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MARKUP OF H.R. 2153, H.Res. 189, H.Res. 230, H.R. 1771, H.Res. 410, H.Res. 349, H.R. 4754, S. 178, H.Res. 585, H.R. 554, H.R. 2881, H.R. 3763, H.Res. 446, H.R. 1819, H.R. 4802, H.R. 4862, H.Res. 649, H.Res. 546

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

OCTOBER 30, 2019

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2019

House of Representatives

Committee on Foreign Affairs

Washington, DC

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

Mr. ENGEL. The committee will come to order. Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess of the committee at any point. Pursuant to Committee Rule 4, 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 a statement or extraneous materials on today's business.

As members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider 18 bipartisan measures and amendments en bloc. Pursuant to notice for purposes of markup, I now call up the en bloc package consisting of 18 measures.

And here are the measures: H.R. 2153, with an Engel amendment; H.Res.189; H.Res.230; H.R. 1771, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.410, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.349; H.R. 4754, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute S. 178, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.585; H.R. 554, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.R. 2881, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.R. 3763, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.446, with a Keating amendment; H.R. 1819; H.R. 4802; H.R. 4862; H.Res.649, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.546.

[The measures and amendments offered en bloc follow:]

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2153

To support empowerment, economic security, and educational opportunities for adolescent girls around the world, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 2019

Ms. FRANKEL (for herself, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BERA, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Ms. HOULAHAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

A BILL

To support empowerment, economic security, and educational opportunities for adolescent girls around the world, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Keeping Girls in School Act".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Appropriate congressional committees defined.

Sec. 3. Findings.
Sec. 4. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 5. Secondary education for adolescent girls.
Sec. 6. Global strategy requirement.
Sec. 7. Transparency and reporting to Congress.

SEC. 2. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

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

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

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

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Adolescence is a critical period in a girl's life, when significant physical, emotional, and social changes shape her future.

(2) Adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, child, early and forced marriage, and other forms of violence which are detrimental to their futures, as evidenced by the following statistics:

(A) Each year, 380,000 adolescent girls and young women become newly infected with HIV, more than 1,000 every day, and comprise the fastest-growing demographic for new infections in sub-Saharan Africa.

(B) Each year, 12,000,000 adolescent girls around the world are married before their 18th birthday, and more than 650,000,000 women alive today were married as children.

(C) Child marriages often interrupt schooling, limit opportunities, and impact the physical, psychological and social well-being of such girls. If there is no reduction in child marriage, the global number of women married as children is projected to increase by 150,000,000 by 2030.

(D) One-quarter to one-half of girls in developing countries become mothers before the age of 18, and girls under 15 are five times more likely to die during childbirth than women in their 20s.

(3) Approximately 130,000,000 girls around the world are not in school, and millions more are failing to acquire basic reading, writing, and numeracy skills.

(4) Girls between the ages of 10 and 19 are three times more likely than boys to be kept out of school, particularly in countries affected by conflict.

(5) Due to discriminatory gender norms and expectations, disparities in access to safe and quality

education manifest early in a girl's life and continue to become more pronounced throughout adolescence.

(6) Girls living with disabilities are less likely to start school and transition to secondary school than boys living with disabilities and other children, and just 1 percent of women with disabilities are literate globally.

(7) While two-thirds of all countries have achieved gender parity in primary education, only 40 percent have achieved gender parity in secondary education.

(8) Adolescent girls who remain in school are more likely to live longer, marry later, have healthier children, and, as adults, earn an income to support their families, thereby contributing to the economic advancement of communities and nations.

(9) Since July 2015, more than 100 public-private partnerships have been formed between the United States Government and external partners to support innovative and community-led solutions in targeted countries, including Malawi and Tanzania, to ensure adolescent girls receive a quality education.

(10) The United States Global Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls, published in March 2016,

has brought together the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Peace Corps, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation, as well as other agencies and programs such as the President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), to address the range of challenges preventing adolescent girls from attaining an inclusive and equitable quality education leading to relevant learning outcomes.

