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MARKUP OF H.R. 3501, H.Res. 326, H.Res. 246, H.R. 1850, H.R. 1837, H.Res. 138, H.Con.Res 32, H.Res. 442, H.R. 2097, AND H.Res. 127

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

July 17, 2019

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Wednesday, July 17, 2019

House of Representatives,

Committee on Foreign Affairs,

Washington, DC

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Eliot Engel (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ENGEL [presiding]. The committee will come to order.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up 10 measures.

Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess of the committee at any point.

Pursuant to Committee Rule 4, the chair announces that the chair may postpone further proceedings on approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment.

Without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements or extraneous materials on today's business.

The text of the 10 noticed measures was circulated in advance to offices, and members were also notified yesterday that we intend to first consider H.R. 3501, the Safeguard our Elections and Combat Unlawful Interference in our Democracy Act.

And this will be followed by the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 326, expressing the sense of the House regarding United States' efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-State solution.

And finally, we will move on to consider the eight remaining measures en bloc, which consist of:

The amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 246, opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israeli, with a Zeldin amendment;

H.R. 1850, the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019;

The amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1837, the United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act;

H.Res. 138, expressing support for addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict in a concurrent track with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and commending Arab and Muslim-majority States that have improved bilateral relations with Israel, with a Wilson amendment;

H.Con.Res 32, expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999;

H.Res. 442, observing 10 years since the war in Sri Lanka ended on May 18, 2009, commemorating the lives lost and expressing support for transitional justice, reconciliation, reconstruction, reparation, and reform in Sri Lanka which is necessary to ensure a lasting peace, with a Malinowski amendment in the nature of a substitute;

H.R. 2097, Legacies of War Recognition and Unexploded Ordnance Removal Act,

And H.Res. 127, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests.

Pursuant to notice, for purposes of markup, I now call up H.R. 3501, the Safeguard our Elections and Combat Unlawful Interference in our Democracy Act.

The clerk will report the bill.

Ms. STILES. "H.R. 3501, to expose and deter unlawful and subversive foreign interference in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the"——

Chairman ENGEL. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. Without objection, the bill shall be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

[The bill H.R. 3501 follows:]

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3501

To expose and deter unlawful and subversive foreign interference in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. RUSH, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. HIMES, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. TITUS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. SCHNEIDER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

A BILL

To expose and deter unlawful and subversive foreign interference in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes.

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 "Safeguard our Elections and Combat Unlawful Interference in Our Democracy Act" or the "SECURE Our Democracy Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms "admitted" and "alien" have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

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

(A) in the House of Representatives—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs;

(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security;

(iii) the Committee on Financial Services;

(iv) the Committee on the Judiciary; and

(v) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; and

(B) in the Senate—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Relations;

(ii) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs;

(iii) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs;

(iv) the Committee on the Judiciary; and

(v) the Select Committee on Intelligence.

(3) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "financial institution" has the meaning given such term in section 5312 of title 31, United States Code.

(4) FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—The term "foreign interference", with respect to a United States election, includes any covert, fraudulent, deceptive, or unlawful actions or attempted actions of a foreign government, or of any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of a foreign government, undertaken with the purpose or effect of influencing, undermining confidence in, or altering the result or reported result of, such election, or undermining public confidence in election processes or institutions.

(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means—

(A) a natural person who is not a United States person under paragraph (5)(A); or

(B) a foreign entity or foreign government.

(6) UNITED STATES ELECTION.—The term "United States election" means any election for Federal office.

(7) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 3. IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of each foreign person that the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, determines—

(1) was, at any time since January 1, 2015, directly or indirectly engaged in, sponsored, concealed,

or otherwise been complicit in foreign interference in a United States election;

(2) materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of, any activity described in paragraph (1) or any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section; or

(3) is owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this section.

(b) UPDATES.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update of the list required under subsection (a) as new information becomes available.

(c) SANCTIONS.—A foreign person on the list required under subsection (a) is subject to the sanctions described in sections 4 and 5.

(d) FORM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the list required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The name of a foreign person to be included in the list required under subsection

(a) may be submitted in a classified annex only if the Secretary of State—

(A) determines that it is in the national security interests of the United States to do so; and

(B) 15 days prior to submitting any such name in such a classified annex, provides to the appropriate congressional committees notice of, and a justification for, including or continuing to include any such foreign person in any such classified annex despite any publicly available information indicating that such foreign person is described in paragraph (1) or (2) of such subsection.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY; NONAPPLICABILITY OF CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO VISA RECORDS.—The unclassified portion of the list required under subsection (a) shall be made available to the public and published in the Federal Register, without regard to the requirements of section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(f)) with respect to confidentiality of records pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

SEC. 4. INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.

(a) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—A foreign person on the list required under section 3(a) is—

(1) inadmissible to the United States;

(2) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(3) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(b) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer or the Secretary of State, (or a designee of the Secretary of State) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to a foreign person on the list required under section 3(a) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(2) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subparagraph (A) shall—

(A) take effect immediately; and

(B) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the foreign person's possession.

(3) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this subsection.

(c) APPLICABILITY TO FOREIGN ENTITIES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall apply to aliens who are officials of, agents or instrumentalities of, working or acting on behalf of, or otherwise associated with a foreign entity or foreign government that is a foreign person included on the list required under section 3(a) if such aliens are determined by the Secretary of State to have knowingly authorized, conspired to commit, been responsible for, engaged in, or otherwise assisted or facilitated the actions described in such section.

(d) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to a foreign person if admitting or paroling such person into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(e) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) in the case of an alien if—

(1) the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and—

(2) not later than 15 days prior to granting such a waiver, the Secretary provides to the appropriate congressional committees notice of, and a justification for, such waiver.

(f) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 5. FINANCIAL MEASURES.

(a) FREEZING OF ASSETS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury, shall exercise all powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to freeze and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person that is on the list required under section 3(a) of this Act if such property or interests in property

are in the United States, are or come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) APPLICABILITY TO FOREIGN ENTITIES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to aliens who are officials of, agents or instrumentalities of, working or acting on behalf of, or otherwise associated with a foreign entity or foreign government that is a foreign person included on the list required under section 3(a) if such aliens are determined by the President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury, to have knowingly authorized, conspired to commit, been responsible for, engaged in, or otherwise assisted or facilitated the actions described in such section 3(a).

(b) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the application of subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States. Not less than 15 days prior to granting such a waiver, the Secretary shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees notice of, and a justification for, such waiver.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) PENALTIES.—A foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties specified in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section.

(2) APPLICABILITY TO FOREIGN ENTITIES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to aliens who are officials of, agents or instrumentalities of, working or acting on behalf of, or otherwise associated with a foreign entity or foreign government that is a foreign person included on the list required under section 3(a) if such aliens are determined by the President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury, to have knowingly authorized, conspired to commit, been responsible for, engaged in, or otherwise assisted or facilitated the actions described in such section 3(a).

(3) REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting

through the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe or amend regulations as needed to require each financial institution that is a United States person and has within its possession or control assets that are property or interests in property of a foreign person that is on the list required under section 3(a) if such property or interests in property are in the United States, are or come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person to certify to the Secretary that, to the best of the knowledge of such financial institution, such financial institution has frozen all assets within the possession or control of such financial institution that are required to be frozen pursuant to subsection (a).

(d) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury, shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this section.

(e) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this Act shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "good" means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 6. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the actions taken to carry out this Act, including—

(1) a description of each foreign person on the list required under section 3(a);

(2) the dates on which such foreign persons were added to such list; and

(3) a description of the actions described in such section that were undertaken by each such foreign person.

(b) TIMING.—The Secretary of State shall submit the first report required under this section not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall submit subsequent reports under this section not later than 60 days after the date of each regularly scheduled general election for Federal office, beginning with the election held in 2020.

(c) FORM.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex if such is in the national security interests of the United States. If a classified annex is included in any such report, the Secretary of State shall include in such report a specific national security justification for such classified annex.

○

Chairman ENGEL. At this time, I recognize myself to speak on the legislation. I will keep my remarks brief.

Shortly after the 2016 election, when we learned more about Russia putting its thumb on the scale to help Donald Trump's campaign, Mr. Connolly and I introduced this legislation to punish and deter foreign interference in an American election.

It is simple. Going back to 2015 and extending into the future, if a foreign individual or entity is found to have interfered with an American election, they would be subject to sanctions, freezing any assets on American soil, visa denials to keep them out of the country. The message is clear: if you meddle with an American election from overseas, there are going to be consequences.

It seems pretty straightforward to me, but I am disappointed that our friends on the other side of the aisle have so far not been willing to support the measure. The reason, we have been told—and this goes back a few years—is, well, they do not think it should be retroactive. I beg to disagree. I think not enough has been done to hold accountable those who stuck their noses in our elections in 2016.

"We assess Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the U.S. Presidential election." And let me quote that again because it is words of the United States intelligence community. Quote: "We assess Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the U.S. Presidential election."

Special Counsel Robert Mueller said, quote, "The Russian government interfered in the 2016 Presidential election in sweeping and systematic fashion." That is a quote from Special Counsel Robert Mueller.

It is true the administration imposed some sanctions, but the response so far simply does not fit the crime. And every time the President is pressed on the issue, he shrugs it off. Just look at the way he acted a few weeks ago, sitting next to Putin at the G20. He does not take the problem seriously. So, we have to.

To be honest, the notion that we should not punish a foreigner who interfered in our election is bizarre and contrary to the need to keep American elections sacrosanct. Because if we do not look backward, if we just let Russia off the hook for what they did in 2016, what is going to stop them or others from trying the same thing again? That is why this bill needs to go back to the last election, not just look into the future.

If you are interested in protecting American democracy, if we want to send a message to Putin and his cronies that our elections are sacrosanct, I cannot imagine why we would oppose this bill. Because as we get closer and closer to the next election, the American people are going to want to know, did you do everything in your power to make sure our election is safe? Did you do everything you could to guarantee that the American people are choosing their leaders, and not some foreign power picking our leaders? And if we do not move this bill forward, we will not have done enough and we certainly will not have done everything in our power, in my opinion.

So, I urge my colleagues to vote yes, all of my colleagues.

I thank Mr. Connolly for working with me on this measure.

And now, I will recognize our ranking member, Mr. McCaul of Texas, for any remarks he might have.

Mr. MCCAUL. And thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Today, our committee will mark up 10 measures. I would like to first focus on a few of the good, bipartisan bills and resolutions that committee Republicans and Democrats have worked on together.

I fully support the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act, introduced by Mr. Mast, which would impose sanctions on those like Iran who provide support to Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. Hamas is a U.S.-designated foreign terrorist organization that has killed more than 400 Israelis and 25 American citizens since 1993. Earlier this year, Hamas launched more than 600 rockets into Israel in a single weekend, resulting in four civilian casualties, including an American citizen.

This legislation requires the administration to sanction any individuals determined to support Hamas. If you support a terrorist group that kills civilians, then you should be subject to U.S. sanctions. It is just that simple.

I would also like to thank my colleagues Mr. Deutch and Mr. Wilson for introducing the United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act. This is a comprehensive, bipartisan bill that updates our civil and security cooperation with Israel. Specifically, it reauthorizes our security assistance to Israel and updates existing law to ensure we can quickly supply Israel with defense articles in an emergency.

We will also be considering a bipartisan resolution, introduced by Representatives Schneider and Zeldin, opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and condemning the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions, or BDS, Movement. The BDS Movement unfairly targets Israel with economic, cultural, and academic boycotts.

I am proud to support this measure, although I would have preferred that the committee consider my comprehensive bill, H.R. 336, which includes actual policy provisions to help the United States combat BDS, in addition to sanctions on the side and assistance for Israel and Jordan.

While over 171 Democrats support the resolution we are considering today, none have signed the discharge petition to bring my bill to the floor for a vote. I would encourage any colleagues that would be interested to go one step further in support of Israel and sign the petition.

Mr. Chairman, I am also disappointed that, while we are considering many bipartisan measures here today, we are also considering House Resolution 326, a one-sided take on the Israel-Palestinian conflict. It goes out of its way to rebut the current administration's nascent peace efforts and blames Israel for undermining the peace process. It does not mention the Palestinian Authority's practice of paying individuals who commit acts of terrorism. It adds nothing positive to the conversation. And what it does do is antagonize one of our closest partners while undermining this administration's ongoing efforts. And therefore, I must oppose that resolution.

Last, I am concerned with the Safeguard our Elections and Combat Unlawful Interference in our Democracy Act. Let me begin by saying I want to pit my record on being tough on Russia against

anyone's in Congress. I voted for CAATSA, which authorizes sanctions for the 2016 interference. I voted against the de-listing of Russia earlier this year.

But this bill needs to be refined. As written, this legislation is more about politics than policy, and it seems to ignore the substantial taken by both Congress and the administration, not to mention the millions of dollars spent investigating the Russian interference. The administration has sanctioned 18 people under CAATSA, and the Department of Justice secured indictments during the Mueller probe for 12 Russian nationals, all for attempted interference in the 2016 election.

In fact, for the past 3 years, the American people have heard more about Russian meddling in our 2016 elections, more than any other issue out of Washington. To require another review of that action now would redirect resources for political purposes that should be used to prevent these types of attacks in the future.

So, I urge my colleagues to support the Burchett amendment, so that we can have forelooking, bipartisan bill that will authorize action against those who attempt to interfere in future Federal elections.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentleman yields back.

I am aware of only one amendment to this measure.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. Mr. Connolly.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I thank the chair. I would like to just address the bill you and I have introduced now in three Congresses.

Chairman Engel and I first introduced this bill in December 2016, following broad consensus among the U.S. intelligence community that Russia directed a deliberate effort to interfere with the U.S. election process in 2016. We reintroduced it in 2017, after the U.S. intelligence community published an unclassified report detailed an unprecedented, deliberate, and multifaceted campaign by Russia to interfere in the 2016 election. I do not know whether the ranking member thinks they were playing politics, but that was their finding in an unclassified report.

And we reintroduced it in this Congress for the third time, after the Special Counsel, Robert Mueller's report concluded, and I quote from Robert Mueller's report, "The Russian government perceived it would benefit from a Trump presidency and worked to secure that outcome through hacking and distributing stolen information in 2016."

Russia's unprecedented interference in the 2016 Presidential election should trouble every American and every member of this committee. One of our most cherished institutions, democratic elections free of foreign interference, was attacked.

And Director of National Intelligence Dan Coats has confirmed—by the way, the former Republican Senator from Indiana, hardly a liberal Democrat playing politics—he confirmed that foreign actors, including Russia, continued to interfere during the 2018 midterm elections and, quote, "are already looking to the 2020 elections as an opportunity to advance their interests."

Santayana said, if we do not learn the past, we are condemned to repeat the mistakes of that time. We have to acknowledge what

happened in 2016. To support the amendment that is going to be offered by Mr. Burchett is essentially to whitewash history. It is to close our eyes and ears and pretend that did not happen and our only concern is prospective. That is a false reading of history. In fact, it is intellectually dishonest if we agree to it.

None of us like our motives questioned. And I want to say to my friend, the ranking member, my motive is to protect the integrity of the American electoral system. It is not to play politics. That is why we have introduced this bill three times.

In the last Congress, the then-chairman of this committee made an offer both to Mr. Engel and myself. He said, we will mark up your bill, whole and entire, on one condition: you drop all reference to 2016. As a matter of principle, we refused. We felt that pretending 2016 did not happen, frankly, tainted the entirety of the bill.

The integrity of our election process is at stake, and this committee has yet to speak to it, even though it was a foreign player, an adversary, Vladimir Putin's Russia, that was the agent, confirmed by our intelligence community.

So, I urge my colleagues not only to support the bill as submitted by the chairman and myself, finally after three Congresses, but also to resist this amendment that rewrites history.

I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Connolly.

Does any other member wish to be recognized or speak on the measure or would offer an amendment?

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman ENGEL. Yes, Mr. Chabot.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, move to strike the last word.

Chairman ENGEL. Mr. Chabot.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have markups in three committees, this committee, Judiciary going on right now, and then, I am ranking member on Small Business and we have a markup going on there. So, I would like to comment briefly on this and a couple of other bills.

First, I would like to focus on the pro-Israel legislation. Israel is a friend and ally, the foremost democracy in the Middle East and a critical partner on so many issues from Iran to economic issues like technology. Israel is in a tough neighborhood, as we all know, and we ought to do whatever we can to support their security and advance our shared interests.

That is why I am a cosponsor, along with Mr. Deutch and Mr. Wilson, on H.R. 1837. And not only does it codify the MOU between our two nations to help maintain Israel's qualitative military edge, something the Senate, by the way, dropped the bill in the last Congress, but it includes several other cooperative programs to strengthen our bilateral relationship.

Likewise, I am an original cosponsor on Mr. Mast's H.R. 1850, which would sanction Hamas for its truly deplorable terrorist attacks that are a constant source of fear for Israeli citizens and which prevents Gaza from ever being a normal place.

I would also like to turn to BDS. I am glad that we are finally marking up a measure on BDS, H.Res. 246, and I want to thank

Mr. Schneider and Zeldin for their work on this important issue. I could go into that, but I will move on to something else.

It is fundamentally counterproductive in resolving the differences between Israel and its neighbors because—excuse me. Relative to the one-State solution bill, we are in opposition to that. Anti-semitism has no place in America, in Congress, or in this committee. That is why it is well past time that we passed a measure condemning BDS. And I would urge my colleagues to support that resolution.

In addition to the bills on Israel, I would like to briefly touch on H.Res. 127, which affirms the important trilateral cooperation between the U.S., Japan, and South Korea. I want to thank Mr. Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for their work on that.

As a former chairman of the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee and having visited both countries a number of times, I believe that cooperation between us is critical to peace in the Indo-Pacific and counterbalancing China's ambitions. Unfortunately, relations between Japan and South Korea keep getting worse over World War II grievances. While they have sensitive issues between them, if they cannot mend their partnership, China will be the only winner.

This point was made very well in an article in the South China Morning Post last week titled, "How China Can Win a Trade War Between Japan and South Korea," and I would ask unanimous consent that that article be included in the record.

Chairman ENGEL. Yes, without objection.

[The information referred to follows:]

How China can win a 'trade war' between Japan and South Korea

- Chinese companies including Huawei are well-placed to capitalise as Seoul and Tokyo take aim at each other's tech firms, analysts say
- Meanwhile, Beijing's diplomats have another reason to smile

Lee Jeong-ho | South China Morning Post | Published: 7:00am, 10 Jul, 2019

An escalating "trade war" between Japan and South Korea could be good news for China, both economically and diplomatically, observers say.

With Tokyo's export restrictions on South Korean firms likely to prove mutually destructive, Chinese manufacturers could gain a competitive edge, according to analysts, while the souring of relations between two key US allies is likely to leave Beijing's diplomats rubbing their hands.

On Tuesday Tokyo vowed to stand behind its decision to restrict exports vital to its neighbour's tech industry, despite a claim by Trade Minister Hiroshige Seko that it was "open to talks". This suggested it had been unmoved by South Korean President Moon Jae-in's threat that Seoul was prepared to take "necessary countermeasures".

The deepening row promises a headache not only for South Korean tech behemoths like Samsung and LG Display – both of which are heavily reliant on Japanese suppliers – but also for Japanese firms, which will need to find new customers and could see their own supply chains disrupted if relations continue to sour.

Analysts believe among Seoul's likely countermeasures would be a block on OLED screen exports to Japan, which would hit Japanese firms' ability to produce high-end TV sets.

With the tit-for-tat measures compromising the tech industries of both countries, experts say Chinese manufacturers – and particularly the country's nascent semiconductor industry – would be among the best placed to fill the void.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

The seeds of the trade row lie in a dispute between Seoul and Tokyo over the legacy of Japan's colonial rule over the Korean peninsula prior to the end of World War II. Tokyo, which believes it settled all necessary compensation under a treaty signed in 1965, has been angered by a South Korean court's recent order that Japanese firms must compensate wartime victims of forced labour.

In response, Tokyo has said it will impose export restrictions on three materials: fluorinated polyamides, used in smartphones; photoresists, used in semiconductors; and hydrogen fluoride, used in semiconductors. South Korean firms are heavily reliant on Japan for all three – in May, the country sourced 94 per cent of fluorinated polyamides and 92 per cent of photoresists from Japan, according to the Korea International Trade Association.

MUTUAL DESTRUCTION

However, the reliance isn't just one way. Ryo Hinata-Yamaguchi, a visiting professor of the College of Economics and International Trade at Pusan National University in South Korea, said the row between Tokyo and Seoul would be mutually destructive.

"Japan has been a source of chemicals and manufacturing technologies that are vital to South Korean industries, while for Japan, South Korea is a vital market for exports," Hinata-Yamaguchi said.

That point was backed up by June Park, a lecturer specialising in international political economy at George Mason University Korea, who said the two countries' tech industries were "very much connected and complementary". For instance South Korean firms buy materials from Japan to produce semiconductors that are often sold back to Japanese companies.

"But decoupling is not an unlikely scenario considering the level of tensions," said Park. "These tensions, if they persist, could create a spillover effect that would impact the global chip supply in electronics, impacting global smartphone players like Apple and Huawei."

WHY CHINA BENEFITS

Analysts say this intense trade battle will ultimately benefit Chinese manufacturers.

As a result of its trade war with the US, China has been pushing ahead with the development of its own microchip industry, reducing its industrial reliance on foreign countries.

At the core of that plan is its semiconductor industry. Under the Made in China 2025 plan, Beijing aims to produce 40 per cent of the semiconductors it uses by 2020 and 70 per cent by 2025 – up from less than 10 per cent at present.

