilities.

But they said what we are really concerned about is not these Russian interlopers, what we are worried about are the Russian forces, when they take the patches off, and Russian Army. So what we need are anti-tank weapons, what we need is the ability to buy equipment that if they attack Dnipropetrovsk, which is on the border of Luhansk, if they attack us in the Donetsk region, then we will be able to defend.

And today, Russian aggression against Ukraine remains a daily reality along that border region. The ongoing conflict has taken the lives of 8,000 Ukrainians. Moscow continues to provide weapons and support to the separatists who control large areas of eastern Ukraine. They feel they can deal with the separatists, but they feel that their problem is the regular Russian Army that is in that theater.

The so-called Minsk agreement lays out a series of steps to bring peace to the region, including holding local elections in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Government has scheduled those elections for October 25. But they will not be held in those areas of eastern Ukraine that are controlled by Russian-led separatists because free and fair elections are not possible in Luhansk and Donetsk.

However, the elections will go forward in the rest of the country with independent observers to ensure they meet international standards, and this resolution strongly supports the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government, urges the administration to expedite assistance for reforms to promote free and fair elections, and condemns efforts by outside forces, especially the Russian Government, from interfering in those elections.

And lastly, we turn to House Resolution 354, regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe. Anti-Semitism in Europe has been on the rise. The horrific loss of life that occurred in the Paris and Copenhagen attacks highlights the urgent need for European governments to better protect their Jewish communities.

This timely resolution urges those governments in Europe to consider several commonsense steps aimed at improving the safety of Jewish citizens there, such as establishing partnerships between law enforcement and Jewish community groups in order to improve security plans, and including training and the law enforcement response to anti-Semitic violence.

The measure also encourages European nations to improve communications among themselves, as well as with the U.S., and to analyze trends in anti-Semitic crimes, and to share best practices in combating extremism.

And I thank Congressman Chris Smith of New Jersey for authoring this important measure and for his long-time commitment to promoting religious freedom around the world.

I now recognize the ranking member for his remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for calling this markup. Let me say that I agree with every word you said. I want to put my thoughts with yours. I know we are short on time, so I will enter my full statement into the record and issue it to the press.

But I fully support these measures, and am particularly happy that our committee once again is advancing good bipartisan legislation, as we have done so often. So I ask unanimous consent that my statement be part of the record. I wish everyone a happy holiday weekend, and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Engel. We go now to Mr. Smith of New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I thank you for bringing H. Res. 354 before the committee for markup and for your leadership on human rights issues in general and on combating anti-Semitism in particular.

Mr. Chairman, violent anti-Semitic attacks between 2013 and 2014 doubled, and in some European countries actually quadrupled. H. Res. 354 focuses on essential actions needed to prevent, mitigate, and respond to deadly anti-Semitic attacks like those in Paris, Copenhagen, and Brussels.

Specifically, it urges the U.S. Government to encourage our European allies to ensure they formally recognize, partner with, and exchange information with Jewish community security groups in their countries. There are excellent examples of this in the United States, the United Kingdom, and in France. So these best practices need to be replicated.

The resolution highlights the importance of European governments supporting several key assessments and adjusting their strategies and efforts to combat anti-Semitism accordingly. It emphasizes the importance of European governments developing public awareness and suspicious activity campaigns like “if you see something, say something” initiatives, helping Jewish communities developing baseline safety standards, and integrating efforts to combat violent extremism and ones to combat anti-Semitism as appropriate.

H. Res. 354 stresses relevant training for law enforcement, implementing declarations, decisions, and commitments related to anti-Semitism in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the OSCE, and ensuring European governments have mandated and resourced senior officials to lead their anti-Semitism efforts.

Finally, the resolution affirms support for the mandate of the U.S. Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism, a position that I actually authored the amendment to create some years

ago, and urges the Secretary of State to continue strong U.S. reporting on anti-Semitism.

H. Res. 354 is a blueprint for actions that are critical for the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe and for our government's engagement with our European allies to combat anti-Semitism. The specific actions recommended here are based on consultations with leading security experts who work closely with European Jewish communities.