(11) According to the United States Global Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls, which is the first foreign policy document in the world solely dedicated to the rights and empowerment of girls globally, "[w]hile the Millennium Development Goals improved outcomes for girls in primary education, they also highlighted the need for a targeted focus on adolescents and young adults, particularly regarding the transition to and completion of secondary school".

(12) PEPFAR, through its DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) Initiative, has worked to address a number of the specific barriers to education that adolescent girls face.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) every child, regardless of place of birth, deserves an equal opportunity to access quality education;

(2) the United States has been a global leader in efforts to expand and improve educational opportunities for those who have been traditionally disenfranchised, particularly women and girls;

(3) gains with respect to girls' secondary education and empowerment have been proven to correlate strongly with progress in gender equality and women's rights, as well as economic and social progress, and achieving gender equality should be a priority goal of United States foreign policy;

(4) achieving gender parity in both access to and quality of educational opportunity contributes significantly to economic growth and development, thereby lowering the risk for violence and instability; and

(5) education is a lifesaving humanitarian intervention that protects the lives, futures, and well-being of girls.

SEC. 5. SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development may enter

into acquisition, assistance, or results-based financing agreements, including agreements combining more than one such feature, for activities addressing the barriers described in subsection (b) that adolescent girls face in accessing a quality secondary education. Such activities shall—

(1) set outcome-based targets to demonstrate qualitative gains;

(2) use existing United States Government strategies and frameworks relevant to international basic education and gender equality, including evidence-based interventions, to—

(A) integrate new technologies and approaches, including to establish or continue public-private partnerships or to pilot the use of development impact bonds (the results of which are verified by an independent evaluation);

(B) to the greatest extent possible, apply quasi-experimental and scientific, research-based approaches;

(C) promote inclusive, equitable and sustainable educational achievement; and

(D) support a responsible transition to education systems that are sustainably financed by domestic governments; and

(3) ensure that schools provide safe and quality educational opportunities and create empowering environments, so that girls can enroll in and regularly attend school, successfully transition from primary to secondary school, and eventually graduate having achieved learning outcomes and positioned to make healthy transitions into adulthood.

(b) SPECIFIC BARRIERS.—The barriers described in this subsection include—

(1) harmful societal and cultural norms;

(2) lack of safety at school or traveling to school, including harassment and other forms of physical, sexual, or psychological violence;

(3) child, early, and forced marriage;

(4) female genital mutilation;

(5) distance from a secondary school;

(6) cost of secondary schooling, including fees, clothing, and supplies;

(7) inadequate sanitation facilities and products available at secondary schools;

(8) prioritization of boys' secondary education;

(9) poor nutrition;

(10) early pregnancy and motherhood;

(11) HIV infection;

(12) disability;

(13) discrimination based on religious or ethnic identity; and

(14) heavy workload due to household tasks.

(c) COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Agency for International Development Senior Coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance, in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues at the Department of State, shall be responsible for the oversight and coordination of all activities of the United States Government carried out under this section.

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF AGREEMENTS.—In the development of results-based financing agreements described in subsection (a), the Senior Coordinators shall consult with the United States Agency for International Development Innovation, Technology, and Research Hub or any successor center that is responsible for developing innovative tools and approaches to accelerate development impact.

(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER STRATEGIES.—Activities carried out under this section shall also be carried out in coordination with—

(A) the United States Global Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls described in section 6; and

(B) the United States Government Strategy on International Basic Education, including its objective to expand access to quality basic education for all, particularly marginalized and vulnerable populations.