Analysts say this aim will be boosted if tensions between Tokyo and Seoul disrupt global supply chains, as Chinese firms will step in to the vacuum.

"If we limit the ongoing trade conflict to a short-term squeeze on the South Korean semiconductor industry, we can anticipate that if South Korea's performance on the global market is restricted, China may seize the opportunity to climb to the top," Park said. "China certainly has motivations to up its game in the semiconductor industry … time will tell whether China becomes the sole beneficiary in this process," Park said.

If China can take advantage of the present tensions, it would merely be continuing a decades-long jostling of power between the three countries in the semiconductor industry. In the 1990s and 2000s, Japan was dominant; from the 2010s South Korea has been in the ascendancy.

"The semiconductor industry is very complex and industry leadership has been shifting time and again during the past four decades," Park said.

And, with both Tokyo and Seoul threatening further retaliation, some analysts wonder whether now is China's time to lead.

"We may be able to consider a situation where Huawei tries to secure its semiconductors from elsewhere and catapults itself to becoming an indigenous developer in the process," said Park.

DIPLOMATIC GAINS

Industry aside, there are also the geopolitical gains for China to consider.

"Geopolitically, negative relations between Japan and South Korea would benefit China as [Beijing] has always been sensitive to close relations between Seoul and Tokyo that could evolve into a quasi-alliance," said Hinata-Yamaguchi.

China has long been wary that three-way ties between the US, Japan and South Korea could develop into a global alliance aimed at keeping in check China's military expansion in the Pacific – much as NATO has worked to check Russia's influence in Europe.

"Japan and South Korea have been in a state of diplomatic paralysis for a long time. However, the deterioration of economic relations between the two would not only cause economic problems on both sides – it would [plunge] bilateral ties to a whole new [low]," Hinata-Yamaguchi said.

"Given the collateral economic damage and risk of the situation worsening, it is vital for the two governments to restore relations. Yet given the myriad, politicised problems that have plagued the relations, both governments will need to take bold measures to salvage the strategically important bilateral ties.

"At the end of the day, how much China benefits from the conflict between Japan and South Korea depends on how much worse relations get," Hinata-Yamaguchi said.

Mr. CHABOT. And I yield back my time at this point, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Chairman, point of inquiry? Mr. Chairman?

Chairman ENGEL. Yes.

Mr. KINZINGER. Are we on opening statements or are——

Chairman ENGEL. No.

Mr. KINZINGER [continuing]. We considering the bill?

Chairman ENGEL. We are going to do the bill.

Mr. KINZINGER. Thank you.

Chairman ENGEL. I let Mr. Chabot make his statement because he had to go, but we are going to go back to the bill.

Mr. KINZINGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. OK. Does any member wish to be recognized for the purpose of offering an amendment to the Secure Democracy Act?

Mr. Burchett.

Mr. BURCHETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member, and members of the committee.

The amendment I offer today would ensure that the penalties prescribed in this bill are forward-looking instead of retreading the ground of the 2016 election, which has already——

Chairman ENGEL. OK. Would the gentleman suspend? I am sorry.

Let me make sure that the clerk designates the amendment.

Ms. STILES. "Burchett Amendment No. 1.

Insert after Section 1 the following:

Section 2, Finding."

Chairman ENGEL. Without objection, further reading of the amendment will be dispensed with.

[The amendment of Mr. Burchett follows:]

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3501
OFFERED BY MR. BURCHETT

Insert after section 1 the following:

SEC. 2. FINDING.

Congress finds that Department of the Treasury has sanctioned numerous individuals under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act and the Department of Justice has indicted 12 Russian intelligence officials for attempting to interfere in the 2016 Federal election for President.

In section 3(a)(1), strike ", at any time since January 1, 2015,".

In section 3(c), strike "sections 4 and 5" and insert "sections 5 and 6".

Strike "section 3(a)" each place it appears and insert "section 4(a)".

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Chairman ENGEL. A point of order is reserved.

And Mr. Burchett.

Mr. BURCHETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Congress passed, and President Trump signed, the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act in 2017. Since that time, the administration has sanctioned 18 individuals for attempted interference in the 2016 Presidential election under that law. Furthermore, the Department of Justice has secured criminal indictments of 12 Russian nationals for election interference in the course of the Mueller probe.

I agree with the intelligence community that Russia attempted to alter the outcome of the 2016 Presidential election. Such behavior is unacceptable and we should always take strong action when the foundation of our democratic system of government, the right to vote, is threatened by our adversaries. In this case, we have done just that.

However, the bill before us, absent any context, makes it appear that neither Congress nor the administration has done anything to address this behavior, when, in fact, a law has already been enacted and implemented, and to do exactly what the legislation purports to do. Focusing on the 2016 election I think is more about political points than actual results. Passing this bill as is sends a message to the career civil servants in Treasury, the lawyers and investigators at the Department of Justice, and to the administration that your work is insufficient and halfhearted. And given the volume of sanctions and indictments that have resulted from this hard work, that is a message I am unwilling to send.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, so that our resources can be used to focus on and to address any potential threat of our elections, and not waste the people's money for political gain.

And, in conclusion, I would tell you, I think that if this were actually whitewashing, as was described by my colleague and friend across the aisle, that this was whitewashing history, then why do not we say whose watch it was actually under and who was in the White House at that time, Mr. Chairman?

Thank you very much for your time, and I yield the rest of my time back. Thank you.

Chairman ENGEL. I thank the gentleman.

I will first recognize myself to speak on this amendment briefly.

I must respectfully oppose what my friend has offered here. The purpose of this legislation is not to rehash the last Presidential election. That is not why we wrote it to reach back to 2015. This is a question of whether enough has been done to respond to the attack on our democracy, and in my view the answer is clearly no.

This is no small matter. A hostile foreign government has no business messing with our elections, period. I do not care if they are doing it to help Republicans or Democrats; I do not want them interfering.

And the Trump Administration's actions to push back, in my opinion, have been inadequate. They drafted an Executive Order that could have made a difference, but never used it. In fact, the language in this bill mirrors that Executive Order. And frankly, the President seems to be living in the past. He continues to deny that Russia was responsible for attacking our democracy. He sides

with Vladimir Putin over our own intelligence community. And how can we possibly expect this measure to serve as a deterrent if we let the people who did it the first time off scot-free? The President seems like he may welcome another round of interference. By refusing to say whether he would report foreign interference to the FBI, he has opened the door to another attack. I thought that he and Putin at the G20—I just cringed when I watched what was happening.

So, if the executive branch will not do the job, we have to. And that is why it is essential that this bill, in my opinion, look backward as well as forward.

I oppose my friend's amendment and I urge all members to do the same.

Do any other members wish to be recognized to speak on this amendment?

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. Mr. Kinzinger.

Mr. KINZINGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. Five minutes.

Mr. KINZINGER. While I will probably, more than likely, vote with my colleagues on this side of the aisle on every following thing, I just respectfully say that I will oppose the gentleman's substitute amendment and support the underlying bill.

I have no doubt that this bill is largely for messaging, and that does bother me. But I think it is correct that Russia attempted to undermine our democracy, that not enough has been done to recognize and pay for that, and that we have to send, as a Nation, as Republicans and Democrats, a very strong message that, even if we found everybody involved in the 2016 election, which I do not think we have, but even if we have, this committee is sending a message that we will continue to watch for signs of anybody who had any involvement up to that point, as well as anybody that will have involvement after.

Now the thing that I would ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle is resist the temptation to make this about politics, and let's do our best to make this about our country. Because the best thing that Russia can do is not to meet us on the battlefield, not to create more nuclear weapons, but to undermine the very foundation of democracy and the very belief that your vote counts in an election. Because when people feel their vote does not count, whether it is through interference, through influence, through hacking, if you feel that way, you lose faith in the institution of Congress; you lose faith in the institution of the presidency, and you lose faith in your government.

And that faith in the government is the only thing, Mr. Chairman, that makes democracy work. It is the only thing. Without it, this is just a bunch of people sitting around and talking, and we have nobody back home looking at us for guidance or leadership because they do not trust us; they do not believe us, and they are not even sure if we won the election.

So, this is a difficult position for me on this, and I appreciate Mr. Burchett's amendment. I know where his heart is. I know he means well on this, and I know all my colleagues do, too. But I feel like we have not done enough to recognize the reality of what ex-

ists, and the more messages we can send, the stronger and the more bipartisan we can send those messages, the more that we prevent this from happening again in the future.

Because, to my Republican friends, it is going to happen against us. To my Democratic friends, it is going to happen against you. And when some weird third party comes along, it is going to happen against them. And it is going to go on for the rest of American times, for the rest of our future history, unless we get a hold of this. And I think now is the moment to do that. So, with a heavy heart, I say I will oppose my friend's amendment, and I will support the underlying bill.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Would my friend yield?

Mr. KINZINGER. I will.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I want to salute the gentleman from Illinois. I know it is not easy. And I also want to give him assurance, because I co-wrote this bill. This comes from a deep commitment to our country that is bipartisan. It is not about positioning or messaging, I give him my word. This is about protecting our country.

And this is the first time, I say to my friend, that this committee in 3 years has spoken about this issue directly. And it is aimed at Russia and other would-be interferers with our election process. That is the intent, no other.

And I salute my friend for his courage and conviction.

I yield back to him.

Mr. KINZINGER. And I yield back my time. Thank you.

Chairman ENGEL. OK. Thank you.

Do any other members seek recognition?

Mr. Espaillat.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I support H.R. 3501. The new cold war is not about the Berlin Wall, although our Nation, the White House is trying to build a wall somewhere else. It is not about missiles or the armed race necessarily, although we are concerned about countries that are not our friends developing nuclear arsenals. The new cold war is about cybersecurity, fundamentally about, in this particular debate, about how Russia, as per Volume I of the Mueller report, interferes in our electoral system.

This is critical because the basis of our democracy, the deep-rooted basis of our democracy is our electoral system, where my vote is just as equal as anybody's votes here in this audience. And to have a foreign country which has ill will against America interfere, deliberately, pre-meditatively, maliciously interfere in our electoral process constitutes a clear and present danger. And this is the new cold war. It is cyber-driven.

This bill I think goes a long way to answer to that, not just to Russia, but any future nation, China, anybody that will choose to engage in this kind of action. And so, I support it. I will not vote for this amendment. I would like to see the content of the original bill adopted into law.

And I want to thank, Mr. Chairman, the authors and the cosponsors. I am a current cosponsor of the bill, and I will be voting in the affirmative.

I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you.

The gentleman yields back. Do other members seek recognition? Mr.—is that Perry?—yes, Mr. Perry, 5 minutes.

Mr. PERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

For the record, I support the gentleman from Tennessee's amendment, but I do want to applaud and acknowledge the interest on the other side for finally recognizing—the Russians have been meddling in the United States, in our democracy, since the 1930's, if not before. They have been meddling, and it has been ignored by this town over and over again. Republicans have always been on the side of stopping the communists, the socialists, and their meddling in the United States, whether it is Harry Hopkins in the Roosevelt White House, John Service heading to China and choosing Mao Zedong over Chiang Chai-Shek, you name it, whether it was the Venona transcripts that literally proved that everything—whether you liked his methods or not—that a great Senator tried to point out the communist interference in our government.

It is high time, and I do want to recognize and acknowledge and thank the other party, our gentle friends, the gentlemen and gentleladies on the other side, for recognizing this threat and being willing to do something about it. We applaud you and we are with you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Perry.

Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. I support the bill. Interference in our election is an attack on America. The bill imposes sanctions on particular individuals who were involved in that.

I want to bring to the attention of the committee a provision that we were able to add to the NDAA that also imposes sanctions on Russia, but on the Russian State rather than Russian individuals. That provision says that no American entity can invest in Russian sovereign debt. And while this provision has gone mostly unnoticed here in the United States, it has been noticed in Moscow.

As we work on this bill, I think it is important that we indicate what constitutes interference in elections. If Putin wants to sign a favorable intermediate-range missile treaty with the United States, and he chooses to do it 2 days before our election, it would be great if we could get such a favorable treaty. If RT TV, their media outlet, wants to editorialize, that is fine. They are doing it in their own name, and Americans watching know they are watching Moscow propaganda.

I think it is important, as we move through the process, that this bill be limited to things that are wrongful that affect our election, including messing with the vote tabulation system and the vote casting system; voter registration rolls, et cetera; false flag communications where hackers in St. Petersburg pretend to be accountants in the San Fernando Valley, and the theft, whether it be physical or cyber theft, of information. Because I do not want us to be accused of chilling free speech, RT TV can say whatever it wants, just as other media outlets do. The provision that we passed as part of NDAA does just that. It defines what is and what is not interference in our election.

And this bill is necessary. The response so far to the Russian interference on our elections has been negligible. A few individuals,

I believe, have been told they cannot get visas. We need to do far, far more.

So, I look forward to working with the authors of this provision to make sure that we deter Russia from interfering in future elections. And I think that if Russia can go through the 2020 cycle without interfering, that at that point we should lift some or all of the sanctions imposed for their past interference, not because their past interference is not wrongful enough to justify permanent sanctions, but because they ought to have some incentive to forgo what the last speaker just identified has been a decades-long practice of illegal interference in our elections.

With that, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Wilson.

OK. Do any other members seek recognition?

Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, but I pass.

Chairman ENGEL. Oh, OK.

Mr. WILSON. So, proceed. Thank you.

Chairman ENGEL. Any other members on the Republican side seek recognition?

OK. Ms. Houlahan.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And the Foreign Affairs Committee has historically been a committee that champions bipartisanship, and I am really grateful to you, Mr. Chair, and also to Ranking Member McCaul, for having strived to maintain that commitment. Whether we like it or not, bipartisanship is what serves the American people best, and reaching across the aisle allows us to pass legislation that moves our country forward.

And the bill today, as I think many of us have recognized, could not be more urgent. And as many of us have also recognized on both sides of the aisle, Russia did interfere in our 2016 election. It is an established fact, confirmed by our best intelligence. And I hope that I speak for all my colleagues today when I say that any foreign adversary who interferes in our democracy must be held accountable, regardless of when it happened.

However, I am really not naive to the difficult position that my Republican colleagues are in. This bill should not feel like a referendum on the 2016 election, and I can really appreciate why some people might feel that way.

So, last night I did reach across the aisle with what I believe to be an amenable solution, to push back the date in this bill from January 1st, to retroactively include any interference from foreign adversaries in the 2012 Obama Administration election as well, not necessarily because there is any evidence of interference in that election, as there was in 2016, because I wanted and we wanted to make it clear that this is not about relitigating the outcome of the 2016 election, but, rather, about the health of our democracy.

Frankly, if it were not for the burden it would place on our State Department, I would propose pushing it all the way back to the 1930's or to 1776. There must be accountability for foreign interference in one of the founding principles of our Republic, the right of the American people to democratically elect our own representa-

tives. It should be investigated and punished, regardless of when it happened.

So, I offer the 2012 date in an effort to make this a bipartisan bill, to give us all the chance to send a resounding message to the world that the United States will respond forcefully to any interference in past elections and will not tolerate any such malign activity moving forward. Full stop.

I am disappointed that the ranking member refused our proposal. I reached across the aisle in an effort to protect our democracy, and I cannot honestly, for the life of me, understand why we are unwilling to compromise in this way in order to do whatever it takes to hold Russia accountable and foreign powers accountable for helping elect an American President, Republican or Democrat, and do whatever it takes to prevent such an intervention from happening in 2020 and beyond.

I also really would love to see this kind of movement come out of our committee bipartisanly, and I would have really loved it if we had been able to consider this compromise.

Thank you, Mr. Chair, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Houlahan.

Do any other members on either side seek recognition?

OK. Seeing none, the question is on the amendment.

All those in favor say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it and the amendment is not agreed to.

Do any members seek recognition on the bill?

Mr. Perry.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have got an amendment to H.R. 3501, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

Chairman ENGEL. All right. The clerk will designate the amendment.

A little glitch here. Thank you.

OK. Will the clerk please distribute the amendment?

Ms. STILES. "Perry Amendment No. 1.

Page 3, line 16, strike 'or of any' and insert 'of a';

Page 3, line 17, insert 'or of any person acting independently of a foreign government before undertaken';

Page 3, line 20, insert 'including by voting, attempting to vote, assisting others to vote, or attempting to assist others to vote, in a manner that violates the laws of the United States after'"——

Chairman ENGEL. Without objection, further reading of the amendment will be dispensed with.

[The amendment of Mr. Perry follows:]

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3501

OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 3, line 16, strike "or of any" and insert "of a".

Page 3, line 17, insert "or of any person acting independently of a foreign government," before "undertaken".

Page 3, line 20, insert "(including by voting, attempting to vote, assisting others to vote, or attempting to assist others to vote in a manner that violates the laws of the United States)" after "result of".



Chairman ENGEL. A point of order is reserved.

Mr. Perry, you are recognized for 5 minutes in support of the amendment.

Mr. PERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you, the ranking member, and the members of this committee, for your indulgence.

We are debating legislation this morning to combat foreign interference in our elections, but the bill as presently drafted ignores the largest threat to the legitimacy of results. This amendment will correct that by adding to the definition "foreign interference" the acts of "voting, attempting to vote, assisting others to vote, or attempting to assist others to vote, in violation of the laws of the United States". If we are really serious about combating foreign influence on our elections, we must get serious about the issue of illegal voting.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania found over 11,000 non-citizens on their voter rolls. The State of Texas found approximately 95,000 individuals identified as non-citizens registered to vote. As more States and localities are providing illegal foreign nationals with driver's licenses and even allowing them to vote in local elections, the risk of foreign voter registration and participation will only increase. States moving to automatic voter registration——

Mr. VARGAS. Point of order, Mr. Chairman. Point of order. We did not receive copies of this amendment. Not enough copies were made. We did not receive one.

Chairman ENGEL. Yes, proceedings will suspend. Let's check this out.

OK. The amendment is being distributed. We want to make sure everybody has one.

OK. Does everyone have a copy? Anyone who does not have a copy?

All right. The gentleman can continue with his statement.

Mr. SHERMAN. Reserve a point of order.

Chairman ENGEL. Mr. Sherman. OK. Mr. Sherman has reserved a point of order.

Mr. Perry.

Mr. PERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Continuing on, States moving to automatic voter registration have encountered problems of registering foreign citizens to vote in the United States. Due to claimed typos, New York passed a bill that would automatically register non-citizens to vote. California recently admitted to various voter registration errors that resulted in 24,500 individuals being registered improperly. Each time an illegal foreign national votes, an American's legitimate vote becomes irrelevant.

Mr. Chairman, foreign interference, if we really, truly want to get after it—we can talk about Facebook ads and bots, and they are, indeed, important, and this bill addresses them—but certainly we cannot ignore the fact that people from places like Russia or China, who do not have the best interest of the United States at heart, could come to America, indeed, are coming to America, and can be voting in our national elections. And so, I hope we are serious about it and include this amendment, so that we can counter that.

If this committee is truly serious about combating foreign interference—this is foreign interference in our elections—to protect the integrity of the results and maintain confidence of the American voter that their vote counts, we simply must adopt this amendment. I urge passage, and I yield the balance.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentleman yields back.

Mr. Sherman, on a point of order.

Mr. SHERMAN. The first part of this amendment makes it applicable to, quote, "any person acting independently of a foreign government". That would include chiefly Americans acting independently of any foreign government. This is the Foreign Affairs Committee. What an American does in America, not acting on their own and not in conjunction with any foreign government, is about as far away as you can get from the jurisdiction of this committee as I can imagine. So, for that reason, I believe that the amendment is not within the jurisdiction of the committee.

Chairman ENGEL. Yes, this amendment was not distributed to us in advance. That was part of the confusion here. But it does not seem to be germane.

Will the gentleman withdraw his amendment because it is not germane?

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I am not interested in withdrawing. If you are going to choose to make it non-germane, that could be your choice and it could move on to another multijurisdictional committee. But I think this issue is important. We are in the Foreign Affairs Committee. We are talking about foreign interference of our elections, and this should be added to this legislation one place or another, and I want to make that case here. And if other members so desire and they serve on other committees, they can take the opportunity to take the amendment and offer it in those committees, assuming it is not germane here.

Chairman ENGEL. Let me rule. The chair is prepared to rule. The chair finds that the amendment is not germane. The objective of the amendment is unrelated to the objective of H.R. 3501. And therefore, I will rule that it is not germane.

Anyone seeking recognition to speak on the bill?

Mr. CASTRO. On the bill. The amendment has been ruled out of order.

Ms. Spanberger. No.

Do any other members week recognition on the bill?

Mr. Espaillat.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for ruling on the amendment. I support that ruling.

We heard this before. We heard the President back then say that, in fact, he may have won the popular vote because thousands and thousands of undocumented voted. In fact, he said that, unsubstantiated, that 58,000 out of 95,000 people registered in Texas that were undocumented voted. We have been down this road before.

The real issue is how the Russians hacked into many of the local/State boards of elections. The issue is how they not only hacked into those boards of elections, they even hacked into the companies that made the software for these States' boards of elections. That means that they have a handle, they have interior control and

knowledge of the applications and the software of our electoral system. At anytime they can come in and sabotage it, leading to, again, the erosion of confidence in the electoral process by the American people. So, I support this bill, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Espaillat.

Any other members seek recognition on this bill?

Ms. Spanberger.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am speaking in support of this bill. It is fundamentally important that we do everything possible to protect our democracy and to hold those accountable who have endeavored to interfere in our elections.

Notably, I do share the disappointment of many in here that this timeline only goes back to 2016. The Mueller report fully outlines that there were foreign individuals, Russian individuals, who came to our country in an attempt to learn about our system and in an attempt to gain information that would allow them to sow discord within our communities and potentially impact our elections.