This resolution has broad bipartisan support. It is cosponsored by 84 Members of Congress, including 23 members of this committee. All of my fellow co-chairs of the bipartisan Task Force on Combating anti-Semitism are original cosponsors, including Ranking Member Eliot Engel, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Ted Deutch, who are members of this committee, and Nita Lowey, Kay Granger, Peter Roskam, and Steve Israel. It also has the strong support from many of the Jewish organizations.

I yield back, and again, I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Smith. Mr. Cicilline of Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you, Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, for your strong support and cosponsorship of House Resolution 348, and thank you for scheduling a markup on both of these bills today.

House Res. 348 signals strong congressional support for free elections in Ukraine. I thank my many colleagues on the committee who have signed on as cosponsors as well. The democratic and economic development of Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression remains one of the most vital efforts the United States could undertake to combat Russian intransigence and show our unwavering commitment to promoting democracy and human rights around the world.

The illegal and forceful occupation of Crimea and the ongoing Russian support for separatists in eastern Ukraine are an affront to international law and diplomacy. The Minsk II agreement was an historic step toward potentially ending the violence and unrest in the country. And it is now upon the governments of Ukraine, Russia, the United States, and our European allies as implementing partners to ensure its successful execution.

A vital part of that implementation will be to hold free and fair elections throughout Ukraine, including under the terms of the agreement eventually in the Donbas region controlled by Russian-led separatists. Ukraine has local elections scheduled for most of the country except some separatist-controlled areas for October 25.

This resolution demonstrates this Congress's unwavering commitment to supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government and determine their future. It condemns any Russian attempts to interfere in Ukraine's elections in any way, including through intimidation, violence, or coercion.

During Ukraine's last elections, these tactics were used to prevent Ukrainians from voting in certain regions. This cannot happen again. And any actions undermining these elections must be met with swift and certain international condemnation. At this delicate juncture in Ukraine's history, it is essential that the United States and our European allies continue to demonstrate steadfast support

for Ukrainian territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the right of the Ukrainian people to participate in a free and fair electoral process.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their support and urge them to support this resolution. And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you. Mr. Chabot of Ohio.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to commend you for bringing this legislation before the committee today. Russian aggression continues to violate Ukraine's political and economic sovereignty. And unfortunately, it has gone largely unrebuked around the world. If stability and peace is ever to be reestablished in Ukraine, it is vital that the people of Ukraine have the freedom to choose their own representatives, as well as take the necessary steps to ensure that their own future, without the coercion and vicious tactics orchestrated by Putin, is possible.

As the shining example of freedom and democracy, America has a duty to support the Ukrainians seeking constitutional reform and free and fair elections. This measure recognizes those realities and reasserts our support for the Ukrainian people to freely elect their own government. It is a timely measure. I urge its adoption, and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. We go to Mr. Gerry Connolly of Virginia.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I want to thank you and the ranking member for adding H. Res. 348 to this markup. And I want to thank the authors of the resolution. This committee has spoken loudly about not only Ukraine, but about Crimea as an integral part of the Ukraine, and that we are not conceding. And I am glad to say that the nonrecognition act on the Ukraine has in fact been incorporated into the defense authorization bill.

It is vital that we speak firmly and we back it up with sanctions and other measures so that Vladimir Putin never gets the wrong impression about our acquiescence in a violent military action that subverted the sovereignty of another country. We will not accept that. Ever. And I think it is really important this committee continues to speak with one voice and as firmly as possible on a bipartisan basis. And indeed we have.

So I thank Mr. Cicilline in particular for his leadership on this resolution, and look forward to voting for it. And thank you, Mr. Chairman, and you, Mr. Engel, the ranking member, for your leadership as well.

Chairman ROYCE. And we go now to Mr. Dana Rohrabacher of California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Well, I hate to be the skunk at the lawn party here, but let me just note that I do support the basic goal of this legislation, which is to reaffirm that we believe as Americans that the democratic process should be followed in Ukraine, and that we are upset, and we know the great challenge there that they have.

And certainly the first two whereases, "strongly support the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government and determine their future." Yes. Of course. "Urges the administration to expedite assistance to Ukraine to facilitate the political, economic, and social reforms necessary for free and fair elections that meet international standards." Yes. And there is no doubt about that. We want to end the conflict and upheaval that is going on that is

so detrimental to all of the people of Ukraine and destabilizing to Europe. And so this puts us on record.