(d) ACCEPTANCE OF SOLICITATIONS FOR AWARDS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall seek to accept solicitations for one or more awards, pursuant to the authority in subsection (a), to conduct activities under this section beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall seek to ensure that activities carried out under this section—

(1) employ rigorous monitoring and evaluation methodologies, including ex-post evaluation, to ensure that such activities demonstrably close the gap

in gender parity for secondary education and improve the quality of education offered to adolescent girls;

(2) disaggregate all data collected and reported by age, gender, marital and motherhood status, disability, and urbanity, to the extent practicable and appropriate;

(3) adhere to the Policy Guidance on Promoting Gender Equality of the Department of State and the Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy of the United States Agency for International Development; and

(4) use, to the extent possible, indicators and methodologies identified by the Interagency Working Group for the Strategy on International Basic Education.

SEC. 6. GLOBAL STRATEGY REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues at the Department of State, in consultation with the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and the Senior Coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance at the United States Agency for International Development, shall—

(1) review and update a United States global strategy to empower adolescent girls;

(2) provide a meaningful opportunity for public review and consultation on the strategy; and

(3) submit the strategy to the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) INITIAL STRATEGY.—For the purposes of this section, the "United States Global Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls", published in March 2016, shall be deemed to fulfill the initial requirement under subsection (a).

(c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—In reviewing and updating the strategy under subsection (a), the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, and the Senior Coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance shall consult with—

(1) the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies their designees, as well as experts on adolescent girls, gender equality, and empowerment issues throughout the Federal Government;

(2) the appropriate congressional committees;

(3) representatives of United States civil society and multilateral organizations with demonstrated experience and expertise in empowering adolescent

girls or promoting gender equality, including local civil society organizations and beneficiaries where possible; and

(4) local organizations and beneficiaries in countries receiving assistance pursuant to the strategy, including youth and adolescent girls' organizations.

SEC. 7. TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter until each activity initiated pursuant to the authorities under this Act has concluded, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the activities initiated under the authorities provided in this Act; and

(2) the manner and extent to which such activities are monitored and evaluated, in accordance with section 5(c).

(b) AVAILABILITY.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be made available on a text-based, search-

able, and publicly available website of the United States Agency for International Development.

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2153

OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Page 11, line 20, insert "for not less than 10 years" before the comma.

Page 12, line 17, insert ", as appropriate," after "shall".

Page 13, beginning on line 10, strike "and every 180 days thereafter" and insert "and biennially thereafter for 10 years".

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 189

Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2019

Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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

---

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy.

Whereas 151 million children under the age of 5 in the world—22 percent—are stunted, or chronically undernourished, and in countries highly affected by undernutrition, stunting affects 1 in every 3 children;

Whereas wasting, or acute malnutrition, continues to threaten the lives of an estimated 7.5 percent or nearly 51 mil-

lion children under the age of 5 globally, and more than 38 million children under the age of 5 are overweight;

Whereas malnutrition directly or indirectly causes 45 percent of all deaths—2.6 million—of children under age 5 annually and puts those who survive at risk of impaired brain development, lower IQ, weakened immune systems, and greater risk of serious diseases;

Whereas undernourished adolescent girls have impaired cognitive ability and productivity and their future babies are at increased risk for low birth weight and death;

Whereas iron deficiency anemia, associated with undernutrition, contributes to 1 in 5 maternal deaths (or 20 percent of maternal mortality);

Whereas poor maternal nutrition contributes to poor fetal development and low birth weight, and an estimated 60 to 80 percent of neonatal deaths occur in low birth weight babies;

Whereas a large body of scientific evidence supports the benefits of improved breastfeeding practices on the short-term and long-term health and development of children and their mothers;

Whereas a growing evidence base demonstrates that reducing maternal and child malnutrition, especially in the critical 1,000 days between pregnancy and age 2, is imperative to ending preventable maternal and child deaths, improving cognitive and physical development, and strengthening children's immune systems to bolster resistance to disease;

Whereas leading economists and Nobel Laureates have identified improving child nutrition as the most cost-effective way to enhance global health and development;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy's approach addresses both direct and underlying causes of malnutrition, and its focus on linking humanitarian assistance with development programming helps build resilience to shocks in vulnerable communities;