But that will not stop me from supporting this. Because when it comes down to it, the bottom line is we all know that the Russians interfered with our elections; the Russians hacked a major political party; the Russians stole information and sought to weaponize it; the Russians had troll farms meant to sow divisions within our community.

And my primary goal here on this committee is to make sure that we are protecting American interests, and in this case it comes to using our capabilities here on the Foreign Affairs Committee to ensure that we do everything possible to protect our elections from foreign interference. And that is why I urge my colleagues, including those who share disappointment over the timeline, to vote for this bill. Notably, it does not stop the intelligence community from sharing information about who might have come here in 2013, in 2014, in 2015, but it is a step forward. It is an affirmative action to protect our elections moving forward and to make sure that those who came to sow dissent, who came to interfere, are held accountable.

Thank you. I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you. The gentlewoman yields back.

Do any other members seek recognition on this bill?

Mr. Castro.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Chairman.

I just wanted to offer a point of clarification because I do not want to let this misinformation stand. Mr. Perry, Representative made a comment about Texas and 95,000 non-citizens that were registered to vote. Texas actually made a terrible error, the Secretary of State and the Governor, and had to admit in court that they were wrong. There were never those 95,000 people.

In fact, the title of one of the articles was, "Texas Settles Lawsuit Over Bungled Search for Illegal Votes". And from this article, it says, "The settlement requires Texas to change how it investigates voter citizenship and pay $450,000 in fees to civil rights groups that brought the lawsuit." Quote, "'This settlement brings an end to a deplorable Texas farce in which State leaders shamelessly lied about alleged widespread fraud by Latino and other immigrants,

grabbing headlines and national attention,' said Thomas A. Saenz." Unquote.

"The State originally claimed that 58,000 people on the list had voted in at least one election since 1996. But, significantly, Texas officials failed to exclude voters who legally cast ballots only after becoming naturalized citizens." So, these people became citizens. They were basing it off of a search of driver's license applications and holders. So, there were never 95,000 people. Texas messed up.

Thanks.

Chairman ENGEL. OK. Thank you.

Mr. McCaul.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to give some context to this whole debate because I have been in the middle of it, really, since being a young prosecutor in the Justice Department. I was also in the October 2016 "Gang of Eight" briefing with the DNI and the Secretary of Homeland Security, who told me at that time in a classified setting that the Russians were, indeed, interfering in our elections. At that time, I asked the administration—at that time, the Obama Administration—to condemn this action and call it out for what it was and prosecute. And I fully supported the Mueller probe and the prosecutions as well.

When I was a young prosecutor in the late 1990's, I prosecuted the campaign finance violations, which ultimately led us to the Director of Chinese Intelligence, working with China aerospace, to put money into a Hong Kong bank account to influence the then-Clinton campaign.

The idea of foreign influence in our elections, as Mr. Perry said, is really nothing new. And we should object to it at any point in our history. I did as a young prosecutor and got justice, and I did when I was briefed in a classified setting on this issue.

I would submit to you this, Mr. Chairman: I would prefer to take out any dates and let this committee look at all foreign national, foreign government interference in our elections, whether it be Russia, whether it be China, whether it be Iran. So, I would submit that to you, Mr. Chairman. I would be willing to work with you on this bill to make this bill better and, quite frankly, more expansive, and not just looking at one election and one party and one President, but, rather, anytime a foreign government has interfered in our election. So, I would hope, Mr. Chairman, you would take me up on this offer.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. OK. Mr. Reschenthaler.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it.

I am going to be voting no, but I just want to explain why I am voting no. I think that election interference is, obviously, an issue, but I have got an issue with the retroactive nature of this bill, looking back to 2016. I think that our adversaries in the world, and those who are challenging our hegemonic status, are not looking back. They are looking ahead.

We have China who is building a six-carrier fleet to move into a blue water navy. We should be very concerned about that. China is also making moves in the South China Sea, again, challenging our hegemonic power in the Pacific. They are crushing opposition

leaders in Hong Kong. They have re-education camps with the Uyghurs. And yet, we are doing nothing. We are looking back to 2016.

Moving to the Middle East, you have a war in Yemen. You have Syria. You have Iran who shot one of our drones out of the sky and is seizing tankers. That is a problem.

And then, in our own hemisphere you have Maduro and you have a crisis with refugees flooding into Colombia, which threatens one of our allies. And yet, we are looking back to 2016.

So, to the extent this bill is retroactive, I am against it, and that is why I am a no vote.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. I thank the gentleman.

Who am I hearing? Mr. Connolly.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman, I hope my colleagues will not be lulled into the false argument that what happened in 2016, frankly, has been going on since forever and it is no different. It is different. It is qualitatively different. It is unprecedented. It was systematic. That is why Robert Mueller indicted 26 Russian operatives. Never before—maybe because of the rise of social media—have we had a foreign adversary systematically attempt to interfere and direct the American election.

We must speak out about that. We cannot pretend it is all the same; France favoring Jefferson in the 1800 election is no different than Russian interferences and bots and fake news and fake purchases of Facebook with deliberately false and misleading information to the American people in the millions is the same. It is not.

And after three Congresses, the time has come for us to speak out as Americans about what Vladimir Putin's Russia has tried to do, so it does not happen again. But you cannot address the future without quite clearly addressing the past. So, do not be lulled into the false argument that it is all the same. It most certainly is not. And we must speak out. We must be heard. We need to be the voice of the American people.

Mr. Chairman, if there are no other speakers, I urge us to come to a vote.

Chairman ENGEL. Do any other members seek recognition on this bill?

If not—Mr. Malinowski.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just very briefly, because I heard the statement of my friend from Pennsylvania about the retroactivity of the bill. And just as a point of clarification, it does back to 2016. We offered that it would go back to 2012. I would be happy going back. As Ms. Houlahan said, she would be happy to go back to 1776.

But it also looks forward. And just to be very, very clear, the reports that are required in this legislation, the next report, obviously, would go back to 2016, but it requires a report after every single Federal election forever. So, I completely share my friend's concern that this could happen from Iran, from China, from many other actors in the future, and the bill fully addresses that. This sets up a system that allows us in perpetuity to hold foreign actors

accountable for the types of interference that I think we both are concerned about.

Thank you. I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. OK. The gentleman yields back.

Mr. Cicilline.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am proud to support H.R. 3501, our Secure Our Democracy Act, which imposes sanctions on any foreign individual or entity who interferes in U.S. elections. Though we have known since 2006 that the Russian Government was engaged in efforts to interfere in that and in subsequent elections, with the release of the Mueller Report earlier this year, the American people learned the extent to which representatives of the Russian Government attempted to influence and undermine our democracy.

The Mueller Report found that, and I quote, the Russian Government interfered in the 2016 Presidential election in sweeping and systematic fashion, end quote. These efforts ranged from the simplistic to the sophisticated but they were intended to sew chaos in our democratic process.

We also know that Russia and other entities are actively engaging in ongoing election interference to this day. We must send a strong message that these types of behaviors will not be tolerated and will be met with the full force of our law.

I am very grateful to my colleagues, Chairman Engel and Congressman Connolly for their tireless efforts to pass this legislation and I urge my colleagues to understand the world is watching. The world is watching, our adversaries are watching whether or not the Congress of the United States is united in our defense of our democracy and our message that no one, no foreign adversary has any right to interfere in an American election, that elections will be decided by the American people and no one else.

This committee vote is an important vote. It is a moment to stand up and to tell the world, Republican, Democrat, Independent, it does not matter, as Americans, we will not tolerate interference in an American Presidential election by a foreign adversary. I urge everyone on this committee to support this excellent piece of legislation.

And I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentleman yields.

Any other requests for recognition? If not, the question is to report H.R. 3501 to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

All those in favor, say aye.

All opposed no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it.

The ayes have it. The measure is ordered favorably reported.

We now move on, pursuant to notice for the purposes of a markup, I now call up the Bass Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.Res. 326, Expressing the sense of the House regarding United States efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-State solution.

[The Amendment offered by Ms. Bass follows:]

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H. RES. 326

OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the special relationship between the United States and Israel is rooted in shared national security interests and shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas the United States has worked for decades to strengthen Israel's security through assistance and cooperation on defense and intelligence matters in order to enhance the safety of United States and Israeli citizens;

Whereas the United States remains unwavering in its commitment to help Israel address the myriad challenges it faces, including terrorism, regional instability, horrifying violence in neighboring states, and hostile regimes that call for its destruction;

Whereas the United States has long sought a just, stable, and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that recognizes the Palestinian right to self-determination and offers Israel long-term security and full normalization with its neighbors;

Whereas for more than 20 years, Presidents of the United States from both political parties and Israeli Prime Ministers have supported reaching a two-state solution that establishes a Palestinian state coexisting side by side with Israel in peace and security;

Whereas for more than 20 years, Presidents of the United States from both political parties have opposed settlement expansion, moves toward unilateral annexation of territory, and efforts to achieve Palestinian statehood status outside the framework of negotiations with Israel;

Whereas United States administrations from both political parties have put forward proposals to provide a framework for negotiations toward a two-state solution, including the parameters put forward by President Bill Clinton in December 2000, the Road Map proposed by President George W. Bush in April 2003, and the principles set forth by President Barack Obama and Secretary of State John Kerry in December 2016;

Whereas ending the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is vital to the interests of both parties and the leadership of both parties must negotiate in good faith in order to achieve peace; and

Whereas delays to a political solution to the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians pose a threat to the ability to maintain a Jewish and democratic state of Israel and the establishment of a viable, democratic Palestinian state: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) only the outcome of a two-state solution that enhances stability and security for Israel, Palestinians, and their neighbors can both ensure the

state of Israel's survival as a Jewish and democratic state and fulfill the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people for a state of their own;

(2) while the United States remains indispensable to any viable effort to achieve that goal, only the Israelis and the Palestinians can make the difficult choices necessary to end their conflict;

(3) the United States, with the support of regional and international partners, can play a constructive role toward ending the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by putting forward a proposal for achieving a two-state solution that is consistent with previous United States proposals to resolve the conflict's final status issues in ways that recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination and enhance Israel's long-term security and normalization with its neighbors; and

(4) a United States proposal to achieve a just, stable, and lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should expressly endorse a two-state solution as its objective and discourage steps by either side that would put a peaceful end to the conflict further out of reach, including unilateral annexation of territory or efforts to achieve Palestinian statehood sta-

tus outside the framework of negotiations with Israel.



Chairman ENGEL. The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. STILES. Bass Amendment Number 1 in the nature of a substitute. Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the special relationship between the United States and Israel is rooted in shared national security interests and shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law——

Chairman ENGEL. Without objection, the first reading of the amendment is dispensed with. Without objection, the amendment in the nature of a substitute will be considered as base text and shall be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

And at this time, I recognize myself to speak on the amendment.

I am glad we are considering measures today to strengthen Israel's security and help advance the United States-Israel relationship. Israel remains our most important ally in the Middle East and I will work every day to make sure that Israel will continue to thrive as a Jewish and democratic State.

In fact, I just returned from a visit to Israel last month and, as always happens, when I travel to the region, and the ranking member and I have traveled together, my experience with the Palestinian and Israeli people only strengthen my resolve that we must find the path forward to peace to a two-State solution.

And I agree with the longstanding bipartisan consensus with Presidents Clinton, Bush, and Obama that a two-State solution is the best way to solve the dispute because, in my decades of working on this issue, I have yet to see any other plan, other than the two-State solution, that would ensure that Israel remained both majority Jewish and democratic and addresses and advances the rights and the dignity of the Palestinian people. Since the 1990's, that has been the United States policy and that of many of our allies and partners around the world, that we must approach the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with this goal that 1 day there will be a Jewish and democratic State of Israel living within secure and recognized borders, alongside a viable, peaceful Palestinian State that advances the self-determination of the Palestinian people. Exactly how we would get there remains an open question but the end goal was clear with broad bipartisan consensus.

The United States has a vital role to play in the peace process and we must stand firm in our commitment to the idea that both Israelis and Palestinians deserve to live with security and dignity. So I am pleased that we are considering Mr. Lowenthal's measure, H.R. 326, that underscores the United States commitment to the two-State solution.

I consider myself to be one of the strongest supporters of Israel in Congress and I truly believe that this resolution will go a long way in ensuring that. This resolution is made to send a message that unilateral moves, whether they be annexation or unilateral steps by Palestinians at the United Nations, to gain Statehood status outside the context of a negotiated two-State solution will put the cause of peace further out of reach.

While I am disappointed we could not reach consensus on this resolution, I know that all members of this committee on both sides of the aisle want to see peace in the Middle East and that is why I remain committed to a two-State solution. But regardless, I look forward to working with Ranking Member McCaul, with whom I

traveled to Israel, and all of the members on this committee on ways to help bring about a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure to reaffirm our commitment to the two-State solution.

Do any other members seek recognition to speak?

Mr. Zeldin.

Mr. ZELDIN. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And first off, I want to say thank you to Mr. Lowenthal and to Ms. Bass for their work on this issue. While I am going to outline some of my concerns with the bill, it would be lost if I did not start off with stating that a lot of this resolution I not just agree with but strongly agree with and both Ms. Bass and Mr. Lowenthal should be commended for their initiative in bringing this forward.

So three things I just wanted to discuss, as far as my concerns with this resolution. First, H.Res. 246, which is going to be considered today, and I am looking forward to that coming up a little bit later, I thank all of my colleagues from Chairman Engel, to his great team, to many others on the other side of the aisle here for their work on that bill. Congressman Schneider, Chairman Nadler, and others took a leadership with H.Res. 246, which sends a strong, powerful statement that covers a lot of what this resolution says and more.

This resolution is basically a watered down—respectfully, it is a watered down version of the resolution that we will be considering in a bit. There is nothing that this resolution does that H.Res. 246 does not do. It just does not have some of the strongest, most powerful statements that are in H.Res. 246 that have garnished over 300 bipartisan cosponsors. That is a resolution that, for several months, many members on both sides of the aisle have been working very closely with to try to get the language right. Chairman Engel and his team have been great to work with on H.Res. 246, working with the lead Republican, other members of this committee.

But that is the first concern is that this resolution does not include anything that the other resolution does not include. And it is missing a lot of the most powerful statements that were very important priorities for many members, I believe, on both sides of the aisle.

The second component is with regards to a line that references principles set forth by President Barack Obama and Secretary of State John Kerry in December 2016. That is specifically Stated in the resolution.

And I disagreed with certain aspects of President Obama's foreign policy as it related to Israel, specifically, but what was of huge concern to me was what happened after the November 2016 election, whether it was U.N. Security Council Resolution 2334 that passed without a United States veto that, for the first time at that Security Council, was saying there was a violation of international law and calling it occupied territory, language that is included in the original text that Mr. Lowenthal put out, and we worked behind the scenes to get U.N. Security Council Resolution 2334.

And part of the principles that are specifically referenced in this resolution became very controversial and many people in and out

of Congress had a huge problem with the way it was presented, not just at the United Nations but, if you remember, Secretary Kerry gave a speech. It was about 90 minutes or so long and he was lecturing Israel on everything in his mind that he believed that they were doing wrong, without having the accountability that was necessary with regards to the Palestinians. And that is where many of us observed, you can be a neutral arbiter without sacrificing being an honest broker.

One other paragraph talks about, quote, opposed settlement expansion moves toward unilateral annexation of territories. This is the third point I wanted to put out. If we are going to get into listing the preconditions that should be necessary, the most important preconditions that aren't included but should be: one is recognizing Israel's right to exist as a Jewish State; two, ensuring a demilitarized Palestinian State; and three, recognizing Jerusalem as the rightful capital of Israel. Those are three preconditions as part of historical negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians that, if we were going to get into listing preconditions in this resolution, I would encourage the authors to add the additional preconditions, especially the most important ones.

So those are the three most important reasons why I am concerned with this bill and the underlying amendment, mostly because this resolution takes out a lot of what is in 246 that we will be considering later that we support most strongly.

And I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentlemen yields back. Thank you, Mr. Zeldin.

Mr. Sherman, you are cognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. This resolution is imperfect, as all are. It repeats things that we have already said. Every resolution on the Middle East repeats something we have already said.

It is not comprehensive. We do not necessarily have enough paper to be comprehensive in stating all of the relevant factors in the Middle East.

I think it is a good resolution. I look forward to working with the gentleman from New York on the resolution he refers to and we can—this will not be the last statement of this committee on the Middle East.

I do not think that we have to criticize the resolution because it mentions President Obama and then there are things that President Obama did that we disagree with. There are things that Jefferson, Jackson, and Roosevelt did that I disagree with. The fact is, it was regrettable that we did not veto that resolution in the U.N. but that, I think, is to the side of this resolution.

This resolution is important because it talks about how critical it is to have a two-State solution. I want to caution some—we in America are in a multi-ethnic society. Our goal is for everyone to get along and everyone to have an equal right. And that is a noble goal. And so we might think that those who are proposing a one-State solution for the Holy Land have a similar goal. If their goal is to have French-speaking and Dutch-speaking Belgians walking hand-in-hand down the streets of Brussels, each in their own community or linguistic community, each recognizing with the joy the

citizenship of the other in peace, harmony, and equality, that is not what the advocates of the one-State solution are supporting.

On the Palestinian side, Hamas supports a one-State solution, so long as, first, the Holy Land is ethnically cleansed of all Jews and then they have an internal argument about whether to exclude those Jews who can document that their families lived there in roughly the year 1600. The Ottoman Empire was not noted for its issuing of identity documents designed to survive hundreds of years.

And there are those in Israel who believe that Israel should annex Ramallah but none of them believe—who are advocating that believe that the residents of Ramallah should have a vote in electing the Israeli Knesset.

A two-State solution is the solution. And now when a two-State solution is under the—seems to have bleak prospects is precisely why we need to pass this resolution. And I can recognize why those in Israel are not optimistic about a two-State solution. Again, again, and again, the Palestinian side has rejected negotiations to create a two-State solution.

At Camp David, offers were made that are far beyond what could be made today by any Israeli Government, brokered by the United States and President Bill Clinton and rejected.

But ultimately, we need a two-State solution. Unfortunately, not only does Hamas reject the two-State solution, but the Palestinian Authority continues to demand that if there are two States, that the Jewish State must accept any Arabic-speaking person who claims, and, again, the Ottomans had no records, that they or any of their ancestors ever lived in Israel has the right to move there. So, from the Palestinians Authority side, we have advocacy for a two-State solution, as long as they are both Arab States.

This resolution indicates that we need two States for two people, democratic, equal rights for the citizens of those States. It is a necessary resolution and I have never voted for a perfect resolution. I will not be voting for a perfect resolution today but we need to pass this resolution.

Mr. ZELDIN. Will the gentleman briefly yield? Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERMAN. I will see if—I will yield you 10 seconds.

Mr. ZELDIN. Thank you. I just wanted to point out, and I appreciate you bringing up the point that I mentioned about President Barack Obama and Secretary Kerry. It was only the words in December 2016. So my issue was that we are referencing their statement of principles and positions at the election but I just wanted to clarify.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was in the same month that something else happened. I do not regard that as a criticism on the resolution.

Mr. ZELDIN. Well—I yield back my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Any other members wish——

Mr. Perry.

Mr. PERRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to speak in opposition to House Resolution 326 for a myriad of reasons. First and foremost, the United States should not be prescribing or determining an outcome of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Most of us on this committee strongly advocate for a peace-

ful negotiated solution to the conflict and the United States does have a role to play in helping our ally, Israel, and ensure both sides come to the table in good faith.

However, it is not the role of the United States to be determining the outcome. Whether the resolution to the conflict involves one State, two States, three States, or eight States, that is the decision of the Government of Israel and the representatives of the Palestinian people.

Second, this resolution is a clear one-sided rebuke of the work of the Trump administration that has garnered wholly partisan support. As of this morning, there are 147 Democratic cosponsors on this legislation and not a single Republican. This is despite the concept of a two-State solution historically garnering bipartisan support.

This resolution calls for the United States to offer a peace plan, consistent with previous United States proposals, taking a clear shot at the Trump administration and his team who have made resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict a core pillar of the administration's Middle East policy. This is not the normal operation of this committee. And bringing forth this resolution on the same day our committee is finally addressing a serious and direct threat to the State of Israel, the BDS Movement, clearly undercuts the work of this committee.

And I just want to address the comments from my good friend and the good gentleman from Texas. He is correct that there was a lawsuit regarding the purge of voters that were naturalized later. However, or how were the people registered to vote before they were naturalized is the question. Were people naturalized? Certainly people were naturalized later but the question is: Why were they on the voting rolls prior to being naturalized? Texas, in the settlement, has not admitted fault and they are still exploring the rolls.

So the point is about the lawsuit, sure, you are right, there was a lawsuit. But the question is: How were people on the voting rolls prior to being naturalized?

And with that, I yield the balance.

Chairman ENGEL. OK, the gentleman yields back.

Ms. Bass is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BASS. Thank you, Mr. Chair, for bringing these bills to the committee today.

I would specifically like to speak in favor of H.Res. 326, Expressing the sense of the House regarding U.S. efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-State solution that was introduced by Congressman Lowenthal and I, in which I was an original cosponsor, along with Representative Connolly.

This bill was introduced because Members of Congress are concerned that the current administration's policies in Israel may not adhere to the longstanding bipartisan U.S. policy promoting a negotiated two-State solution that supports the self-determination of both Israelis and Palestinians.

Congress has also grown increasingly concerned by Prime Minister Netanyahu's decision to build a coalition with the extreme far right of Israeli politics for support. These moves have been criticized across the Israeli political spectrum. For decades, both Re-

publican and Democratic administrations have sought to play a proactive role in advancing a two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that would result in a secure, democratic Jewish State living side-by-side with a peaceful and democratic Palestinian State.