Unfortunately, we can't seem to go on record doing that without again giving Russia a kick in the pants, and basically ignoring what started the destabilization of Ukraine in the first place. Basically, we blame it, yes, Yanukovich was president, whereas he fled the country. It doesn't say—it doesn't start there. It doesn't start with Yanukovich fleeing the country.

This whole episode that has destabilized Ukraine started when violence, instigated by internal Ukrainian opposition, as well—and they were in coordination and consultation with other foreign powers, meaning our European friends—created violence, a violent situation that led to the destabilization of an elected government.

We can close our eyes all we want, we can pretend this is all Russia. Yanukovich was an elected government. There was huge violence that was caused when he made a major policy decision. Instead of letting the election take care of it, they had massive, not just demonstrations, but we are talking about massive violence.

And I know that there has been an effort to try to make, oh, no, that was just Yanukovich attacking the demonstrators. That was not what happened. We now have every evidence, I met with a group of Ukrainians just a couple nights ago, clearly, what we have was violence against an elected government. And Mr. Smith was there to see that Yanukovich was elected in a fair election. And instead of waiting for the next election, our European friends had to collude with forces inside of Ukraine to create a destabilization of an elected government.

Now, the bottom line is that has not even been touched on here. Everything is Russia's fault. Well, yes, when Yanukovich fled and the elected government was overthrown, the fact is the Russians did act, and I opposed that. I think when the Russians sent troops in that was wrong. We have every reason to condemn that. The Russians should not have sent troops in.

And yes, we need to call upon—what we have here is to make sure that we are on the side of free elections, and that we want to help the Ukrainians. But then we condemn the part of outside forces, specifically the Government of Russia, ignoring the fact that other governments have been involved in overthrowing an elected government.

Either we should leave that out or we should just say “attempts by outside forces” and leave out this little jab at Russia. We are not going to make anything better by continuing to jab Russia rather than looking at ways we can cooperate to end the conflict in Ukraine.

Again, let's reach out—that is what happened in the Minsk agreement, which the chairman already mentioned. The Minsk agreement sets out a plan. And Russians agreed to it. Let's work with them to see how we implement the plan rather than kicking them in the pants.

Well, I am going to be opposing this, but I do think the actual goal of this, which is to try to say we are behind free elections and want Ukraine to come out of it, that certainly is a worthy goal.

This, you know, doesn't—it is not going to achieve that. It is going to actually achieve the opposite, because in Russia it will be

looked at as a slap in the face. Why should we ever cooperate with these bums who are blaming it all on us and forgetting the fact that an elected government in Ukraine was overthrown?

So with that said, I stand in opposition, and I stand in favor of the spirit of what you are trying to accomplish, but this will not achieve your goal and go in the opposite direction.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher. We go now to Lois Frankel of Florida.

Ms. FRANKEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just a little change of pace here. So Mr. Chairman, thank you. I am a cosponsor, a proud cosponsor of both resolutions. I thank the authors.

And first, I want to just say in terms of House Resolution 348, that I found our trip to Ukraine was very enlightening, and really highlighted the necessity for the free and fair elections in order for Ukraine to regain its civility.

As to House Resolution 354, and Mr. Smith, I do thank you again for that, and I do want to make a few remarks. Because I want to add my concern for the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe. The rise of anti-Semitic incidents throughout Europe in recent years is deeply troubling. In the past 2 years, terrorists have murdered Jews in the capital cities of Belgium, Denmark, and France. Jews and Jewish institutions, synagogues, and schools across Europe have suffered numerous violent attacks.

As a result of this threatening environment, according to polls done by the ADL and other reputable organizations, more than 40 percent of Jews in Belgium, France, and Hungary are considering emigration. Journalists, scholars, and politicians are debating whether there can be a future for the Jewish community in Europe, where Jews are afraid to attend events in holy sites, and where again, according to ADL, 20 percent of European Jews have experienced at least one incident of anti-Semitic physical attack or harassment.