Whereas malnutrition is a universal issue that no country in the world can afford to overlook, and countries with high burdens of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, anemia, and micronutrient deficiency, will struggle to achieve sustainable and equitable economic growth;

Whereas the United States plays a lead role supporting the goals of Scaling Up Nutrition, a global movement of 60 countries to prioritize nutrition, particularly during the 1,000-day window of opportunity between a mother's pregnancy and her child's second birthday, through effective policy and dedicated national resources; and

Whereas the world has reduced undernutrition since 1990, yet global progress has been too slow to ensure each child can attain a full and prosperous future regardless of where he or she was born and at the current pace, the global community will not reach its global nutrition targets set for 2025: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms that—

(A) food security and good nutrition in early childhood saves lives and lays the foundation for healthy physical and cognitive growth and development;

(B) the potential benefit of good nutrition is life-long and influences a child's entire future, with entire communities and nations ultimately prospering;

(C) the right nutrition helps children learn, helps protect them from illness, increases their productivity and earning potential, and supports the well-being and health of their future offspring; and

(D) women who are well-nourished and do not suffer from anemia are less likely to die in childbirth and to give birth to children who are malnourished, breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition;

(2) reaffirms that—

(A) good nutrition is also an economic issue central to reducing poverty and putting countries on path to economic development;

(B) adults who were well-nourished as children earn up to 46 percent more than those who were malnourished;

(C) countries with a very high burden of early childhood malnutrition have lower economic growth rates due to lost income and productivity; and

(D) the cost to nations is substantial with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) losses estimated between 3 to 16 percent with overall potential impacts to the global economy as high as $3.5 trillion per year;

(3) commends United States leadership in helping developing countries meet the nutritional needs of women and children, and supports continued efforts;

(4) commends United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) recognition that nutrition interventions are among the lifesaving interventions that can have the greatest impact in ending preventable child and maternal deaths;

(5) recognizes the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the United States Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, and the Global Food Security Strategy as platforms through which to help reach global nutrition targets by 2025, as agreed to at the World Health Assembly in 2012;

(6) recognizes the vision and goals of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement as a global partnership to support country-led efforts to improve maternal and child nutrition involving governments, civil soci-

ety, the United Nations, donors, businesses, and researchers;

(7) recognizes that progress against global malnutrition must be accelerated using innovative, scaled-up approaches to improve the systems that affect the nutritional status of women and children; and

(8) calls for transformative efforts across sectors at USAID—

(A) to accelerate progress to end maternal and child malnutrition, including through Country Development Cooperation Strategies that align with country's national nutrition plans; and

(B) to include improved and clear methods to track nutrition funding and outcomes across all United States Government global nutrition programs, especially those in global health, food security, agriculture, basic education, food assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 230

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POCAN, Mr. COOK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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

---

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

Whereas violence against children can take many forms, including sexual violence, physical violence, emotional violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation;

Whereas, each year, more than 1,000,000,000 children worldwide are exposed to violence;

Whereas, each year, the global economic impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children is estimated to be as high as $7,000,000,000,000, which is 8 percent of global gross domestic product ("global GDP");

Whereas, around the world, an estimated 1 in 3 adolescent girls between 15 and 19 years of age, or 84,000,000 girls, have been victims of emotional, physical, or sexual violence, which is often perpetrated by individuals the girls know;

Whereas 1 in 5 girls in the developing world is said to be married before reaching 18 years of age and, of those girls, an estimated 1 in 9 is said to be married before reaching 15 years of age;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children's Fund ("UNICEF"), if current child marriage rates continue, 120,000,000 girls, an average of 12,000,000 girls a year, will be married before their 18th birthday over the next decade;

Whereas 246,000,000 boys and girls experience school-related, gender-based violence each year;

Whereas children with disabilities reportedly are 3 to 4 times more likely to experience physical or sexual violence;

Whereas the tens of millions of children living outside of family care, including those living on the streets, working away from home, or in residential care, are particularly vulnerable to violence and abuse;