Dozens of Israeli security officials recognize that the conflict must be resolved in a two-State solution. This includes former Prime Minister and Chief of Staff to the Israeli Defense Forces Barak, who made clear that a two-State solution is the only viable long-term solution. It is a compelling imperative for us in order to secure our identity and our future as a Jewish and democratic State, closed quote. This resolution reflects these sentiments.

The resolution calls for U.S. policy to support preserving conditions conducive to a negotiated two-State solution and the resolution resolves that it is the sense of the House that any U.S. proposal should expressly endorse a two-State solution as its objective. It also notes that unilateral annexation of portions of the West Bank would jeopardize prospects for a two-State solution and could undermine Israel's security and that a two-State solution is the best hope to preserve Israel's Jewish and democratic nature, while fulfilling Palestinians' right to self-determination. The U.S. must remain steadfast in its support for a two-State solution, which is the best hope to preserve Israel's Jewish and democratic nation—nature.

I am proud to join my fellow Members of Congress in reiterating our support for what has been longstanding bipartisan U.S. policy and urge the Trump administration to do the same.

I would also like to highlight the bipartisan resolution H.Res. 138, introduced by Congress Member Hastings, expressing support for addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict in a concurrent track with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and commending Arab and Muslim majority States that have improved bilateral relations with Israel. This resolution, Hastings' resolution, expresses a sense of the House in support of efforts to address the Arab-Israeli conflict in a concurrent track with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and commends Arab and Muslim majority States that have improved bilateral relations with Israel. It expresses support for progress toward a lasting two-State solution and encourages further regional progress toward such an approach.

Thank you and I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentlewoman yields back.

Mr. Mast.

Mr. MAST. Thank you for the recognition, Mr. Chairman.

I want to bring up a couple points in opposition to this piece of legislation and to read directly from the text. In the whereas clauses, it States: offers Israel long-term security and full normalization with its neighbors. I think it is a joke if anybody takes that as some kind of whereas fact that a two-State solution offers long-term security to the Nation of Israel.

Let me go on. That it recognize the Palestinian right to self-determination and enhance, again, Israel's long-term security and normalization with its neighbors.

Now, to put this into perspective, in a few moments we are going to speak about a bill, 1850, Palestinian International Terrorism

Support Prevention Act of 2019, of which we specifically address anybody that has any ties to Hamas. And why do we identify those that have ties to Hamas? And I was going to speak about this when we get to that bill but to go and speak about the history of Hamas, let's just start: 2003, suicide bomber disguised as ultra-Orthodox Jew detonates himself, 16 killed; August 2003, suicide bomber detonates himself on bus, killing 20 Israelis; January 2004, Hamas female suicide bomber kills four Israelis; March 2004, double attack on Israeli Port of Ashdod kills ten Israelis; August 2004—and I could go on year, after year, after year reading about these links between Hamas terrorism.

And let's go to 2006 and I will acknowledge there is a separation between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas between, obviously, the West Bank and Gaza. There, of course, is separation there. But let's talk about what happened in 2006. Hamas wins a landslide victory in the Palestinian legislative elections, gains the majority within their parliamentary body. Their version of Congress. Hamas gains the majority.

We are about to vote on a piece of legislation condemning and calling for action against anybody that ties themself to this group and we want to speak about making a State out of that exact same group of individuals.

This should make sense to nobody, in my opinion.

And with that, I believe, Mr. Zeldin, were you still seeking time to be yielded to? OK.

And with that, I yield the balance of my time back to the Chair.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentleman yields back.

Mr. Castro, did you want time? No.

OK, Mr. Levin.

Mr. LEVIN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I wish to speak in support of H.Res. 326.

Twenty-nine years ago in 1990, I went on an interfaith delegation to Israel and Palestine with Jewish, and Christian, and Muslim community leaders from the Detroit area. And we traveled all around Israel and we went to Gaza, which then was under Israeli control, and we went to the West Bank and met with Palestinian leaders of all kinds as well.

And it was so clear, at that time, that it was an urgent, urgent matter to resolve the conflict through a two-State solution as the only way to maintain a Jewish and democratic Israel and the only way to vindicate the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people. And now we have gone 29 more years without accomplishing that.

The most important thing about this resolution is that it tries to maintain the long and completely bipartisan American foreign policy of resolving this conflict in a way that maintains security and democracy in Israel and provides, at long last, the rights for the Palestinian people to have their own homeland.

The most important danger for Israel that can come in this country is making support for it partisan. So that is why this resolution is so important and why I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to continue our many decades of working together to seek a just two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I congratulate Mr. Lowenthal and Ms. Bass for their great work on this and I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. I thank the gentleman.

Anybody on the Republican side who wishes to speak?

OK, hearing none, Ms. Omar.

Do any other members wish to speak? No.

OK, hearing no further requests for recognition, the question is to report H.Res. 326, as amended, to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be passed.

All those in favor, say aye.

All opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it.

The ayes have it. The measure is ordered favorably reported.

Pursuant to notices for purposes of a markup, I now call up the en bloc package consisting of the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.Res. 246 with the Zeldin Amendment; H.R. 1850; the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 1837; H.Res. 138 with the Wilson Amendment; H.Con.Res. 32; H.Res. 442, with the Malinowski Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute; H.R. 2097; and H.Res. 127.

[The Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments en bloc follow:]

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H. RES. 246

OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the democratic, Jewish State of Israel is a key ally and strategic partner of the United States;

Whereas since Israel's founding in 1948, Congress has repeatedly expressed our Nation's unwavering commitment to the security of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state;

Whereas American policy has long sought to bring peace to the Middle East and recognized that both the Israeli and Palestinian people should be able to live in safe and sovereign states, free from fear and violence, with mutual recognition;

Whereas support for peace between the Israelis and Palestinians has long-standing bipartisan support in Congress;

Whereas it is the long-standing policy of the United States that a peaceful resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should come through direct negotiations between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority, with the support of countries in the region and around the world;

Whereas it is a hallmark of American democracy for citizens to petition the United States Government in favor of or against United States foreign policy;

Whereas cooperation between Israel and the United States is of great importance, especially in the context of rising anti-Semitism, authoritarianism and security problems in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa;

Whereas the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement (BDS Movement) targeting Israel is a campaign that seeks to exclude the State of Israel and the Israeli people from the economic, cultural, and academic life of the rest of the world and has been one of several recent political movements that seek to undermine the two state solution because it demands concessions of one party alone and encourages Palestinians to reject negotiations in favor of international pressure;

Whereas the founder of the BDS Movement, Omar Barghouti, has denied the right of the Jewish people in their homeland, saying, "We oppose a Jewish state in any part of Palestine. No Palestinian, rational Palestinian, not a sell-out Palestinian, will ever accept a Jewish state in Palestine.";

Whereas the BDS Movement targets not only the Israeli government but also Israeli academic, cultural, and civil society institutions, as well as individual Israeli citizens of all political persuasions, religions, and ethnicities, and in some cases even Jews of other nationalities who support Israel;

Whereas the BDS Movement does not recognize, and many of its supporters explicitly deny, the right of the Jewish people to national self-determination;

Whereas university-based BDS efforts violate the core goals of the university and global cultural development, which thrive on free and open exchange and debate;

Whereas the BDS Movement promotes principles of collective guilt, mass punishment, and group isolation, which are destructive of prospects for progress towards peace and a two-state solution; and

Whereas boycotts and similar tools aimed at promoting racial justice and social change have been used effectively in the United States, South Africa, and other parts of the world; in contrast, the BDS Movement targeted at Israel is not about promoting coexistence, civil rights, and political reconciliation but about questioning and undermining the very legitimacy of the country and its people: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) opposes the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement (BDS Movement) targeting Israel, including efforts to target United States companies that are engaged in commercial activities that are legal under United States law, and all efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel;

(2) urges Israelis and Palestinians to return to direct negotiations as the only way to achieve an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict;

(3) supports the full implementation of the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–296; 128 Stat. 4075) and

new efforts to enhance government-wide, coordinated United States-Israel scientific and technological cooperation in civilian areas, such as with respect to energy, water, agriculture, alternative fuel technology, civilian space technology, and security, in order to counter the effects of actions to boycott, divest from, or sanction Israel; and

(4) reaffirms its strong support for a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict resulting in two states—a democratic Jewish State of Israel, and a viable, democratic Palestinian state—living side-by-side in peace, security, and mutual recognition.

☒

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. RES. 246 OFFERED BY MR. ZELDIN OF NEW YORK

Strike the 6th clause of the preamble.

Strike the 8th clause of the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Global Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement (BDS Movement) targeting Israel is a campaign that does not favor a two-state solution and that seeks to exclude the State of Israel and the Israeli people from the economic, cultural, and academic life of the rest of the world;

Insert after the 8th clause of the preamble the following:

Whereas the Global Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement is one of several recent political movements that undermines the possibility for a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by demanding concessions of one party alone and encouraging the Palestinians to reject negotiations in favor of international pressure;

Insert at the end of the 12th clause of the preamble before the semicolon the following: ", and in some cases, leads to the intimidation and harassment of Jewish students and others who support Israel".

Strike "and" at the end of the 13th clause of the preamble.

Strike the 14th clause of the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas it is a hallmark of American democracy for citizens to petition the United States Government in favor of or against United States foreign policy, and boycotts and similar tools aimed at promoting racial justice and social change have been used effectively in the United States, South Africa, and other parts of the world; and

Whereas in contrast to protest movements that have sought racial justice and social change, the Global Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel is not about promoting coexistence, civil rights, and political reconciliation but about questioning and undermining the very legitimacy of the country and its people: Now, therefore, be it



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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1850

To impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 2019

Mr. MAST (for himself, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. ENGEL) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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A BILL

To impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.

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 "Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to prevent Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof from accessing its international support networks; and

(2) to oppose Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof from attempting to use goods, including medicine and dual use items, to smuggle weapons and other materials to further acts of terrorism.

SEC. 3. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS AND AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES OF FOREIGN STATES SUPPORTING HAMAS, THE PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD, OR ANY AFFILIATE OR SUCCESSOR THEREOF.

(a) IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for a period not to exceed 3 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies each foreign person or agency or instrumentality of a foreign state that the President determines—

(A) knowingly assists in, sponsors, or provides significant financial or material support for, or financial or other services to or in sup-

port of, the terrorist activities of any person described in paragraph (2); or

(B) directly or indirectly, knowingly and materially engaged in a significant transaction with any person described in paragraph (2).

(2) PERSON DESCRIBED.—A person described in this paragraph is a foreign person that the President determines—

(A) is a senior member of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof;

(B) is a senior member of a foreign terrorist organization designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) whose members directly or indirectly support the terrorist activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof by knowingly engaging in a significant transaction with, or providing financial or material support for Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof, or any person described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) directly or indirectly, supports the terrorist activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Is-

lamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof by knowingly and materially assisting, sponsoring, or providing financial or material support for, or goods or services to or in support of, Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof, or any person described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(4) EXCEPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall not be required to identify a foreign person or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state in a report pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) if—

(i) the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of a foreign state notifies the United States Government in advance that it proposes to engage in a significant transaction as described in paragraph (1)(B); and

(ii) the President determines and notifies the appropriate congressional committees in a classified form not less than 15 days prior to the foreign person or agency

or instrumentality of a foreign state engaging in the significant transaction that the significant transaction is in the national interests of the United States.

(B) NON-APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to—

(i) an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism pursuant to section 1754(c) of the Export Reform Control Act of 2018, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law; or

(ii) any significant transaction described in paragraph (1)(B) that involves, directly or indirectly, a foreign state described in clause (i).

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose two or more of the sanctions described in paragraph (2) with respect to a foreign person or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state identified pursuant to subsection (a).

(2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States not to give approval to the issuance of any guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or participation in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of the foreign state, and the Export-Import Bank of the United States shall comply with any such direction.

(B) No sales of any defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) may be made to the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of the foreign state.

(C) No licenses for export of any item on the United States Munitions List that include the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of the foreign state as a party to the license may be granted.

(D) No exports may be permitted to the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of

the foreign state of any goods or technologies controlled for national security reasons under the Export Administration Regulations, except that such prohibition shall not apply to any transaction subject to the reporting requirements of title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.; relating to congressional oversight of intelligence activities).

(E) The President shall prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing any credit or financing totaling more than $10,000,000 to the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of the foreign state, except that this subparagraph shall not apply—

(i) to any transaction subject to the reporting requirements of title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.; relating to congressional oversight of intelligence activities);

(ii) to the provision of medicines, medical equipment, and humanitarian assistance; or

(iii) to any credit, credit guarantee, or financial assistance provided by the De-

partment of Agriculture to support the purchase of food or other agricultural commodities.

(F)(i) The President may exercise all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (except that the requirements of section 202 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person or agency or instrumentality of the foreign state if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(ii) The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that knowingly violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated under section 6(b) to carry out clause (i) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that knowingly commits

an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(iii) The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) for purposes of carrying out clause (i).

(3) EXCEPTION.—The President shall not be required to apply sanctions with respect to a foreign person or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state identified pursuant to subsection (a) if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of the foreign state—

(i) is no longer carrying out activities or transactions for which the sanctions were imposed pursuant to this subsection; or

(ii) has taken and is continuing to take significant verifiable steps toward terminating the activities or transactions for which the sanctions were imposed pursuant to this subsection; and

(B) the President has received reliable assurances from the foreign person or agency or instrumentality of the foreign state that it will not carry out any activities or transactions for which sanctions may be imposed pursuant to this subsection in the future.

(c) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive, on a case by case basis and for a period of not more than 180 days, a requirement under subsection (b) to impose or maintain sanctions with respect to a foreign person or agency or instrumentality of a foreign state if the President—

(A) determines that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) not less than 30 days before the waiver takes effect, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the waiver and the justification for the waiver.

(2) RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—The President may, on a case by case basis, renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for additional periods of not more than 180 days if the President—

(A) determines that the renewal of the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) not less than 15 days before the waiver expires, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the renewal of the waiver and the justification for the renewal of the waiver.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authority to impose sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a foreign person or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state identified pursuant to subsection (a) is in addition to the authority to impose sanctions under any other provision of law with respect to foreign persons or agencies or instrumentalities of foreign states that directly or indirectly support international terrorism.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FOREIGN STATE.—The term "foreign state" has the meaning given such term in section 1603(a) of title 28, United States Code.

(2) AGENCY OR INSTRUMENTALITY.—The term "agency or instrumentality" has the meaning given such term in section 1603(b) of title 28, United States Code.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to activities and transactions described in subsection (a) that are carried out on or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT PROVIDE MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR THE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES OF HAMAS, THE PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD, OR ANY AFFILIATE OR SUCCESSOR THEREOF.

(a) IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies the following:

(A) Each government of a foreign country—

(i) with respect to which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism pursuant to section 1754(c) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act,

section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any other provision of law; and

(ii) with respect to which the President determines has provided direct or indirect material support for the terrorist activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof.

(B) Each government of a foreign country that—

(i) is not identified under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) the President determines engaged in a significant transaction so as to contribute knowingly and materially to the efforts by the government of a foreign country described in subparagraph (A)(i) to provide direct or indirect material support for the terrorist activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof.

(2) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the following sanctions with respect to each government of a foreign country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1):

(A) The United States Government shall suspend, for a period of one year, United States assistance to the government of the foreign country.

(B) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director to each appropriate international financial institution to oppose, and vote against, for a period of one year, the extension by such institution of any loan or financial or technical assistance to the government of the foreign country.

(C) No item on the United States Munitions List (established pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778)) or the Commerce Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, may be exported to the government of the foreign country for a period of one year.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply sanctions with respect to the gov-

ernment of a foreign country pursuant to paragraph (1)—

(A) with respect to materials intended to be used by United States military or civilian personnel at military facilities in the country; or

(B) if the application of such sanctions would prevent the United States from meeting the terms of any status of forces agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS IDENTIFIED UNDER SUBSECTION (a)(1)(A).—The President shall impose the following additional sanctions with respect to each government of a foreign country identified pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A):

(1) The President shall, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the government of the foreign country has any interest.

(2) The President shall, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between one or more financial institutions or by, through, or to any finan-

cial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the government of the foreign country.

(d) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive, on a case by case basis and for a period of not more than 180 days, a requirement under subsection (b) or (c) to impose or maintain sanctions with respect to a foreign government identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1) if the President—

(A) determines that the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) not less than 30 days before the waiver takes effect, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the waiver and the justification for the waiver.

(2) RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—The President may, on a case by case basis, renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for additional periods of not more than 180 days if the President—

(A) determines that the renewal of the waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(B) not less than 15 days before the waiver expires, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the renewal of the waiver and the justification for the renewal of the waiver.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authority to impose sanctions under subsection (b) or (c) with respect to each government of a foreign country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1) is in addition to the authority to impose sanctions under any other provision of law with respect to governments of foreign countries that provide material support to foreign terrorist organizations designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(f) TERMINATION.—The President may terminate any sanctions imposed with respect to the government of a foreign country pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) if the President determines and notifies the appropriate congressional committees that the government of the foreign country is no longer carrying out activities or transactions for which the sanctions were imposed and has provided

assurances to the United States Government that it will not carry out the activities or transactions in the future.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and apply with respect to activities and transactions described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1) that are carried out on or after such date of enactment.

SEC. 5. EXEMPTIONS FROM SANCTIONS UNDER SECTIONS 3 AND 4 RELATING TO PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

(a) SANCTIONS UNDER SECTION 3.—The following activities shall be exempt from sanctions under section 3:

(1) The conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to a foreign person described in section 3(a)(2).

(2) The provision of humanitarian assistance to a foreign person described in section 3(a)(2), including engaging in a financial transaction relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes or transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes.

(b) SANCTIONS UNDER SECTION 4.—The following activities shall be exempt from sanctions under section 4:

(1) The conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof described in section 4(a)(1).

(2) The provision of humanitarian assistance to Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof described in section 4(a)(1), including engaging in a financial transaction relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes or transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO DISRUPT GLOBAL FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES OF HAMAS, THE PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD, OR ANY AFFILIATE OR SUCCESSOR THEREOF.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(A) a list of foreign countries that support Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof, or in which Hamas maintains important portions of its financial networks;

(B) with respect to each foreign country on the list required by subparagraph (A)—

(i) an assessment of whether the government of the country is taking adequate measures to freeze the assets of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof within the territory of the country; and

(ii) in the case of a country the government of which is not taking adequate measures to freeze the assets of Hamas—

(I) an assessment of the reasons that government is not taking adequate measures to freeze those assets; and

(II) a description of measures being taken by the United States Government to encourage that government to freeze those assets;

(C) a list of foreign countries in which Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof, conducts significant fundraising, financing, or money laundering activities;

(D) with respect to each foreign country on the list required by subparagraph (C)—

(i) an assessment of whether the government of the country is taking adequate measures to disrupt the fundraising, financing, or money laundering activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof within the territory of the country; and

(ii) in the case of a country the government of which is not taking adequate measures to disrupt those activities—

(I) an assessment of the reasons that government is not taking adequate measures to disrupt those activities; and

(II) a description of measures being taken by the United States Government to encourage that govern-

ment to improve measures to disrupt those activities; and

(E) a list of foreign countries from which Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof, acquires surveillance equipment, electronic monitoring equipment, or other means to inhibit communication or political expression in Gaza.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the greatest extent possible, and may contain a classified annex.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for a period not to exceed 3 years, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of other applicable Federal departments and agencies (or their designees) shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the disposition of the assets and activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any successor or affiliate thereof related to fundraising, financing, and money laundering worldwide.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 7. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to the authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(b) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as are necessary for the implementation of this Act.

(c) TERMINATION.—This Act shall terminate beginning—

(1) 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any successor or affiliate thereof—

(A) are no longer designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219

of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

(B) are no longer subject to sanctions pursuant to—

(i) Executive Order 12947 (January 23, 1995; relating to prohibiting transactions with terrorists who threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process); and

(ii) Executive Order 13224 (September 23, 2001; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism); and

(C) meet the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 9 of the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (22 U.S.C. 2378b note); or

(2) 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act,

whichever occurs earlier.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided, in this Act:

(1) ADMITTED.—The term "admitted" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(13)(A) of

the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(13)(A)).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means—

(A) an individual who is not a United States person; or

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernmental entity which is not a United States person.

(4) MATERIAL SUPPORT.—The term "material support" has the meaning given the term "material support or resources" in section 2339A of title 18, United States Code.

(5) PERSON.—The term "person" means an individual or entity.

(6) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H.R. 1837

OFFERED BY MR. DEUTCH

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

TITLE I—ENHANCED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL

Sec. 101. Coordinator of United States-Israel Research and Development.
Sec. 102. Cooperation on directed energy capabilities.
Sec. 103. Cooperation on cybersecurity.
Sec. 104. Report on potential benefits and impact to the United States of establishing a joint United States-Israel Cybersecurity Center of Excellence.
Sec. 105. Cyber diplomacy officer.
Sec. 106. United States Agency for International Development Memorandum-Israel enhanced cooperation.
Sec. 107. Cooperative projects among the United States, Israel, and developing countries.
Sec. 108. Joint cooperative program related to innovation and high-tech for the Middle East region.
Sec. 109. Sense of Congress on Eastern Mediterranean energy cooperation.
Sec. 110. Cooperation on other matters.

TITLE II—SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL

Sec. 201. Findings.
Sec. 202. Statement of policy.