Fortunately, educated observers believe that today's events in Europe are not analogous to the 1930s Germany. Then, the hatred, the persecution and extermination of Jews was state-sponsored. In contrast, today's leaders across Europe are working to stem the tide of anti-Semitism, and key European leaders have spoken out against anti-Semitism and have taken concrete actions to fight it.

With that said, however, I agree with those who believe that this is a defining moment for Europe. Our European partners' and allies' ability to confront anti-Semitism will ultimately impact the very essence of the character of their nations. And as the French prime minister stated, if Jews flee in large numbers, the soul of the French Republic is at risk. France will no longer be France.

And that is one of the reasons, of course, why House Resolution 354 is so important. We must support European governments, law enforcement agencies, and other entities to bolster Jewish security and preparedness, tighten communications with Jewish communities, and combat violent extremism broadly with counterradicalization and education.

And ultimately, helping Europe stem the rising tide of anti-Semitism means helping European nations to fulfill the principles of democracy, human dignity, openness, and pluralism, and the noble principals upon which these nations were founded. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you. We go now to Congressman Poe.

Mr. POE. I thank the chairman. I appreciate the words of my friend from California, Mr. Rohrabacher, but I see this completely different. The Russian bear invaded Georgia, gobbled up one-third of the territory, and it is still in Georgia. Still hungry for more land, it went into Crimea, took it, claimed it as its own, and then still on the move, the bear went into eastern Ukraine, where it is now. And we all know that Russia now is in Syria, based on some faulty excuse.

Ukrainians have the right to self-determination. This resolution says the Ukrainians will decide what their government is going to be, not the Russians. Contrary to what Putin said, the Napoleon of Siberia, Ukraine should decide about Ukraine, not him.

So I think it is a good thing that the United States, a country that believes in self-determination and democracy, support the Ukraine and the Ukrainians in their quest for really not just elections, but to be rid of the invaders from Russia. I think we ought to do more for Ukraine than the United States has done. Besides sending them meals ready to eat, we ought to help them defend their own sovereignty against Russia, which is another issue.

This resolution is a good idea. America stands for democracy and self-determination even for Ukrainians. So I totally support it, I am glad I am a cosponsor, and I appreciate the chair and ranking member bringing this up before the committee for a vote. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Judge. We go now to Mr. Brad Sherman of California.

Mr. SHERMAN. I want to comment about both bills. I disagree with a portion of what Dana Rohrabacher had to say for reasons everybody else has already expressed. I agree with a portion of what he said. He is right on the history, and that is a democratic elected government reneged on a giant promise, and instead of distributing campaign leaflets there was a regime-threatening presence of large numbers of people. Woe be to our state and Federal Governments if 1 million people will demand extraconstitutional governmental changes each time politicians renege on a promise. It has happened here, I am told.

There is one part of the resolution that I think we can all agree on, and it may mean more if read in an American context. We say we strongly support the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government. I turn to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Poe, and would say, as a Texan, would you think that Texans were free to elect their government if your governor was appointed by President Barack Obama rather than elected by the residents of Texas? Would that be unpopular with the people in your district?

Mr. POE. It would be unpopular. It would be against the law in our State. So we would follow what our law is. We need to let the Ukrainians make up their mind what their law is.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would say that. And at the same time, we have a Federal system here in which people are free to elect their own governor. And that has served us well, and perhaps would serve as a model for the Ukraine. And certainly when Americans say in a resolution "free to elect their own government," most ordinary

Americans would think that that would include electing your own governor.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Would the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SHERMAN. I will yield for a question.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. So I understand they are going to have their election and they have not agreed to permit their governors to be elected. The local government will now be appointed?

Mr. SHERMAN. I am not sure that that has been determined. But there are certainly some in Kiev who think that the local governor should be appointed. And I have urged our Ukrainian friends, especially in a country with such regional differences, just as our country has regional differences. But you are going to have to turn to other experts.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. That should be in this bill. Mr. Chairman, that should be in this bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will reclaim my time because I want to talk about the anti-Semitism resolution. We would have more credibility talking to the world about anti-Semitism if it wasn't so prevalent on at least a few American campuses. On some of our campuses, federally funded in large part, you are told that you are not qualified to serve in student government unless you agree that Israel should be abolished and the Middle East should be ethnically cleansed of Jews.