Sec. 203. Contingency plans to provide Israel with necessary defense articles and services.
Sec. 204. Waiver for existing or imminent military threat to Israel.
Sec. 205. Security assistance for Israel.
Sec. 206. Joint assessment of quantity of precision guided munitions for use by Israel.
Sec. 207. Transfer of precision guided munitions to Israel.
Sec. 208. Sense of Congress on rapid acquisition and deployment procedures.
Sec. 209. Extension of War Reserves Stockpile authority.
Sec. 210. Eligibility of Israel for the strategic trade authorization exception to certain export control licensing requirements.
Sec. 211. Extension of loan guarantees to Israel.
Sec. 212. Definition.

TITLE III—JUSTICE FOR UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF PALESTINIAN TERRORISM

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Facilitation of the settlement of terrorism-related claims of nationals of the United States.
Sec. 303. Modification to consent of certain parties to personal jurisdiction.

TITLE I—ENHANCED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL

SEC. 101. COORDINATOR OF UNITED STATES-ISRAEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is encouraged to designate the Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs to act as Coordinator of United States-Israel Research and Development (in this section referred to as the "Coordinator").

(b) AUTHORITIES AND DUTIES.—The Coordinator, in conjunction with the heads of relevant Federal Government departments and agencies and in coordination with the Israel Innovation Authority, shall oversee civilian

science and technology programs on a joint basis with Israel.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Coordinator shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this section.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 102. COOPERATION ON DIRECTED ENERGY CAPABILITIES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, upon request of the Ministry of Defense of Israel and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is authorized to carry out research, development, test, and evaluation activities, on a joint basis with Israel, to establish directed energy capabilities that address threats to the United States, deployed forces

of the United States, or Israel. Any activities carried out pursuant to such authority shall be conducted in a manner that appropriately protects sensitive information and the national security interests of the United States and the national security interests of Israel.

(2) REPORT.—The activities described in paragraph (1) may be carried out after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth the following:

(A) A memorandum of agreement between the United States and Israel regarding sharing of research and development costs for the capabilities described in paragraph (1), and any supporting documents.

(B) A certification that the memorandum of agreement—

(i) requires sharing of costs of projects, including in-kind support, between the United States and Israel;

(ii) establishes a framework to negotiate the rights to any intellectual property developed under the memorandum of agreement; and

(iii) requires the United States Government to receive semiannual reports on expenditure of funds, if any, by the Government of Israel, including a description of what the funds have been used for, when funds were expended, and an identification of entities that expended the funds.

(b) SUPPORT IN CONNECTION WITH ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to provide maintenance and sustainment support to Israel for the directed energy capabilities research, development, test, and evaluation activities authorized in subsection (a)(1). Such authority includes authority to install equipment necessary to carry out such research, development, test, and evaluation.

(2) REPORT.—The support described in paragraph (1) may not be provided until 15 days after the Secretary of Defense submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth a detailed description of the support to be provided.

(3) MATCHING CONTRIBUTION.—The support described in paragraph (1) may not be provided unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appro-

priate congressional committees that the Government of Israel will contribute to such support—

(A) an amount equal to not less than the amount of support to be so provided; or

(B) an amount that otherwise meets the best efforts of Israel, as mutually agreed to by the United States and Israel.

(c) LEAD AGENCY.—The Secretary of Defense shall designate an appropriate research and development entity of a military department as the lead agency of the Department of Defense in carrying out this section.

(d) SEMIANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees on a semiannual basis a report that contains a copy of the most recent semiannual report provided by the Government of Israel to the Department of Defense pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B)(iii).

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 103. COOPERATION ON CYBERSECURITY.

(a) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in accordance with the agreement entitled the "Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland Security Matters", dated May 29, 2008 (or successor agreement), and the requirements specified in paragraph (2), shall establish a grant program at the Department to support—

(A) cybersecurity research and development; and

(B) demonstration and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) APPLICABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in carrying out a research, development, demonstration, or commercial application program or activity that is authorized under this section, the Secretary

shall require cost sharing in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Secretary shall require not less than 50 percent of the cost of a research, development, demonstration, or commercial application program or activity described in subparagraph (A) to be provided by a non-Federal source.

(ii) REDUCTION.—The Secretary may reduce or eliminate, on a case-by-case basis, the percentage requirement specified in clause (i) if the Secretary determines that such reduction or elimination is necessary and appropriate.

(C) MERIT REVIEW.—In carrying out a research, development, demonstration, or commercial application program or activity that is authorized under this section, awards shall be made only after an impartial review of the scientific and technical merit of the proposals for such awards has been carried out by or for the Department.

(D) REVIEW PROCESSES.—In carrying out a review under subparagraph (C), the Secretary may use merit review processes developed under section 302(14) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 182(14)).

(3) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—An applicant shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection if the project of such applicant—

(A) addresses a requirement in the area of cybersecurity research or cybersecurity technology, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) is a joint venture between—

(i)(I) a for-profit business entity, academic institution, National Laboratory (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)), or nonprofit entity in the United States; and

(II) a for-profit business entity, academic institution, or nonprofit entity in Israel; or

(ii)(I) the Federal Government; and

(II) the Government of Israel.

(4) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, an applicant shall submit to the Secretary an application for such grant

in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary, in consultation with the advisory board established under paragraph (5).

(5) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory board to—

(i) monitor the method by which grants are awarded under this subsection; and

(ii) provide to the Secretary periodic performance reviews of actions taken to carry out this subsection.

(B) COMPOSITION.—The advisory board established under subparagraph (A) shall be composed of three members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(i) one shall be a representative of the Federal Government;

(ii) one shall be selected from a list of nominees provided by the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation; and

(iii) one shall be selected from a list of nominees provided by the United States-Israel Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation.

(6) CONTRIBUTED FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept or retain funds contributed by any person, government entity, or organization for purposes of carrying out this subsection. Such funds shall be available, subject to appropriation, without fiscal year limitation.

(7) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of completion of a project for which a grant is provided under this subsection, the grant recipient shall submit to the Secretary a report that contains—

(A) a description of how the grant funds were used by the recipient; and

(B) an evaluation of the level of success of each project funded by the grant.

(8) CLASSIFICATION.—Grants shall be awarded under this subsection only for projects that are considered to be unclassified by both the United States and Israel.

(b) TERMINATION.—The grant program and the advisory board established under this section terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this section. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "cybersecurity research" means research, including social science research, into ways to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity threats;

(2) the term "cybersecurity technology" means technology intended to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity threats;

(3) the term "cybersecurity threat" has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (enacted as title I of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113)));

(4) the term "Department" means the Department of Homeland Security; and

(5) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SEC. 104. REPORT ON POTENTIAL BENEFITS AND IMPACT TO THE UNITED STATES OF ESTABLISHING A JOINT UNITED STATES-ISRAEL CYBERSECURITY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report examining the potential benefits and impact to the United States of establishing a joint United States-Israel Cybersecurity Center of Excellence based in the United States and Israel to leverage the experience, knowledge, and expertise of institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in subsection (a) or (b) of section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)), private sector entities, and government entities in the area of cybersecurity and protection of critical infrastructure (as such term is defined in subsection (e) of section 1016 of the Critical Infrastructures Protection Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 5195c; enacted in title X of the USA PATRIOT Act (Public Law 20 107–56))).

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

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

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 105. CYBER DIPLOMACY OFFICER.

The Secretary of State is encouraged to appoint a qualified individual to assume the role of cyber diplomacy officer at the United States Embassy in Israel.

SEC. 106. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MEMORANDUM-ISRAEL ENHANCED COOPERATION.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It should be the policy of the United States Agency for International Development to cooperate with Israel in order to advance common goals across a wide variety of sectors, including energy, agriculture and food security, democracy, human rights and governance, economic growth and trade, education, environment, global health and water and sanitation.

(b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to enter into memoranda of understanding with Israel in order to advance common goals on energy, agriculture and food security, democracy, human rights and governance, economic growth and trade, education, environment, global health and water sanitation with a focus

on strengthening mutual ties and cooperation with nations throughout the world.

SEC. 107. COOPERATIVE PROJECTS AMONG THE UNITED STATES, ISRAEL, AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Section 106(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151d) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) There are authorized to be appropriated $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to finance cooperative projects among the United States, Israel, and developing countries that identify and support local solutions to address sustainability challenges relating to water resources, agriculture, and energy storage, including for the following activities:

"(1) Establishing public-private partnerships.

"(2) Supporting the identification, research, development testing, and scaling of innovations that focus on populations that are vulnerable to environmental and resource-scarcity crises, such as subsistence farming communities.

"(3) Seed or transition-to-scale funding, publicity and marketing promotional support, or mentorship and partnership brokering support.

"(4) Acceleration of demonstrations or applications of local solutions to sustainability challenges,

or the further refinement, testing, or implementation of innovations that have previously effectively addressed sustainability challenges.".

SEC. 108. JOINT COOPERATIVE PROGRAM RELATED TO INNOVATION AND HIGH-TECH FOR THE MIDDLE EAST REGION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should help foster cooperation in the Middle East region by financing and, where appropriate, cooperating in projects related to innovation and high-tech; and

(2) such projects should—

(A) contribute to development and the quality of life in the Middle East region through the application of research and technology; and

(B) contribute to Arab-Israeli cooperation by establishing strong working relationships that last beyond the life of such projects.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to seek to establish a program between the United States, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, and the West

Bank and Gaza Strip to provide for cooperation in the Middle East region by financing and, where appropriate, cooperating in, projects related to innovation and high-tech.

(c) PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.—Each project carried out under the program established by subsection (b)—

(1) shall include participation from at least one entity of Israel and one entity of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip; and

(2) should include participation from a total of three or more such entities to the maximum extent practicable.

SEC. 109. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ENERGY COOPERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that cooperation between the United States and Israel for the purpose of research and development of energy sources would be in the national interests of not only the United States and Israel, but also of the other nations in the Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa with similar natural gas finds.

SEC. 110. COOPERATION ON OTHER MATTERS.

(a) UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ENERGY CENTER.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy $4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020,

2021, and 2022 to carry out the activities of the United States-Israel Energy Center established pursuant to section 917(d) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17337(d)).

(b) UNITED STATES-ISRAEL BINATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION.—It is the sense of Congress that grants to promote covered energy projects conducted by or in conjunction with the United States-Israel Binational Industrial Research and Development Foundation should continue to be funded at not less than $2,000,000 annually under section 917(b) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17337(b)).

(c) UNITED STATES-ISRAEL COOPERATION ON ENERGY, WATER, HOMELAND SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, AND ALTERNATIVE FUEL TECHNOLOGIES.—Section 7 of the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8606) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022.".

(d) ANNUAL POLICY DIALOGUE.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of Transportation and

Israel's Ministry of Transportation should engage in an annual policy dialogue to implement the 2016 Memorandum of Cooperation signed by the Secretary of Transportation and the Israeli Minister of Transportation.

(e) COOPERATION ON SPACE EXPLORATION AND SCIENCE INITIATIVES.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall continue to work with the Israel Space Agency to identify and cooperatively pursue peaceful space exploration and science initiatives in areas of mutual interest, taking all appropriate measures to protect sensitive information, intellectual property, trade secrets, and economic interests of the United States.

(f) UNITED STATES-ISRAEL BINATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1458(e)(2) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3291(e)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) include food and nutrition research and development and the commercialization of the best practices identified through such research and development.".

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subparagraph (C) of section 1458(e)(2) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977, as added by paragraph (1)(C), $7,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on activities of the United States-Israel Binational Agricultural Research and Development Fund under section 1458(e) of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3291(e)).

(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(g) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION RELATING TO DESALINATION TECHNOLOGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on research and development cooperation with international partners, such as the State of Israel, in the area of desalination technology as required under section 9(b)(3) of the Water Desalination Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 10301 note).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(h) RESEARCH AND TREATMENT OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs should seek to explore collaboration between the Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Centers and Centers of Excellence and Israeli institutions with expertise in researching and treating posttraumatic stress disorder.

(i) DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022 to establish a bilateral cooperative program with Israel for the development of health technologies, including health technologies described in paragraph (2), with an emphasis on collaboratively advancing the use of technology, personalized medicine, and data in relation to aging.

(2) TYPES OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES.—The health technologies described in this paragraph may include technologies such as artificial intelligence, biofeedback, sensors, monitoring devices, and kidney care.

(j) OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration should seek to explore collaboration with Israel through the Office of International Programs.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner, acting through the head of the Office of International Programs, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the benefits to the United States and to Israel of opening an office in Israel for the Office of International Programs.

(B) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

(k) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ECONOMIC COOPERATION.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States-Israel economic partnership has achieved great tangible and intangible benefits to both countries and is a foundational component of the strong alliance;

(2) science and technology innovations present promising new frontiers for United States-Israel economic cooperation, particularly in light of widespread drought, cybersecurity attacks, and other major challenges impacting the United States; and

(3) the President should regularize and expand existing forums of economic dialogue with Israel and foster both public and private sector participation.

TITLE II—SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On September 14, 2016, the United States and Israel signed a 10-year Memorandum of Understanding reaffirming the importance of continuing

annual United States military assistance to Israel and cooperative missile defense programs in a way that enhances Israel's security and strengthens the bilateral relationship between the two countries.

(2) The 2016 Memorandum of Understanding reflected United States support of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) grant assistance to Israel over the 10-year period beginning in fiscal year 2019 and ending in fiscal year 2028. Such FMF grant assistance would equal $3.3 billion annually, totaling $33 billion.

(3) The 2016 Memorandum of Understanding also reflected United States support for funding for cooperative programs to develop, produce, and procure missile, rocket and projectile defense capabilities over a 10-year period beginning in fiscal year 2019 and ending in fiscal year 2028 at a level of $500 million annually, totaling $5 billion.

SEC. 202. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to provide assistance to the Government of Israel in order to help enable Israel to defend itself by itself and develop long-term capacity, primarily through the acquisition of advanced capabilities that are available from the United States.

SEC. 203. CONTINGENCY PLANS TO PROVIDE ISRAEL WITH NECESSARY DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary of Defense and in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall establish and update as appropriate contingency plans to provide Israel with defense articles and services that are determined by the Secretary of Defense to be necessary for the defense of Israel.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the status of the contingency plans required under subsection (a).

SEC. 204. WAIVER FOR EXISTING OR IMMINENT MILITARY THREAT TO ISRAEL.

Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(l) WAIVER FOR EXISTING OR IMMINENT MILITARY THREAT TO ISRAEL.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon receiving information that Israel is under an existing or imminent threat of military attack, the President may waive the requirements of this Act and direct the immediate transfer to Israel of such defense articles or services

the President determines to be necessary to assist Israel in its defense against such threat. Amounts obligated or expended to carry out this paragraph shall not be subject to any limitation in law, or provision of any bilateral agreement, relating to the amount of United States assistance authorized to be made available to Israel.

"(2) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—As soon as practicable after a transfer of defense articles or services pursuant to the authority provided by paragraph (1), the President shall provide a notification in writing to Congress of the details of such transfer, consistent with the requirements of section 36 of this Act.".

SEC. 205. SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL.

Section 513(c) of the Security Assistance Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–280; 114 Stat. 856) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "2002 and 2003" and inserting "2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024";

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "equal to—" and all that follows and inserting "not less than $3,300,000,000."; and

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking "Funds authorized" and all that follows through "later." and

inserting "Funds authorized to be available for Israel under subsection (b)(1) and paragraph (1) of this subsection for fiscal years 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 shall be disbursed not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the respective fiscal year, or October 31 of the respective fiscal year, whichever is later.".

SEC. 206. JOINT ASSESSMENT OF QUANTITY OF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS FOR USE BY ISRAEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the Secretary of Defense and in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to conduct a joint assessment with the Government of Israel with respect to the matters described in subsection (b).

(b) MATTERS DESCRIBED.—The matters described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The quantity and type of precision guided munitions that are necessary for Israel to combat Hezbollah in the event of a sustained armed confrontation between Israel and Hezbollah.

(2) The quantity and type of precision guided munitions that are necessary for Israel in the event

of a sustained armed confrontation with other armed groups and terrorist organizations such as Hamas.

(3) The resources the Government of Israel can plan to dedicate to acquire such precision guided munitions.

(4) United States planning to assist Israel to prepare for the sustained armed confrontations described in paragraphs (1) and (2) as well as the ability of the United States to resupply Israel in the event of such confrontations described in paragraphs (1) and (2), if any.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the joint assessment authorized under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains the joint assessment.

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 207. TRANSFER OF PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS TO ISRAEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h),

the President is authorized to transfer to Israel precision guided munitions from reserve stocks for Israel in such quantities as necessary for legitimate self-defense of Israel and is otherwise consistent with the purposes and conditions for such transfers under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Except in the case of an emergency as determined by the President, not later than 5 days before making a transfer under subsection (a), the President shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that the transfer of the precision guided munitions—

(1) does not affect the ability of the United States to maintain a sufficient supply of precision guided munitions;

(2) does not harm the combat readiness of the United States or the ability of the United States to meet its commitment to allies for the transfer of such munitions;

(3) is necessary for Israel to counter the threat of rockets in a timely fashion; and

(4) is in the national security interest of the United States.

SEC. 208. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RAPID ACQUISITION AND DEPLOYMENT PROCEDURES.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should prescribe procedures for the rapid acquisition and deployment of precision guided munitions for United States counterterrorism missions, or to assist an ally of the United States, including Israel, that is subject to direct missile threat.

SEC. 209. EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005.—Subsection (d) of section 12001 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287; 118 Stat. 1011) is amended by striking "after September 30, 2020" and inserting "after September 30, 2025".

(b) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking "2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020" and inserting "2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025".

SEC. 210. ELIGIBILITY OF ISRAEL FOR THE STRATEGIC TRADE AUTHORIZATION EXCEPTION TO CERTAIN EXPORT CONTROL LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Israel has adopted high standards in the field of export controls.

(2) Israel has declared its unilateral adherence to the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, and the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

(3) Israel is a party to—

(A) the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva June 17, 1925; and

(B) the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on October 26, 1979.

(4) Section 6(b) of the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8603 note) directs the President, consistent with the commitments of the United States under international agreements, to take steps so that Israel may be included in the list of countries eligible for the strategic trade authorization exception under section 740.20(c)(1) of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, to the requirement for a license for the export, re-export, or in-country transfer of an item subject to controls under the Export Administration Regulations.

(b) REPORT ON ELIGIBILITY FOR STRATEGIC TRADE AUTHORIZATION EXCEPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the steps taken to include Israel in the list of countries eligible for the strategic trade authorization exception under section 740.20 (c) (1) of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations section, as required under 6(b) of the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 8603 note).

(2) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 211. EXTENSION OF LOAN GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL.

Chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108–11; 117 Stat. 576) is amended under the heading "Loan Guarantees to Israel"—

(1) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking "September 30, 2020" and inserting "September 30, 2025"; and

(2) in the second proviso, by striking "September 30, 2020" and inserting "September 30, 2025".

SEC. 212. DEFINITION.

In this title, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

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

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

TITLE III—JUSTICE FOR UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF PALESTINIAN TERRORISM

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Justice for United States Victims of Palestinian Terrorism Act".

SEC. 302. FACILITATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF TERRORISM-RELATED CLAIMS OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) COMPREHENSIVE PROCESS TO FACILITATE THE RESOLUTION OF ANTI-TERRORISM ACT CLAIMS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, develop and initiate a comprehensive

process for the Department of State to facilitate the resolution and settlement of covered claims.

(b) ELEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE PROCESS.—The comprehensive process developed under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department of State shall publish a notice in the Federal Register identifying the method by which a national of the United States, or a representative of a national of the United States, who has a covered claim, may contact the Department of State to give notice of the covered claim.

(2) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, shall meet (and make every effort to continue to meet on a regular basis thereafter) with any national of the United States, or a representative of a national of the United States, who has a covered claim and has informed the Department of State of the covered claim using the method established pursuant to paragraph (1) to discuss the status of the covered claim, including the status of any settlement discussions with the Pales-

tinian Authority or the Palestine Liberation Organization.

(3) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, shall make every effort to meet (and make every effort to continue to meet on a regular basis thereafter) with representatives of the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization to discuss the covered claims identified pursuant to paragraph (1) and potential settlement of the covered claims.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of State shall, not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report describing activities that the Department of State has undertaken to comply with this section, including specific updates regarding paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b).

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) covered claims should be resolved in a manner that provides just compensation to the victims;

(2) any final judgment awarded to any national of the United States under section 2333 of title 18, United States Code, against the Palestinian Authority or the Palestine Liberation Organization should be resolved and settled in favor of the victim to the fullest extent possible;

(3) the United States Government should take all practicable steps to facilitate the resolution and settlement of all covered claims, including engaging directly with the victims or their representatives and the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization; and

(4) the United States Government should strongly urge the Palestinian Authority and the Palestine Liberation Organization to commit to good-faith negotiations to resolve and settle all covered claims.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "covered claim" means any pending action by, or final judgment in favor of, a national of the United States, or any action by a national of the United States dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction, under section 2333 of title 18, United States Code, against the Palestinian Authority or the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SEC. 303. MODIFICATION TO CONSENT OF CERTAIN PARTIES TO PERSONAL JURISDICTION.

Section 2334 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) of subsection (e)(1) and inserting the following:

"(A) after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, makes, renews, promotes, or advances any application in order to obtain the same standing as a member state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof, or accepts such standing, outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or"; and

(2) And by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) DEFENDANT DEFINED.—For purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the term 'defendant' means—

"(A) the Palestinian Authority;

"(B) the Palestine Liberation Organization;

"(C) any organization or other entity that is a successor to or affiliated with the Palestinian Authority or the Palestine Liberation Organization; or

"(D) any organization or other entity—

"(i) identified in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C); and

"(ii) that self-identifies as, holds itself out to be, or carries out conduct in the name of, the 'State of Palestine' or 'Palestine' in connection with official business of the United Nations.".

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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 138

Expressing support for addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict in a concurrent track with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and commending Arab and Muslim-majority states that have improved bilateral relations with Israel.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 2019

Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WOODALL, and Mr. ENGEL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Expressing support for addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict in a concurrent track with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and commending Arab and Muslim-majority states that have improved bilateral relations with Israel.

Whereas a lasting two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is essential to achieving long-term peace and security in the Middle East;

Whereas it is the long-standing policy of the United States that a peaceful resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will only come through direct negotiations between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority;

Whereas successive United States Presidential administrations have pursued peace agreements between the parties

for over 30 years, including the 1982 Reagan Plan for Middle East Peace, the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference, the 1993 Oslo Accords, the 1995 Wye River Memorandum, the 2000 Camp David Summit, the 2000 Clinton Parameters, the 2001 Sharm El-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee Report, the 2003 Roadmap for Peace in the Middle East, the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access, the 2007 Annapolis Conference, and efforts to restart the peace process under the Obama Administration;

Whereas these efforts to encourage direct and bilateral negotiations between the two parties have presently been unsuccessful at ending the Israeli-Palestinian conflict;

Whereas the inability to achieve a two-state solution threatens the State of Israel's security and identity as the democratic homeland of the Jewish people;

Whereas the inability to achieve a two-state solution impedes the well-being and self-determination of the Palestinian people;

Whereas reports indicate that Arab and Muslim-majority states have taken steps to improve bilateral relations with the State of Israel and are seeking new ways to advance strategic cooperative initiatives; and

Whereas recent strategic trends in the region suggest that an integrated regional approach, defined by concurrent bilateral negotiations between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority and conversations between the Government of Israel and regional Arab and Muslim-majority states, could result in new progress in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms that it is the policy of the United States to support a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict negotiated between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority, and resulting in two states for two peoples, living side-by-side in peace, security, and mutual recognition;

(2) commends the State of Israel's ongoing efforts to improve bilateral relations with Arab and Muslim-majority states in the region;

(3) commends Arab and Muslim-majority states that have taken steps to improve bilateral relations with the State of Israel;

(4) urges the Palestinian Authority and regional Arab and Muslim-majority states to engage in bilateral and multilateral negotiations with the State of Israel to advance the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and support the normalization of bilateral relations; and

(5) urges the resumption of bilateral negotiations between the State of Israel and the Palestinian Authority, including piecemeal approaches to advance the ultimate goal of a final-status agreement between the parties.

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AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 138

OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In the third clause of the preamble, add at the end before the semicolon the following: "and Trump Administration".

Insert after the seventh clause of the preamble the following:

Whereas Foreign Minister Khalid bin Ahmed Al Khalifa of the Kingdom of Bahrain gave unprecedented interviews to Israeli journalists in June 2019 in the context of the "Peace to Prosperity" economic workshop in Bahrain, stating that "Israel is a country in the Middle East. Israel is part of this heritage of this whole region, historically, so the Jewish people have a place among us.";

In the penultimate clause of the preamble, strike "and" at the end.

In the last clause of the preamble, strike ": Now, therefore, be it" and insert "; and".

Add at the end of the preamble the following:

Whereas peace between Israel and Arab and Muslim-majority states should not have to wait until resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: Now, therefore, be it

Amend the title so as to read: "Expressing support for addressing the Israeli-Palestinian peace process in a concurrent track with the Arab-Israeli conflict and commending Arab and Muslim-majority states that have improved bilateral relations with Israel.".

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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 32

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 2019

Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. MENG) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

Whereas brothers Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were citizens of the United States, born in Chicago, Illinois, to ethnic Albanian parents from what is today the Republic of Kosovo, and who subsequently lived in Hampton Bays, New York;

Whereas the three Bytyqi brothers responded to the brutality of the conflict associated with Kosovo's separation from the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of which Serbia was a constituent republic by joining the so-called "Atlantic Brigade" of the Kosovo Liberation Army in April 1999;

Whereas a Military-Technical Agreement between the Government of Yugoslavia and the North Atlantic Council came into effect on June 10, 1999, leading to a cessation of hostilities;

Whereas the Bytyqi brothers were arrested on June 23, 1999, by Serbian police within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia when the brothers accidently crossed what was then an unmarked administrative border while escorting an ethnic Romani family who had been neighbors to safety outside Kosovo;

Whereas the Bytyqi brothers were jailed for 15 days for illegal entry into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Prokuplje, Serbia, until a judge ordered their release on July 8, 1999;

Whereas instead of being released, the Bytyqi brothers were taken by a special operations unit of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs to a training facility near Petrovo Selo, Serbia, where all three were executed;

Whereas at the time of their murders, Ylli was 25, Agron was 23, and Mehmet was 21 years of age;

Whereas Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic was removed from office on October 5, 2000, following massive demonstrations protesting his refusal to acknowledge and accept election results the month before;

Whereas in the following years, the political leadership of Serbia has worked to strengthen democratic institutions, to develop stronger adherence to the rule of law, and to ensure respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia evolved into a State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in February 2003, which itself dissolved when both repub-

lics proclaimed their respective independence in June 2006;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Belgrade, Serbia, was informed on July 17, 2001, that the bodies of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were found with their hands bound and gunshot wounds to the back of their heads, buried atop an earlier mass grave of approximately 70 bodies of murdered civilians from Kosovo;

Whereas Serbian authorities subsequently investigated but never charged those individuals who were part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs chain of command related to this crime, including former Minister of Internal Affairs Vlajko Stojilkovic, Assistant Minister and Chief of the Public Security Department Vlastimir Djordjevic, and special operations training camp commander Goran "Guri" Radosavljevic;

Whereas Vlajko Stojilkovic died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in April 2002 prior to being transferred to the custody of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia where he had been charged with crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war during the Kosovo conflict;

Whereas Vlastimir Djordjevic was arrested and transferred to the custody of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in June 2007, and sentenced in February 2011 to 27 years imprisonment (later reduced to 18 years) for crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war committed during the Kosovo conflict;

Whereas Goran "Guri" Radosavljevic is reported to reside in Serbia, working as director of a security consulting firm

in Belgrade, and is a prominent member of the governing political party;

Whereas the Secretary of State designated Goran Radosavljevic of Serbia under section 7031(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 as ineligible for entry into the United States due to his involvement in gross violations of human rights;

Whereas two Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs officers, Sretan Popovic and Milos Stojanovic, were charged in 2006 for crimes associated with their involvement in the detention and transport of the Bytyqi brothers from Prokuplje to Petrovo Selo, but acquitted in May 2012 with an appeals court confirming the verdict in March 2013;

Whereas the Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic promised several high ranking United States officials to deliver justice in the cases of the deaths of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi;

Whereas no individual has ever been found guilty for the murders of Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi or of any other crimes associated with their deaths; and

Whereas no individual is currently facing criminal charges regarding the murder of the Bytyqi brothers despite many promises by Serbian officials to resolve the case: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) those individuals responsible for the murders in July 1999 of United States citizens Ylli,

Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in Serbia should be brought to justice;

(2) it is reprehensible that no individual has ever been found guilty for executing the Bytyqi brothers, or of any other crimes associated with their deaths, and that no individual is even facing charges for these horrible crimes;

(3) the Government of Serbia and its relevant ministries and offices, including the Serbian War Crimes Prosecutor's Office, should make it a priority to investigate and prosecute as soon as possible those current or former officials believed to be responsible for their deaths, directly or indirectly;

(4) the United States should devote sufficient resources fully to assist and properly to monitor efforts by the Government of Serbia and its relevant ministries and offices to investigate and prosecute as soon as possible those individuals believed to be responsible for their deaths, directly or indirectly; and

(5) progress in resolving this case, or the lack thereof, should remain a significant factor determining the further development of relations between the United States and the Republic of Serbia.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 442

Observing 10 years since the war in Sri Lanka ended on May 18, 2009, commemorating the lives lost, and expressing support for transitional justice, reconciliation, reconstruction, reparation, and reform in Sri Lanka, which are necessary to ensure a lasting peace and a prosperous future for all Sri Lankans.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 13, 2019

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. ROSE of New York) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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RESOLUTION

Observing 10 years since the war in Sri Lanka ended on May 18, 2009, commemorating the lives lost, and expressing support for transitional justice, reconciliation, reconstruction, reparation, and reform in Sri Lanka, which are necessary to ensure a lasting peace and a prosperous future for all Sri Lankans.

Whereas May 18, 2019, marks the 10-year anniversary of the end of the 26-year armed conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE);

Whereas the people of Sri Lanka, including all religious and ethnic groups, suffered greatly as a result of this conflict, the impact and aftermath of which has been felt especially by women, children, and families;

Whereas violence and counterviolence during and after the civil war affected all communities;

Whereas the Tamil community was subjected to tens of thousands of deaths, disappearances, and other human rights abuses, and both Muslim and Tamil communities were subjected to massive displacements;

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka expressed its commitment to addressing the needs of all ethnic groups and has recognized in the past the necessity of a political settlement to build a peaceful, equitable, and democratic society;

Whereas 256 people died in the terror attacks on Easter Sunday, 2019, including 5 Americans, and 70 percent of the victims are estimated to be Tamil Christians, a community that suffered greatly during the war;

Whereas the Easter attacks demonstrate that postwar reconciliation between Sri Lanka's diverse communities, particularly between the Sinhalese Buddhists who dominate the government and security forces, and other communities on this very diverse and cosmopolitan island is crucial to building a new society, that violence and discrimination against Christians, Muslims, Hindus, and Tamils must end, while promised political, legal, and security sector reforms must be undertaken, and that a large military and antiterror laws alone do not assure security;

Whereas since the end of the war, the Government of Sri Lanka has resettled many of the internally displaced per-

sons (IDPs), returned some of the private and state land held by the military, appointed civilian governors in the North and East, rebuilt some of the infrastructure destroyed by the war, and maintained the peace;

Whereas in the absence of Sri Lanka implementing the recommendations of its own Lessons Learned and Reconciliation Commission or instituting a credible justice mechanism to investigate serious crimes committed during and after the war, the United States led resolutions in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in 2012, 2013, and 2014 calling in ever stronger terms for domestic action and reconciliation;

Whereas the United Nation's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a report in 2015 (the OISL Report) which outlined the occurrence of war crimes and crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law during the war;

Whereas following a change in government in Sri Lanka, the release of the OISL Report and the recommendations of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United States cosponsored with Sri Lanka a UNHRC resolution in 2015, HRC/30/1, which was reaffirmed in 2017;

Whereas in HRC 30/1 the Sri Lankan government made transitional justice commitments for postwar reconciliation including an accountability mechanism with a special court inclusive of Commonwealth and foreign judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and investigators, a truth commission, an office of missing persons, and an office of reparations and institutional reforms aimed at nonrecurrence, along with a number of confidence-building measures;

Whereas Sri Lanka has held consultations with victims concerning their transitional justice needs, acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and incorporated that treaty into domestic law as of 2018, established an Office of National Unity and Reconciliation, operationalized the Office of Missing Persons, legislated an Office of Reparations, discussed a Truth Commission, debated replacement of the Prevention of Terrorism Act to comply with international standards for arrest and detention by security forces and attempted to legislate a new constitution to provide the needed federalism to the North and East that was a root cause of the war;

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka must meet its commitments to political, legal, and security sector reforms in order to assure nonrecurrence of conflict;

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka has not taken tangible steps toward security sector reform, including demilitarization of civilian functions, particularly in the North and East, or followed through on commitments to fully return or provide full restitution for the continued military presence on private and leased state lands in the North and East, which continues to prevent the resettlement of internally displaced persons who desire a return to peaceful life;

Whereas the Sri Lankan government security forces are reported to continue to act with impunity against ethnic and religious communities, using methods of abduction, torture, sexual violence, and detention without trial;

Whereas no effort has been made to bring to justice those who have been alleged to have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, no investigations have begun

even on emblematic cases, and impunity prevails in the country with the outdated and the excessively harsh Prevention of Terrorism Act which does not comply with international standards still not repealed despite repeated promises by the government;

Whereas families of individuals who disappeared during and immediately following the civil war still have no information regarding the whereabouts of their loved ones and no lists of those persons who surrendered to the government after the end of the civil war in May 2009 have been published;

Whereas the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Bachelet, in her address to the Human Rights Council on March 20, 2019, noted, "There has been minimal progress on accountability", and insisted that Sri Lanka's efforts in fulfilling all commitments made in Resolution 30/1 must be accelerated and implemented in a consistent and comprehensive manner;

Whereas democratic institutions played a strong role in allowing for the peaceful resolution of the political situation that arose in Sri Lanka from October to December 2018;

Whereas the constitutional crisis in October 2018, the terror attacks of April 21, 2019, the upcoming elections, and ongoing ethnic tension should not be allowed to prevent the implementation of reform measures; and

Whereas progress on domestic and international investigations into reports of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other human rights violations during the conflict and promoting reconciliation would facilitate United States engagement and investment in Sri Lanka: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) acknowledges the 10th anniversary of the end of the war in Sri Lanka and offers its deepest condolences to all those affected by the war in Sri Lanka;

(2) honors the memory of those who died and reaffirms its solidarity with the Sri Lankan people of all communities in their search for reconciliation, reconstruction, reparation, and reform;

(3) commends the Government of Sri Lanka for its commitments made to reconciliation and non-recurrence of conflict between its diverse ethnic and religious communities through its reaffirmation by cosponsoring UN Human Rights Council Resolution HRC/40/1 in March 2019;

(4) urges the Government of Sri Lanka to follow through on its commitments regarding transitional justice, accountability, and reconciliation without delay and in an integrated manner by creating a time-bound action plan in close consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(5) calls on the United States to work with the Government of Sri Lanka to prioritize a process of security sector reform throughout the country;

(6) acknowledges the importance for parties to reach a political settlement on the meaningful decentralization of power and power sharing;

(7) recommends the use of the Magnitsky Act to prevent individuals credibly accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity from entering the United States or holding property in the United States, and the use of the Alien Tort Claims Act to prosecute individuals credibly accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity;

(8) recommends the thorough vetting of individuals and units of the Sri Lankan security forces before engagement with the United States military and encourages the Department of Defense to remain sensitive to the complicated ethnic and religious tensions that continue to exist in postwar Sri Lanka; and

(9) urges the United States to work with the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Human Rights Council to establish a credible and effective mechanism for accountability for the grave crimes committed during the war in Sri Lanka.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H. RES. 442

OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas on May 18, 2009, the 26-year armed conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) came to an end;

Whereas violence and counter-violence during and after the civil war affected all communities;

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka expressed its commitment to addressing the needs of all ethnic groups and has recognized the necessity of a political settlement to build a peaceful, equitable, and democratic society;

Whereas, on Easter Sunday, April 21, 2019, terrorists detonated bombs in the Sri Lankan cities of Batticaloa, Colombo, and Negombo, killing more than 250 people, including 45 children, and injuring at least 500 others;

Whereas the victims of the Easter Sunday attack came from more than a dozen countries and included people worshipping at Easter services at St. Anthony's Shrine in Colombo, Sebastian's Church in Negombo, and Zion Church in Batticaloa, as well as the Cinnamon Grand, the Shangri-La, and the Kingsbury Hotels;

Whereas the Sri Lankan Government has blamed the group National Towheeth Jama'ath (NTJ) for the attacks;

Whereas following the attack, ISIS-affiliated social media accounts published a video depicting NTJ members believed

to be the attackers pledging allegiance to ISIS and said that the attackers targeted nationals of counter-ISIS coalition member nations and Christians in Sri Lanka;

Whereas people from all communities have been affected by the April 21, 2019, terrorist attack and continue to work to heal from the country's almost three-decade long civil war, the impact and aftermath of which has been felt especially by women, children, and families;

Whereas post-war reconciliation between Sri Lanka's diverse communities, particularly between the Sinhalese Buddhists who dominate the government and security forces, and other communities on this very diverse and cosmopolitan island is crucial to building a peaceful, equitable, and democratic society;

Whereas since the end of the war, the Government of Sri Lanka has resettled many internally displaced people, returned some of the private and state land held by the military, appointed civilian governors in the North and East, and rebuilt infrastructure destroyed by the war;

Whereas the United Nation's Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a report in 2015 (the OISL Report) which outlined the likely occurrence of war crimes and crimes against humanity and violations of international humanitarian law during the war;

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka must meet its commitments to political, legal and security sector reforms in order to assure non-recurrence of conflict;

Whereas the Government of Sri Lanka has not taken tangible steps toward security sector reform, including demilitarization of civilian functions, particularly in the North and East, or followed through on commitments to fully

return or provide full restitution for the continued military presence on private and leased state lands in the North and East, which continues to prevent the resettlement of internally displaced persons who desire a return to peaceful life;

Whereas there continued to be reports that Sri Lankan Government security forces acted with impunity against ethnic and religious minorities, using methods of abduction, torture, sexual violence and detention without trial;

Whereas little effort has been made to bring to justice those alleged to have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity and a sense of impunity remains in parts of the country;

Whereas the Prevention of Terrorism Act remains in force despite repeated assurances by the Sri Lankan Government for its repeal;

Whereas the government has not provided the families of individuals who disappeared during and immediately following the civil war adequate information regarding the whereabouts of their loved ones and has not published lists of those persons who surrendered to the Sri Lankan Government at the end of civil war in May 2009;

Whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria, in her March 20, 2019, address to the Human Rights Council assessed that the Sri Lankan Government has made "minimal progress on accountability", and insisted that Sri Lanka's efforts in fulfilling all commitments made in Resolution 30/1 must be accelerated and implemented in a consistent and comprehensive manner; and

Whereas the constitutional crisis in October 2018, the terror attacks of April 21, 2019, the upcoming Presidential elections, and ongoing ethnic tension should not be allowed to prevent the implementation of consequential reform measures: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its deepest condolences to all those affected by the almost 30 year conflict in Sri Lanka, which ended approximately 10 years ago in May 2009 and affirms its solidarity with all Sri Lankans in their search for reconciliation, reconstruction, and reform;

(2) condemns the April 21, 2019, Easter Sunday terrorist bombings in Sri Lanka that resulted in the deaths of 256 people, including 5 Americans.

(3) urges the Government of Sri Lanka to follow through on its commitments regarding transitional justice, accountability and reconciliation without delay and in an integrated manner by creating a time-bound action plan in close consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(4) acknowledges the importance for parties to reach a political settlement on the meaningful decentralization of power and power-sharing; and

(5) recognizes that security sector reform, and the establishment of an effective mechanism for accountability for the crimes committed during the war in Sri Lanka remain a United States Government priority.

Amend the title so as to read: "Observing ten years since the end of Sri Lanka's almost 30 year civil, which ended on May 18, 2009, commemorating the lives lost, and expressing support for transitional justice, reconciliation, reconstruction, and reform in Sri Lanka which are necessary to ensure a lasting peace and a prosperous future for all Sri Lankans.".

I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2097

To recognize the Hmong, Khmer, Laotian, and other ethnic groups commonly referred to as Montagnards, who supported and defended the Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia, authorize assistance to support activities relating to clearance of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 2019

Mr. DUFFY (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Ms. SPEIER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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A BILL

To recognize the Hmong, Khmer, Laotian, and other ethnic groups commonly referred to as Montagnards, who supported and defended the Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia, authorize assistance to support activities relating to clearance of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war, and for other purposes.

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 "Legacies of War Recognition and Unexploded Ordnance Removal Act".

SEC. 2. RECOGNITION OF HMONG, KHMER, LAOTIAN, MONTAGNARDS, AND OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS WHO SUPPORTED AND DEFENDED THE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Many Hmong, Khmer, Laotian, and Montagnards—

(A) fought and died with United States Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia in the 1960s and 1970s;

(B) rescued United States pilots shot down in enemy-controlled territory and returned the pilots to safety;

(C) captured and destroyed enemy supplies and prevented enemy forces from using the supplies to kill members of the United States Armed Forces;

(D) gathered and provided to the United States Armed Forces intelligence about enemy troop positions, movement, and strength; and

(E) provided food, shelter, and support to the United States Armed Forces.

(2) The National Armed Forces of Cambodia facilitated the evacuation of the United States Embassy in Phnom Penh on April 12, 1975, by continuing to fight Khmer Rouge forces as they advanced upon the capital.

(3) A tragic legacy of the conflict in Southeast Asia is the lethal risk posed by unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that still litter forests, rice fields, villages, school grounds, roads, and other populated areas—hindering development and poverty reduction efforts.

(4) Vietnam remains one of the world's most contaminated countries, with an estimated 800,000 tons of UXO left over from the conflict in Southeast Asia that ended more than 40 years ago. It has caused more than 100,000 casualties, including 40,000 deaths.

(5) From 1964–1973, the United States dropped more than 2,000,000 tons of bombs on Laos during American operations to disrupt North Vietnamese military supply routes. As a result, Laos is the most heavily bombed country per capita in the world. Much of the country's land remains contaminated with more than 80,000,000 small, unexploded cluster munitions. Since the end of the conflict,

UXO have injured or killed more than 25,000 civilians in Laos.

(6) Cambodia suffers from one of the highest rates of landmine and UXO accidents in the world. Over 64,000 Cambodians have been killed or injured by unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war since 1979, with an average of one casualty every week.