Now, we do have a civil rights law, and Title VI requires that those on campus not face anti-Semitism. But for anti-Semitism to be fought, you need a definition of anti-Semitism. The State Department has a definition of anti-Semitism. When we criticize other countries for allowing anti-Semitic behavior or engaging in anti-Semitic behavior, that is the definition we use.

And I would hope that members of this committee would join me in writing to the U.S. Department of Education and saying it certainly undercuts our foreign policy when we tell other countries this is the definition of anti-Semitism, you should not allow—or you should protect Jews from this anti-Semitic behavior, if we can't get the U.S. Department of Education to agree with the same definition.

For us to have any credibility in the world on this issue, the U.S. Department of Education needs to enforce the law. And the first step in enforcing the law is defining the law. So I hope to have a few cosigners for a letter. And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Do any other members seek recognition? Hearing no further requests for recognition, the question occurs—oh, Mr. Trott.

Mr. TROTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Engel, for bringing these two resolutions forward.

I support H. Res. 348. The Cold War is back. The President is largely insouciant toward Russian aggression. Someone has to stand for freedom. And I hope that Russia is irritated by this resolution, but I suspect they will be just largely amused.

I also support H. Res. 354. Anti-Semitism is rampant. Mr. Sherman, I will be happy to sign that letter. It is a problem on our college campuses. And I think calling attention to the problem of Jewish safety and security is necessary. And I just want to go on the record as also strongly supporting H. Res. 354. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Any other member seeking recognition?

Hearing no further requests, the question occurs on the items considered en bloc.

All those in favor, say aye.

All opposed, no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the measures considered en bloc are agreed to. And without objection, House Resolution 348 and House Resolution 354 are ordered favorably reported, as amended. And the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes.

Also, without objection, the Chair is authorized to seek House consideration of those measures under suspension of the rules.

And that concludes our business for today. I thank Ranking Member Engel and all of our committee members for their contributions and assistance to today's markup. The committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:55 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman

October 9, 2015

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

DATE: Friday, October 9, 2015

TIME: 11:15 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H. Res. 348, Supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government and determine their future; and

H. Res. 354, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe.

By Direction of the Chairman

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day Friday Date 10/9/15 Room 2172

Starting Time 11:25 Ending Time 11:55

Recesses 0 (to) (to) (to) (to) (to) (to)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Edward R. Royce

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Televised ☒

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☒

Stenographic Record ☒

BILLS FOR MARKUP: *(Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)*

See attached.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

none

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: *(List any statements submitted for the record.)*

SFR - Rep. Eliot Engel

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: *(Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)*

See markup summary.

RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): *(Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)*

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
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TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 11:55


Doug Anderson, General Counsel

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FL
X	Dana Rohrabacher, CA
X	Steve Chabot, OH
	Joe Wilson, SC
	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Ted Poe, TX
X	Matt Salmon, AZ
	Darrell Issa, CA
	Tom Marino, PA
	Jeff Duncan, SC
X	Mo Brooks, AL
	Paul Cook, CA
	Randy Weber, TX
	Scott Perry, PA
	Ron DeSantis, FL
	Mark Meadows, NC
X	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Curt Clawson, FL
	Scott, DesJarlais, TN
	Reid Ribble, WI
X	Dave Trott, MI
	Lee Zeldin, NY
X	Dan Donovan, NY

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
	Brian Higgins, NY
	Karen Bass, CA
	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
	Alan Grayson, FL
	Ami Bera, CA
	Alan S. Lowenthal, CA
X	Grace Meng, NY
X	Lois Frankel, FL
X	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
X	Joaquin Castro, TX
X	Robin Kelly, IL
	Brendan Boyle, PA

10/9/15 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary


The Chair obtained unanimous consent to consider the following measures and amendments (previously provided to Members of the Committee) *en bloc*:

- 1) H. Res. 348 (Cicilline), Supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely elect their government and determine their future; and
 - a. Cicilline 200, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 348.
 - i. Cicilline 58, an amendment to Cicilline 200
- 2) H. Res. 354 (Smith), Expressing the sense of the House regarding the safety and security of Jewish communities in Europe;
 - a. Smith 201, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The items considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote, and were ordered favorably reported by unanimous consent.