(7) The United States is the world's leading financial supporter of conventional weapons destruction worldwide. Since 1993, the United States has provided more than $3,400,000,000 in assistance to more than 100 countries, including more than $132,000,000 in Vietnam, $200,000,000 in Laos, and $140,000,000 in Cambodia.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Hmong, Khmer, Laotian, and Montagnard Freedom Fighters deserve recognition for their support and defense of the Armed Forces and freedom during the conflict in Southeast Asia; and

(2) the United States should continue to support activities to clear unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war in Vietnam, Laos,

and Cambodia, and strengthen people-to-people ties and reaffirm America's long-standing commitment to Southeast Asia.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE IN VIETNAM, LAOS, AND CAMBODIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance for programs to support the activities described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (a) include the following:

(1) Developing national surveys of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

(2) Providing for clearance of such unexploded ordnance.

(3) Providing assistance for capacity building, risk education, and victims in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia related to both unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war.

(c) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the President shall seek to consult, partner, and coordinate with international organizations, civil society, donor governments through the Mine Action Support Group, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to leverage their exper-

tise, financial support, and resources to minimize duplication of efforts and maximize the efficient and effective provision of United States assistance.

(d) BRIEFING.—The President shall provide annual briefings to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on activities undertaken in accordance with this section.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

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H. RES. 127

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 13, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. YOHO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests.

Whereas the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea share comprehensive and dynamic partnerships and personal friendships rooted in shared interests and the common values of freedom, democracy, and free market economies;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are all free societies committed to the principles of inclusive democracy, respect for human potential, and the

belief that the peaceful spread of these principles will result in a safer and brighter future for all of mankind;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are indispensable partners in tackling global challenges and have pledged significant support for efforts to counter violent extremism, combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, prevent piracy, improve global health and energy security, promote human rights, address climate change, contribute to economic development around the world, and assist the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide;

Whereas the governments and the people of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea all share a commitment to free and open markets, high standards for the free flow of commerce and trade, and the establishment of an inclusive, transparent, and sustainable architecture for regional and global trade and development;

Whereas the United States-Japan and the United States-Republic of Korea alliances are the foundation of regional stability in Asia, including against the threat posed by the regime in Pyongyang;

Whereas cooperation between and among our nations spans economic, energy, diplomatic, security, and cultural spheres;

Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity;

Whereas the relationship between the peoples of the United States and the Republic of Korea stretches back to Korea's Chosun Dynasty, when the United States and

Korea established diplomatic relations under the 1882 Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation;

Whereas 2019 marks the 74th anniversary of the end of World War II, a conflict in which the United States and Japan were enemies, and the strength of the United States-Japan alliance is a testament to the ability of great countries to overcome the past and to work together to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas the United States-Korea alliance was forged in blood, with United States military casualties during the Korean War of approximately 36,574 killed and more than 103,284 wounded, and with Republic of Korea casualties of more than 217,000 soldiers killed, more than 291,000 soldiers missing, and over 1,000,000 civilians killed or missing;

Whereas, for the past 70 years, the partnership between the United States and Japan has played a vital role, both in Asia and globally, in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development;

Whereas, approximately 50,000 United States military personnel serve in Japan, along with some of the United States most advanced defense assets, including the 7th Fleet and the USS Ronald Reagan, the only United States aircraft carrier to be homeported outside the United States;

Whereas, since the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed in Washington on October 1, 1953, and ratified by the Senate on January 26, 1954, United States military personnel have maintained a continuous presence on the Ko-

rean Peninsula, and approximately 28,500 United States troops are stationed in the Republic of Korea in 2019;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea have stood alongside each other in the four major wars the United States has fought outside Korea since World War II—in Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq;

Whereas Japan is the fourth-largest United States trading partner and together with the United States represents 30 percent of global Gross Domestic Product, and Japanese firms have invested $469,000,000,000 in the United States;

Whereas, the economic relationship between the United States and its sixth-largest trading partner, the Republic of Korea, with which we have a free trade agreement, includes 358,000 jobs in the United States that are directly related to exports to the Republic of Korea, and has resulted in more than $40,000,000,000 in investments by Korean firms in the United States;

Whereas Japan and the Republic of Korea stand as strong partners of the United States in efforts to ensure maritime security and freedom of navigation, commerce, and overflight and to uphold respect for the rule of law and to oppose the use of coercion, intimidation, or force to change the regional or global status quo, including in the maritime domains of the Indo-Pacific, which are among the busiest waterways in the world;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are committed to working together towards a world where the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this preamble referred to as the "DPRK") does not threaten global peace and security with its weapons of

mass destruction, missile proliferation, and illicit activities, and where the DPRK respects human rights and its people can live in freedom;

Whereas section 211 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9231; Public Law 114–122) expresses the sense of Congress that the President "should seek to strengthen high-level trilateral mechanisms for discussion and coordination of policy toward North Korea between the Government of the United States, the Government of South Korea, and the Government of Japan";

Whereas the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) underscores the importance of trilateral defense cooperation and enforcement of multilateral sanctions against North Korea and calls for regular consultation with Congress on the status of such efforts;

Whereas the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea have made great strides in promoting trilateral cooperation and defense partnership, including ministerial meetings, information sharing, and cooperation on ballistic missile defense exercises to counter North Korean provocations;

Whereas Japanese Americans and Korean Americans have made invaluable contributions to the security, prosperity, and diversity of our Nation, including service as our elected representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the United States Government looks forward to continuing to deepen our enduring partnerships with Japan and the Republic of Korea on economic, security, and cultural issues, as well as embracing new opportunities for

bilateral and trilateral partnerships and cooperation on emerging regional and global challenges: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives reaffirms the importance of—

(1) the vital role of the alliances between the United States and Japan and the United States and the Republic of Korea in promoting peace, stability, and security in the Indo-Pacific region, including through United States extended deterrence, and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to defend Japan, including all areas under the administration of Japan, under Article V of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan, and to defend the Republic of Korea under Article III of the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea;

(2) a constructive and forward-looking relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea for United States diplomatic, economic, and security interests and for open and inclusive architecture to support the development of a secure, stable, and prosperous Indo-Pacific region;

(3) strengthening and broadening diplomatic, economic, security, and people-to-people ties between

and among the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea;

(4) developing and implementing a strategy to deepen the trilateral diplomatic and security cooperation between the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, including through diplomatic engagement, regional development, energy security, scientific and health partnerships, educational and cultural exchanges, missile defense, intelligence-sharing, space, cyber, and other diplomatic and defense-related initiatives;

(5) trilateral cooperation with members of the United Nations Security Council and other Member States to fully and effectively enforce sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as the "DPRK") and evaluate additional and meaningful new measures toward the DPRK under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter;

(6) trilateral cooperation to support and uphold a rules-based trade and economic order in the Indo-Pacific region, including the empowerment of women, which is vital for the prosperity of all our nations;

(7) supporting the expansion of academic and cultural exchanges among the three nations, especially efforts to encourage Japanese and Korean students to study at universities in the United States, and vice versa, to deepen people-to-people ties; and

(8) continued cooperation among the governments of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea to promote human rights.

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Chairman ENGEL. I will now recognize myself to speak on the en bloc measures. I am pleased to support all of these measures before us today and I thank our members on both sides of the aisle for their hard work. We have several good bipartisan measures before us today that help advance the U.S.-Israel relationship, strengthen Israel's security, and move toward a two-State solution.

First, the United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act, H.R. 1837. This legislation cultivates the relationship between the United States and Israel, touching on how our countries learned from one another on a wide range of issues in helping veterans confront issues with PTSD to advancing space cooperation and improving water and desalination issues. This legislation also advances critical priorities for both Israelis and the Palestinians. It helps restore U.S. assistance to Palestinians and gives American victims of terrorism a clearer pathway to justice in American courts.

I welcome this opening for economic and security assistance for the Palestinians to move ahead. As some of us learned in recent travel to Israel, there are major security considerations for both Israelis and Palestinians now that the security assistance has been cutoff due to interpretations of the underlying law. It is also important that we resume programs that promote tolerance and peacebuilding.

I thank Congressman Deutch, Ranking Member McCaul, and Congressman Wilson for their work on this measure. I hope it will help provide some justice to families of the victims of Palestinian terrorist attacks.

And as we meet today, violence continues to terrorize the Israeli people. Only a couple of months ago, Israelis endured hundreds of rocket attacks from Gaza, with attacks meant to threaten civilians. I am glad we are considering the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act, which puts new sanctions on those who sponsor Hamas and Islamic Jihad.

I thank Mr. Mast and Mr. Gottheimer for their leadership in crafting this important measure.

We will also consider H.Res. 246, a resolution that points out that the Global Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement, or BDS, hinders progress on reaching a two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The Global BDS Movement demonizes only one side of this conflict and it puts the onus entirely on Israel to solve this protracted issue when, in reality, the Palestinians need to do their part to move toward a solution.

Almost 80 percent of the House has cosponsored this resolution and I am glad we are able to move it forward today. I thank its bipartisan sponsors, Representatives Schneider, Nadler, Zeldin, and Wagner for their work on this important issue.

Next I want to discuss an issue that is particularly close to my heart, H.Con.Res. 32, which deals with the murder of the Bytyqi brothers in the Balkans. Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi were three brothers from New York State who were killed execution-style by Serbian officials after they mistakenly crossed the unmarked Serbian-Kosovo border. Their bodies were discovered with their hands bound behind their backs in a mass grave in 2001.

Serbian President Vucic promised me more than 2 years ago that this Government would bring the murders to justice. It is simply unacceptable that no Serbian individuals have been brought to justice for these murders. Apparently, there is not even a serious criminal investigation underway. This is outrageous.

As chairman, I will continue to speak on this and support legislation that addresses this injustice. Today's resolution makes it clear that Serbia must fully investigate the Bytyqi brothers case and bring justice to the families of these murdered New Yorkers. U.S.-Serbia relations depend on Serbia's adherence to the rule of law, and human rights, and commitment to prosecute horrendous criminal cases such as this.

A few weeks ago, when I was in Serbia, I spoke directly with the Serbian President Vucic to tell him that the Bytyqi case must be resolved. I said this to him many times. I have had promises that it would be resolved but, so far, no results.

Finally, I want to mention my resolution on the importance of a trilateral cooperation between the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. It is critical that our three nations are able to work together. We have too many urgent national security concerns not to do so. So I am very troubled by the growing tensions between Japan and South Korea and I urge both countries to find a way forward which restores their ability to cooperate with each other and with us. This is a good resolution and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Again, I support all the measures in our en bloc package and I urge all members will join me in doing so.

I will now recognize Mr. Wilson for any remarks he may have.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Chairman Engel, and Republican Leader Mike McCaul for calling today's markup.

I am a strong supporter of many of the measures before us today and I thank the committee staff, both majority and minority, for their hard work in advance of today's markup.

I would like to begin by thanking our colleague from Illinois, Mr. Brad Schneider, and Congressman Lee Zeldin of New York for their work on House Resolution 246 opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel. This committee has spent considerable time and effort working to safeguard Israel from the many security threats it faces. But Israel faces another threat—the threat of delegitimization. This threat is more pernicious. It masquerades as a peaceful activism but its ultimate goal is to delegitimize the Jewish State and eventually to see its complete destruction. Extremists are very clear, as they shout death to Israel, death to America.

Today, this committee will send a clear message that we oppose BDS and all other efforts to unfairly single out Israel. It is not only anti-Semitic, it undermines the possibility for potential negotiated solution. I urge our colleagues to support this important resolution.

I would also like to commend our colleague, Mr. Brian Mast of Florida, for his extensive work on H.R. 1850, the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019. This important legislation would sanction any individual entity and government that supports Hamas or Palestinian Islamic Jihad. Today, Mr.

Mast will be putting terrorist supporters around the world on notice: If you harbor, aid, or abet these murderous Palestinian terrorist groups, you will face stiff consequences.

I should also note that this past Friday a senior Hamas official urged Palestinians abroad to kill Jews everywhere. Quote: We must attack every Jew on the globe by way of slaughter and killing. End of quote. These are the exact words. Enough is enough. Anyone supporting this group's murderous agenda is just as guilty as those terrorists. These hate-filled words come as a reminder to us today on how important this bill is.

And I thank Mr. Mast, again, for his presence and leadership on this issue.

I am also grateful for my colleague, Mr. Ted Deutch, the Chairman of the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism Subcommittee for his work on H.R. 1837, the United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act.

This critical bill authorizes $3.3 billion annually in funds to be authorized for foreign military financing for Israel for fiscal years 2019 to 2023. It expands cooperation between our two countries in every field imaginable—science, technology, energy, water, and more. It also correctly points out that the Anti-Terrorism Clarification Act, the ATCA, to make it easier for U.S. victims of Palestinian terrorism to sue the Palestinian Authority.

Thank you, Chairman Deutch, for your tireless efforts to support our cherished friendship with the State of Israel.

Last, I would like to thank our colleague and chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Mr. Hastings, for his thoughtfulness of House Resolution 326 regarding the two-State solution for the Israel-Palestinian conflict. My amendment to this resolution, in cooperation and notice with Chairman Hastings, would simply clarify that peace between Israel and other Arab States should not have to wait until the resolution of the Israel-Palestinian conflict.

In recent years, we have seen an inspiring increase of relations between Israel and various Arab countries. Just last month, the Foreign Minister of Bahrain commented, quote, Israel is part of this heritage of this whole region, historically, so the Jewish people have a place among us. End of quote. Comments like this are unprecedented and should be encouraged. Peace between Israel and Arab States should not have to wait for the resolution of an intractable conflict. I am grateful for the Arab States of the region to follow the model of Bahrain and others for the sake of the future of the Middle East, which clearly would be mutually beneficial for all parties.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentleman yields back.

Mr. Cicilline for 5 minutes.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I rise in support of the en bloc package before the committee. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of Mr. Deutch's bill, H.R. 1837, the U.S.-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act, which reaffirms our longstanding commitment to ensuring Israel's security and will enhance our security and economic partnerships on a number of important fronts. It is the only democracy in the strategically impor-

tant region. Both of our countries will benefit from deeper relationships in cyber, energy, education, development, and other areas.

I am pleased that this bill also includes a provision I authored in H.R. 2488, the U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Center of Excellence Act. This provision will allow us to take the first step toward establishing a joint U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Center of Excellence in order to capitalize on the innovations in the cyber sphere occurring in both the United States and Israel by requiring the State Department to report on the impact of creating such a center. Thank you to Chairman Deutch for your leadership on this issue.

Finally, I want to say a few words about the bills related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the BDS Movement. I am grateful to Mr. Lowenthal for his introduction of H.R. 326, which reaffirms the longstanding bipartisan commitment to achieving a two-State solution. At this moment, we feel further away than ever of achieving a peaceful solution where a democratic Israel can coexist with an independent democratic Palestinian State. That is why I think it is so important that we show the world that we haven't backed down from our commitment to a two-State solution and that we believe the United States must continue to play a constructive role toward this goal.

Finally, I support the resolution condemning the anti-Semitic Global BDS Movement. To be clear, it is every American's right to protest and boycott whomever they like. Nothing about this bill does or should change that, or should be interpreted as impeding on any American's first amendment rights. America has a long and rich history of using first amendment rights to express strongly held beliefs. What this bill does do is call out the Global BDS Movement for its anti-Semitic rhetoric and actions, and makes it clear that a movement that denies the existence of an independent Jewish State violates American values.

I urge my colleagues to support the en bloc package and thank you, again, Mr. Chairman for holding this markup and I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Does anyone else seek recognition on the Republican side? Is that Mr. Yoho? OK, Mr. Yoho.

Mr. YOHO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to thank Ranking Member McCaul and Chairman Engel for holding this markup. This morning we will be voting on many substantive measures, including some that I have co-sponsored, of which Mr. Deutch's bill, H.R. 1837, the United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act; Chairman Engle's resolution, H.Res. 127 Expressing the sense of the House on the importance and vitality of the U.S. alliance with Japan and the Republic of Korea, I think it is so important that we do that at this point in time, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests; Mr. Schneider's resolution H.Res. 246, Opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanction Movements targeting Israel; Mr. Brian Mast's bill, H.R. 1850, the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019.

Measures in this markup will have immense impact on the United States policy for generations to come, hopefully, and protect our national security.

I would like to touch one bill, specifically, H.R. 1850, which requires the President to report to Congress on each foreign person or country who knowingly provides financial or material support for Hamas or the Palestinian Islamic Jihad and requires the administration to impose sanctions on the identified individuals and countries.

During a time when we are witnessing an increased proliferation of extreme radical terrorist organizations, it is essential that we address these bad actors and reprimand those in the international community who are helping facilitate those atrocities. Terrorist organizations are targeting civilian populations all over the world, groups like Hamas, Hezbollah, al-Qaida, Al Shabaab, JEM, ISIS all seek to instill fear in others through violence and intimidations.

In fact, we just had a hearing where in Somalia there was a 7,000 increase—7,000 percent increase in terrorist activities by ISIS. In an increasingly divided world, we must come together to fight these malicious groups, who have increased in number since 9/11. Just last week, 27 people were killed in a terrorist attack on a hotel in Somalia. Al Shabaab, a known terrorist organization with links to al-Qaida claimed responsibility for the attack. To bring an end to this divisiveness and evil, the United States and our allies must present a strong front against these known bad actors and remove them. This will require strength and immediate action and we can start right here on this committee.

I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. The gentleman yields back.

Ms. OMAR.

Ms. OMAR. Thank you, Chairman.

What are we doing to achieve peace? I believe that simple question should guide every vote we take in this committee. It was the question that guided Prime Minister Rabin in 1993. It was the question that guided President Carter, President Sadat, and Prime Minister Begin in 1978. It should continue to guide our approach to the Israel-Palestine conflict. I believe the best way to guarantee self-determination for both the Israeli and Palestinian people is to go through a two-State solution based upon internationally recognized borders. This is why I proudly supported Mr. Lowenthal's resolution to affirm what has been the official bipartisan U.S. policy across two decades and has been supported by each of the most recent Israel and Palestinian leaders, as well as the consensus of the Israel security establishment. That solution is a two-State solution.

But if we really believe in a two-State solution, we must acknowledge the obvious, which is that one group of people currently has statehood, while the other lives under indefinite military occupation of their land. This is not my definition of it. This is the definition of the conservative Israeli leader, Ariel Sharon, who in 2003 said, and I quote, to hold 3.5 million Palestinians under occupation, in my opinion, is a very bad thing for us and for them. This is occupation, he said. You might not like this word but it is really an occupation. I end quote.

I believe that truly achieving peace means ending this occupation and ending the occupation means being honest when Israel takes steps to undermine the cause of peace. So when Israeli Prime Min-

ister Benjamin Netanyahu says, and I quote, he is more committed to settlements than any in Israel's history. We should honestly say that it is an impediment to peace. There are consequences to these actions.

When Netanyahu vows to make the occupation permanent by annexing Palestinian land in the West Bank at the same time we are providing him with billions of dollars in military aid, we should say there are consequences to these actions. And in previous times, Bush and Reagan have said that.

But as in all diplomacy, truly pursuing peace is not just about punishing bad behavior. We must support efforts to end the occupation and achieve a two-State solution. I believe firmly that the path to peace does not lie in a violent means. As Martin Luther King, Junior said, peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek but a means by which we arrive at that goal. We should condemn, in the strongest terms, violence that perpetuates the occupation, whether it is perpetuated by Israel, Hamas, or individuals. But if we are going to condemn violent means of assisting the occupation, we cannot also condemn non-violent means. We cannot simultaneously say we want peace, then openly oppose peaceful means to hold our allies accountable. It is precisely when people feel hopeless, when people feel that nonviolence does not work, that their voices will not be heard, that they turn toward violence.

This week I introduced a resolution with civil rights leader, our colleague, John Lewis, and Rashida Tlaib, who know the importance of nonviolent movements. It recognizes the proud history of boycott movements in this country leading back to the Boston Tea Party. We should honor these movements, and that history, and we should honor our commitment to the principles that say we must hold our friends to the same standards as we hold our adversaries.

I understand and appreciate the bipartisan nature and history of this committee. In fact there are two bills today that I am cosponsoring with Republicans. And I have cosponsored the Sri Lankan resolution with Mr. Johnson and the resolution with Mr. Zeldin. I am also proud to sponsor Mr. Lowenthal's resolution that we just voted on and excited that every single person was onboard on our side.

I will not be supporting the en bloc package today.

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

Chairman ENGEL. The gentlewoman yields back.

Mr. Zeldin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ZELDIN. Well thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate you bringing this en bloc up today. I fully support this.

And it is important for me to point out a few things as the—as my colleague who just spoke used the frequent use of the words of honestly and honest, let's just get to a lot of what is left out.

So the BDS Movement has not distanced itself from Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist organization. BDS supporters, individually, are not distancing themselves from Hamas either. It is wrong to be blaming all Israeli and Palestinian violence, quote, as being due to an occupation.

Last Friday, Fathi Hammad, a senior Hamas official called upon Palestinians worldwide to kill all Jews. This is a senior Hamas official just before the weekend. During a closed meeting in October

2017 between Hamas Chief Sinwar and Gazan youth about reconciling with the Fatah movement, Sinwar Stated that the time spent discussing recognition of Israel is over and now Hamas will, instead, discuss when they will wipe Israel out. Hamas uses women and children as human shields. They declare Jihad as an obligation. They deny humanitarian aid to their own people. They deny human rights, launching rockets from Gaza into Israel, killing innocent of civilians, tens of thousands of rockets in Lebanon being launched by—ready to be launched by Hezbollah. Existential threats to Israel all around it, our greatest ally in the Middle East, one that there has been an historic relationship between our two nations, a beacon of hope, and freedom, and liberty in a region of the world that is filled with challenges. We want to be neutral arbiters. Let's not deny our right and our duty to also be honest brokers.

To spend an entire time in justifying opposition to H.Res. 246 based off of everything that is wrong is all due to the Israeli occupation. Why not point out the fact that in 2008, Israel offered to withdraw from 93 percent of Judea and Samaria in the West Bank? Or what about our students on college campuses, right now from coast-to-coast, being targeted with blatant anti-Semitism in the name of BDS, or taking into consideration the founder of BDS and all of his blatant anti-Semitism, or the Palestinian Authority's pay-to-slay? They financially reward terrorism. They treat you to a State funeral. They will rename football stadiums after you.

We want to use honest and honesty in our remarks? We will give you a whole lot more honesty. Every year, Hamas mobilizes Palestinians in their days of rage to attack Israelis at their border, calling them to throw rocks and fire missiles at Israel, often results in actual violence. Hamas uses incendiary kites and balloons, which has destroyed some 8,000 acres of Israeli farms, parks, and forests.

And I was pointing out just last Friday a senior Hamas official called for the murder of every Jew in the world. And you want to oppose H.Res. 246 under the justification that all the violence is due to an Israeli occupation with no honesty as it relates to any of the violence targeting innocent Americans.

By the way, when this committee passed and it became law the Taylor Force Act, that is not an Israeli citizen. That is a United States Military veteran, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. And the Palestinians paid the terrorists to murder the innocent American-Israeli. We provide tax dollars to the Palestinians and we demanded more accountability.

We could go through the list of the 1,355 people killed by Palestinian violence and terrorism. I would blame the people who are inciting that violence and financially rewarding terror. And I would certainly blame the person who actually is responsible for that. The person who actually stabs, the person who shoots, the person who terrorizes. No, they are not martyrs. They are terrorists.

And Israel, as our great ally, should be supported. And this work against BDS—I will point out that the BDS founder, if people aren't familiar with it, quote, we are witnessing the rapid demise of Zionism and nothing can be done to save it, for Zionism is intent

on killing itself. I, for one, support euthanasia. That is just one of the quotes.

I encourage all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for what has been fantastic bipartisan support but do not come to this committee, and in this Congress, and start blaming Israel for all of the violence that is happening to it and blaming them for an occupation. That, I will take the strongest of exception with. And that is not honest to be accusing Israel of everything that they are suffering from. That——

Mr. COSTA [presiding]. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. ZELDIN [continuing]. Is criticized for good reason.

I yield back.

Mr. COSTA. The gentleman yields back.

And the chair will now recognize the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Deutch, for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the committee for bringing up this slate of measures today. I support them.

I want to thank the committee's staff for working diligently to produce the text before us. Particularly, I would like to thank Mira Resnick of the majority staff and Gabriella Zach of the minority staff for their work on H.R. 1837, the U.S.-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act, my bill with Mr. Wilson to strengthen the U.S.-Israel relationship to provide justice to victims of terror and to allow security and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinians to continue. And I thank the Middle East staff director—the Middle East Subcommittee staff director, Casey Kustin, for her tireless efforts.

This bill puts Congress on record supporting the unprecedented levels of the 2016 MOU and affirms our unwavering support for the alliance between the United States and Israel. The legislation ensures that Israel has the ability to defend herself from the very real threats posed by terrorist organizations that sit on her borders. The United States has always maintained a strong commitment to ensuring that our ally can defend herself and this bill highlights the way in which we can guarantee that commitment but our alliance is based on more than our mutual security concerns. The bond is rooted in mutual democratic values.

Israel is a vibrant democracy where political parties span the spectrum from right to left and vigorously debate and disagree on policy. That bond has fostered collaboration in many civilian areas, like water and agriculture, which have yielded dramatic advancements with global impact.

This legislation strengthens existing programs for science and energy research and promotes the U.S. and Israel working together to deliver humanitarian aid in developing countries and it expands new areas of civilian cooperation. The legislation creates new avenues for regional cooperation in the high-tech sector, bringing together Israeli and Palestinian researchers, along with regional Arab countries for projects that will have a lasting impact on the entire region. And finally, this bill is a step toward providing American victims of terrorism with a path to justice.

In 2018, Congress unanimously passed the Anti-Terrorism Clarification Act that was meant to allow American victims of Pales-

tinian terror attacks the ability to pursue justice in the U.S. Courts but an overly broad interpretation resulted in Palestinians rejecting any U.S. assistance coming into the West Bank and Gaza, instead of consenting to jurisdiction. This had the unintended consequence of placing a legal barrier to the delivery of security and humanitarian development assistance to the West Bank and Gaza.

U.S. security assistance provides training for Palestinian security forces to secure the West Bank and facilitate security coordination between Israel and the P.A. This training program in the West Bank has resulted in dramatically lower security incidents. I was just in Israel 2 weeks ago and met with the three-star U.S. general in charge of security coordination. In the absence of this funding, security for Israelis and Palestinians is threatened. It is threatened by the current status and we must pass this.

Removing this barrier to assistance will also help restore life-saving humanitarian aid that went not to Palestinian leadership but to the Palestinian people through American NGO's. I visited a hospital in East Jerusalem that provides life-saving cancer treatment to patients from the West Bank. That hospital has lost 25 percent of its budget. All of this assistance promotes security and stability. We have a moral obligation to make sure that we proceed with this, and we have a moral obligation to help life-saving assistance flow, and to making sure that victims of terror have the opportunity to be in court.

I also thank my colleagues for House Resolution 246, which simply States that Congress opposes the boycott, divestment, and sanctions against Israel movement. BDS undermines the prospects for a two-State solution and, as House Resolution 326 affirms, the path toward peace lies in direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, leading to two States for two peoples living side-by-side in peace and security, a safe and secure Israel, and a demilitarized prosperous Palestinian State. BDS does nothing to further that goal. It does nothing to encourage both sides to return to negotiations and to achieve lasting peace.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, time—as was said earlier, the resolution does not restrict any first amendment rights. It simply allows Members of Congress to be on the record, opposing a movement that attempts to delegitimize Israel's very right to exist.

Time and time again, I hear from college campuses around the country, from students, they are Zionists. So am I. They support Israel's right to exist as a Jewish State. So do I. And they feel intimidated and scared to express that support when people are threatening them.

Palestine from the river to the sea, a chant that is routinely heard at BDS rallies, it envisions a world without Israel. That is what is controversial. I reject it. This committee should reject it. And the whole House should have an opportunity to reject it as soon as possible.

I thank the chairman and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTA. The gentleman's time has expired.

The chair will now recognize the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Mast, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAST. Thank you, Chairman. And while I do not agree with every aspect of this en bloc package, I would absolutely want to

thank the committee, the committee staff, and all of my colleagues for their work on this package.

I would like to speak, specifically at this moment, about some issues that I have a very close personal connection to. No. 1, being the bill H.R. 1850, the Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act, which targets groups by imposing sanctions on those who knowingly and materially assist Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any other affiliate or successor organization.

And I spoke about this briefly earlier. Why support sanctions on this group? And I am going to go through a list of things that I wrote down. In 1994, Hamas suicide bombing, five are killed; March 1996, a series of Hamas-orchestrated suicide bombings kill more than 50 people in Israel; June 2003, suicide bomber disguised as Orthodox Jew detonates himself on Jerusalem bus, killing 16 Israelis, Hamas claims responsibility; August 2003, suicide bomber detonates himself on a bus, killing 20 Israelis, Hamas and Islamic Jihad claim responsibility; January 2004, Hamas female suicide bomber kills four Israelis; March 2004, double attack at the Israeli Port of Ashdod kills ten Israelis; August 2004, Hamas claims responsibility for deadly simultaneous explosion on two buses near Beersheba, killing 14, wounding more than 80; December 2004, attack at a checkpoint border between Gaza and Egypt kills five Israelis; January 2005, a bomb at the Israeli-Gaza border kills six Israelis.

January 2006, Hamas, and this is very important, wins a landslide victory in the Palestinian legislative elections. They take the majority in their governmental body. Why is that so important in this en bloc package or anytime we are considering any legislation relating to a two-State solution? Because we are talking about putting sanctions on any asset that knowingly and materially assists Hamas. Well, if the government is Hamas, then they are assisting Hamas. They are working with Hamas.

And we are, in the same piece of legislation, talking about supporting the right to self-determination of a group of people that conduct all of these terrorist attacks, creating and acknowledging their government that we would immediately have to put sanctions on the moment they became a recognized government that is supporting Hamas because their members are Hamas. This is an oxymoron that is going on inside of this package and that is why I do not support the overall package of this.

To speak about some of the more—some more attacks that have gone on—and I do have a special bond, I have friends that have been injured. I, myself, put on the uniform of the IDF in 2015 and met a number of their injured servicemembers from these attacks in their House of the Warrior, a place where their servicemembers recover—2009, 569 rocket launches, 289 mortars; 2010, 150 rockets launched; 2011, 680 rockets, mortars, and missiles launched at Israel; 2012, 2,200 rockets launched into Israel; 2013, 52 rockets launched into Israel, 16 mortars; 2014, 4,500-plus rockets and mortars launched into Israel, and so on, and so on; 2018, 1,100; 2019, so far, 700.

Let's not live in the ambiguous. What do these rockets look like? Ten, twenty, thirty feet high, about as tall as that clock on the ceiling. Warheads weighing between 100 and 400 pounds. To put that

into perspective, the explosive device that detonated beneath my feet probably weighed about ten pounds. The fragmentation distance that would put people in danger of probably in all certainty being killed, about 300 feet for one of these warheads. Probably 45 feet within these warheads are going to be killed by the blast.

These are the kind of attacks that are being orchestrated by Hamas. This is why this legislation is so important and this is, additionally, why I stand against a two-State solution.

Thank you for the time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COSTA. The gentleman yields back the balance of his time.

The chair will now recognize Mr. Trone for 5 minutes.

Mr. TRONE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and also Ranking Member McCaul. This markup gives us an opportunity for the committee to weigh in on some very timely topics.

I would like to highlight the measures I am proud to support today. The first is House Resolution 246, which opposes the efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel in the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel. The BDS Movement is BS. The BDS Movement has been hateful. The BDS anti-Semitic tropes are hurtful and harmful to the Jewish and Israeli people. This does long-term damage to all the people of the region by working against a two-State solution and it is a disservice to those who are truly dedicated to peace.

This resolution makes it clear the overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives believe we must find a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict but this cannot be achieved through unilateral actions of the BDS Movement.

I want to thank Congressman Schneider of Illinois and Congressman Zeldin of New York for introducing it and I am proud to vote in favor today.

Finally, I would like to take a moment to mention the United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act introduced by Congressman Ted Deutch and Joe Wilson. The bill codifies a 2016 MOU on security assistance for Israel, and makes clear that the U.S. will be there to support Israel in the event of a military attack on the country, and also ensures we are cooperating in significant and mutually beneficial ways with Israel on the diverse topics like energy, agriculture, technology, and humanitarian assistance.

There are so many synergies to be gained by teaming up with Israel on these projects. The bill has 270 bipartisan cosponsors and demonstrates an incredible level of support. I am proud to be a cosponsor and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill today.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. McCaul. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTA. The gentleman yields back the balance of his time.

And the chair will now recognize the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Wright.

Mr. WRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It has been 41 years since the Camp David Accords and, in that 41 years, there have been more meetings, more conferences, more attempts at achieving peace than we could possibly remember. But one thing that history has proven in that 41 years is that if the Palestinian people wanted peace, there would have already been

peace. If they wanted an autonomous country, they would have already had it because it was offered. Instead, there is no two-State solution and there will be no two-State solution, as long as the Palestinian people rely on terrorist organizations like Hamas and Hezbollah.

And with that, I yield the remainder of my time to Mr. Zeldin.

Mr. ZELDIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In addition to the other great resolutions in this en bloc, I would also like to express my support for H.Con.Res. 32 regarding the execution-style murders of Ylli, 25 years old, Agron, 23 years old, and Mehmet Bytyqi, 21 years old, who were born in the United States and resided in Hampton Bays, New York. This month is the 20th anniversary of the Bytyqi brothers' murder, which is a poignant reminder as to why the House should bring this resolution to the floor as soon as possible.

In July 1999, these three brothers went overseas toward the end of the Kosovo War and were arrested by Serbian authorities for illegally entering the country when they accidentally crossed into Serbian-controlled territory. The brothers were kidnapped, murdered, and dumped into a mass grave in Serbia by government officials still serving today.

Since taking office, I have been committed to helping the Bytyqi family receive the justice that they have long deserved. In February, Chairman Engel and I traveled to Munich to meet with Serbian President Vucic, where he once again promised to resolve the case of the Bytyqi brothers. Despite many promises by Serbian officials to resolve the case of this State-sponsored murder, there has been no justice served.

This resolution notes that progress with this investigation should remain a significant factor which determines the further development of U.S.-Serbian relations. Just last month, Congressman Engel and I sent a letter to the International Criminal Tribunal opposing the early release of Vlastimir Djordjevic, which would be a missed opportunity to obtain information that could lead to justice.

The Bytyqi brothers gave their lives to fight for injustice. Now we must return this favor and deliver justice for their family.

I would like to thank Chairman Engel and lead Republican McCaul for their leadership and assistance on this issue with regards to this resolution.

I appreciate the committee's consideration of all of the resolutions in this en bloc package.

H.Res. 246 should be pointed out that the lead sponsor, Brad Schneider, has been in attendance throughout today's hearing. It has been great working with him and our colleagues on both sides of the aisle for a resolution that is now up to 340 cosponsors.

Mr. COSTA. Well, thank you, Congressman Zeldin. Your acknowledgments will be recognized appropriately.

So yielding back the balance of your time, the Chair wants to, sooner than later, close this committee hearing, and will briefly recognize Congressman Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. I strongly support all of the en bloc and have a long speech for each of them but will just say H.Res. 246 is necessary. It has been attacked as somehow a violation of free speech. It is a nonbinding resolution that simply expresses Congress' free

speech on this issue. Only on certain American campuses is this thought to be a violation of the first amendment for somebody to simply say something that is in favor of Israel.

And finally, on 442 that recognizes the 10-year anniversary of the Sri Lanka—the end of the Sri Lankan civil war, the Sri Lankan Government has not done nearly enough to heal the conflict. The military continues to occupy much Tamil land, that was seized during and immediately after the war, and this land needs to be returned to really put the war—to really create peace.

The government has also failed to meet its promises to amend the constitution to give more autonomy and power to the Tamil regions. And evolution of power to local levels is the best ensure future peace.

With that, I yield back.

Mr. COSTA. The gentleman yields back.

Are there any other members seeking recognition? I hope not.

Well, hearing none and seeing none, the chair will now recognize himself briefly.

I want to thank the Ranking Member McCaul and Chairman Engel for the good work that they and the committee members have done on this en bloc series of resolutions, legislation, and amendments that reflect, I think, a consensus on this important Foreign Relations Committee that attempts to every day work on behalf of the American people, in terms of what is in the best interest of America's foreign policy.

Clearly, the challenges that we discussed here today as it relates to the Middle East, particularly with regards to Israel and the West Bank, the Palestinians, have been vexing issues for decades. My first visit to Israel was back in 1981. I have had numerous visits to that part of the world, like many members of this committee. I actually spent a vacation just a few years ago in Israel.

While there has been progress made in many areas, the ability to arrive at a two-State solution still seems to be very, very difficult, as we all know. But I think that the good will and the good work in a bipartisan effort by this committee will continue to try to move the ball forward, ultimately, to find a two-State solution that will resolve the challenges we see there and, hopefully, have a lasting peace. Certainly, that is the goal that we all share.

Hearing no further requests for recognition, then, without objection, the committee will proceed to consider the noticed items en bloc. A reporting quorum is present. Without objection, each measure is considered as read. The amendments to each are considered as read and agreed to.

The question occurs on the measures en block, as amended, if amended.

All those in favor, say aye.

All those opposed?

Hearing none, in the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it.

The measures considered en bloc are agreed to and, without objection, each measure is ordered favorably reported, as amended, if amended, and each amendment to each bill shall be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute.

And, without objection, the staff is authorized to make any technical and conforming changes to any of the measures considered during today's markup.

And we thank the staff in a bipartisan fashion for all of their good work.

The chair will now recognize Mr. McCaul for a request.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Pursuant to House Rules, I ask that members have two calendar days to file with the clerk of the committee supplemental, additional, or minority views on any of the bills ordered reported by the committee today.

Mr. COSTA. All right. This concludes the business for the day. I want to thank Ranking Member McCaul, and for all the committee members, and Chairman Engel for allowing me to close this hearing, all of the committee members for their contributions, and assistance in today's markup, and the comments that were made.

At this time, the committee now stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:23 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

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

Eliot L. Engel (D-NY), Chairman

July 17, 2019

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN markup 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 https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/):

DATE: Wednesday, July 17, 2019

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.Res. 326, Expressing the sense of the House regarding United States efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-state solution

H.Res. 246, Opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel

H.R. 1850, Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019

H.R. 1837, United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act

H.Res. 138, Expressing support for addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict in a concurrent track with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and commending Arab and Muslim-majority states that have improved bilateral relations with Israel

H.Con.Res. 32, Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999

H.Res. 442, Observing 10 years since the war in Sri Lanka ended on May 18, 2009, commemorating the lives lost, and expressing support for transitional justice, reconciliation, reconstruction, reparation, and reform in Sri Lanka, which are necessary to ensure a lasting peace and a prosperous future for all Sri Lankans

H.R. 3501, Safeguard our Elections and Combat Unlawful Interference in Our Democracy Act

H.R. 2097, To recognize the Hmong, Khmer, Laotian, and other ethnic groups commonly referred to as Montagnards, who supported and defended the Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia, authorize assistance to support activities relating to clearance of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war, and for other purposes

H. Res. 127, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests

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 *Wednesday* **Date** *07/17/19* **Room** *2172 RHOB*

Starting Time *10:05 a.m.* **Ending Time** *12:23 p.m.*

Recesses *0* (____to____) (____to____) (____to____) (____to____) (____to____) (____to____)

Presiding Member(s)
Chairman Eliot L. Engel; Rep. Jim Costa

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.)*
H.Res. 326; H.Res. 246; H.R. 1850; H.R. 1837; H.Res. 138; H.Con.Res. 32; H.Res. 442; H.R. 3501; H.R. 2097; H.Res. 127

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
N/A

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

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: *(Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)*
After amendment debate, H.R. 3501 was favorable reported by voice vote. Burchett Amendment #1 to H.R. 3501. NOT AGREED to by voice vote. Perry Amendment #1 to H.R. 3501. RULED NON-GERMANE. Bass, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 326, favorably reported by voice vote. The measures considered en bloc were agreed to by voice vote. By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended if amended. The Chairman intends to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

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

Subject	Yeas	Nays	Present	Not Voting
N/A	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED *12:23 p.m.*

Evan Burberg
Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
X	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Karen Bass, CA
X	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
X	Ami Bera, CA
X	Joaquin Castro, TX
	Dina Titus, NV
X	Adriano Espaillat, NY
X	Ted Lieu, CA
X	Susan Wild, PA
X	Dean Phillips, MN
X	Ilhan Omar, MN
X	Colin Allred, TX
X	Andy Levin, MI
X	Abigail Spanberger, VA
X	Chrissy Houlahan, PA
X	Tom Malinowski, NJ
X	David Trone, MD
X	Jim Costa, CA
X	Juan Vargas, CA
X	Vicente Gonzalez, TX

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Steve Chabot, OH
X	Joe Wilson, SC
X	Scott Perry, PA
X	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
	James Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
X	Ann Wagner, MO
X	Brian J. Mast, FL
X	Francis Rooney, FL
X	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
X	John Curtis, UT
X	Ken Buck, CO
X	Ron Wright, TX
X	Guy Reschenthaler, PA
X	Tim Burchett, TN
X	Greg Pence, IN
X	Steve Watkins, KS
	Michael Guest, MS

MARKUP SUMMARY

07/17/2019 House Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

The Chair called up the following measures and amendments:

H.R. 3501, Safeguard our Elections and Combat Unlawful Interference in Our Democracy Act (Engel)
- Burchett Amendment #1 to H.R. 3501. NOT AGREED to by voice vote.
- Perry Amendment #1 to H.R. 3501. RULED NON-GERMANE.

After amendment debate, H.R. 3501 was favorable reported by voice vote.

H.Res. 326, Expressing the sense of the House regarding United States efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-state solution (Lowenthal)
- Bass, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 326, favorably reported by voice vote.

The Chair called up the following measures and amendments, previously provided to Members, to be considered *en bloc*:

(1) H.Res. 246, Opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel (Schneider)
- Engel, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 246
- Zeldin, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 246

(2) H.R. 1850, Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019 (Mast)

(3) H.R. 1837, United States-Israel Cooperation Enhancement and Regional Security Act (Deutch)
- Deutch, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 1837

(4) H.Res. 138, Expressing support for addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict in a concurrent track with the Israeli-Palestinian peace process and commending Arab and Muslim majority states that have improved bilateral relations with Israel (Hastings)
- Wilson Amendment #28 to H.Res. 138

(5) H.Con.Res. 32, Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999 (Zeldin)

(6) H.Res. 442, Observing 10 years since the war in Sri Lanka ended on May 18, 2009, commemorating the lives lost, and expressing support for transitional justice, reconciliation, reconstruction, reparation, and reform in Sri Lanka, which are necessary to ensure a lasting peace and a prosperous future for all Sri Lankans (Johnson)
- Malinowski, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 442

(7) H.R. 2097, Legacies of War Recognition and Unexploded Ordinance Removal Act (Duffy)

(8) H.Res. 127, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the importance and vitality of the United States alliances with Japan and the Republic of Korea, and our trilateral cooperation in the pursuit of shared interests (Engel)

The measures considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote. By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended if amended. The Chairman intends to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.

***All measures can be found here.

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