By unanimous consent, the Chair was authorized to seek House consideration of either of the measures agreed to under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.



MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY THE HONORABLE ELIOT L. ENGEL, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

EDWARD R. ROYCE, CALIFORNIA
CHAIRMAN

AMY PORTER
CHIEF OF STAFF

THOMAS SHEEHY
STAFF DIRECTOR



ELIOT L. ENGEL, NEW YORK
RANKING DEMOCRATIC MEMBER

JASON STEINBAUM
DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR

One Hundred Fourteenth Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Foreign Affairs
2170 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
www.foreignaffairs.house.gov

Full Committee Markup – Statement for the Record

REMARKS ON H.RES.348, SUPPORTING THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE
TO FREELY ELECT THEIR GOVERNMENT AND DETERMINE THEIR FUTURE, AND
H.RES.354, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REGARDING THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN EUROPE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

of New York

Friday, October 9, 2015

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, thank you for calling up these bipartisan measures. It's good, as always, to see our committee working together to advance legislation and get it to the House floor.

Let me start with H. Res. 348, and let me thank Mr. Cicilline for drafting this measure.

Over the past year, we've spoken a lot about Ukraine in this committee. We've passed legislation aimed at assisting Ukraine. We want to see a successful democratic transition... we want Ukraine's territorial integrity to be restored... and we want to deter Russia from further aggression. This measure again signals the support of the United States for the people of Ukraine to chart their own future.

We all welcome the news that the ceasefire in Ukraine finally seems to be holding.

But I still have deep concerns.

First of all, while the upcoming elections are important, all of Ukraine's citizens will not have their voices heard. Only areas under Kyiv's control will be casting ballots—and Russia has a history of involving itself in Ukraine's elections. We're hopeful that President Putin will abide by his commitment not to interfere with this vote.

Yet even if Minsk is followed to the letter—a ceasefire, followed by elections, followed by restoration of Kyiv's control over its own eastern border—the international order will remain compromised. The agreement does not address Crimea. And we should have no illusions that it will deter President Putin's aggression.

So even as we reaffirm our support for Ukraine and hold out hope that that Minsk will keep the peace, we need to keep a watchful eye on Russia and be prepared to do more if this crisis flares up again.

Next, I'm glad that we're taking up H.Res. 354, and I'm proud to be a lead cosponsor of this measure. With this resolution, we're expressing our concern about the safety of Europe's Jewish communities... calling on governments to do more to get at the root causes of anti-Semitism... and encouraging stronger partnerships between governments and communities to prepare against violence and respond effectively if it does take place.

It's disappointing that we still need to take up this sort of measure. But as we all know, anti-Semitism, that ancient hatred, has continued smoldering through the centuries. Week after week, we hear reports of new anti-Semitic attacks... the vandalism of the Babi Yar Holocaust site in Kyiv... the targeting of the Great Synagogue in Copenhagen... and of course the unfathomable attack in Paris last January.

And we'd be foolish to dismiss this surge in anti-Semitism as the work of a few violent, fringe, individuals. In countries like Hungary and Greece, we see anti-Semitic elements starting to work their way into political parties and governing bodies.

This is deeply troubling.

It wasn't even a century ago that we heard this canary in the coal mine. And you can draw a straight line from early indifference and inaction to the darkest chapter in human history. The lessons of the Holocaust are seared in our collective consciousness. Those lessons are telling us to throw water on this fire before it burns out of control.

We need greater vigilance by law enforcement when Jewish communities in Europe are under threat. But it's not that simple. We also need greater leadership from officials by speaking out against anti-Semitism. We need stronger partnerships with Jewish communities to help them develop their own safety responses, community policing techniques, and information-sharing with government agencies. And we need to foster cultures that respect diversity and don't ostracize minority groups.

This resolution encourages those efforts, and I know this committee will continue to focus on combating the scourge of anti-Semitism.

So thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for bringing up these measures. And I yield back.