Whereas an estimated 152,000,000 children are involved in child labor and 4,300,000 children are subject to forced labor, including in situations of trafficking;

Whereas nearly half of the 68,500,000 individuals who are currently displaced by conflict and war around the world

are children, and displacement exposes those children to increased risk of exploitation, violence, and abuse;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, from 2016 to 2017, verified cases of child recruitment, including forcible recruitment, and child participation in armed conflict—

(1) quadrupled in the Central African Republic;

(2) doubled in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and

(3) persisted at alarming levels in Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen;

Whereas more than 10,000 children were killed or maimed in 2017 in armed conflict;

Whereas the risks of online abuse and exploitation of children is constantly growing, with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reviewing cases involving 25,000,000 child sexual abuse images in 2015, up from 450,000 in 2004;

Whereas unaddressed exposure to violence disrupts the development of critical brain architecture and other organ structures, leaving children at lifelong risk of disease and reduced potential;

Whereas studies show toxic stress relating to exposure to violent or dangerous environments becomes damaging to learning, behavior, and health across a lifespan;

Whereas violence against children can lead to negative health consequences, including injury, noncommunicable and communicable diseases, and poor maternal and child health outcomes;

Whereas all forms of violence in childhood have a significant negative impact on educational outcomes, including by re-

ducing school attendance and increasing dropout rates, and can further limit access to the physical, mental health, psychosocial, and cognitive protections that safe educational settings provide;

Whereas decades of behavioral and social science research have demonstrated that building adaptive capacities, known as resilience, through stable and committed relationships with a supportive caregiver or other adult can lessen the harmful developmental effects of violence in children and youth;

Whereas, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United States invests 0.5 percent of official development assistance in programs that are designed to prevent and address violence against children and youth;

Whereas the United States, in coordination with public-private partnerships and other organizations, has endorsed the technical package called "INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children" (referred to in this preamble as "INSPIRE") put forth by the World Health Organization with substantial technical input from the United States Government, including from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and United States Agency for International Development;

Whereas INSPIRE contains 7 evidence-based strategies to end violence against children that include—

(1) implementing and enforcing relevant laws;

(2) addressing harmful gender and other social norms;

(3) creating and sustaining safe communities;

(4) supporting parents and caregivers;

(5) improving household economic security to reduce violence in the home;

(6) improving access to health services, social welfare, and criminal justice support; and

(7) ensuring safe school environments that provide gender-equitable education and social-emotional learning and life skills training; and

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Health and Human Services each play a critical role in preventing and responding to violence against children and youth: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) condemns all forms of violence against children and youth globally, including physical, mental, and sexual violence, neglect, abuse, maltreatment, and exploitation;

(2) recognizes—

(A) the harmful impact that violence against children and youth has on the healthy development of children; and

(B) the harmful economic impact of violence against children and youth; and

(3) should—

(A) develop and implement a comprehensive and coordinated strategy built on evidence-

based practices, including the technical package called "INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children" put forth by the World Health Organization; and

(B) adopt common metrics and indicators to monitor progress across Federal agencies to prevent, address, and end violence against children and youth globally.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1771

To require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 2019

Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. WOODALL, Ms. BASS, and Ms. GABBARD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

A BILL

To require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

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 "Divided Families Reunification Act".

SEC. 2. CONSULTATIONS ON REUNITING KOREAN AMERICANS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The division of the Korean Peninsula into South Korea and North Korea separated thousands of Koreans from family members.

(2) Since the signing of the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the "Korean War Armistice Agreement"), there has been little to no contact between Korean Americans and family members who remain in North Korea.

(3) North Korea and South Korea first agreed to reunions of divided families in 1985 and have since held 20 face-to-face reunions and 7 video link reunions.

(4) Those reunions have subsequently given approximately 22,000 Koreans the opportunity to briefly reunite with loved ones.

(5) The most recent family reunions between North Korea and South Korea took place in August 2018 and did not include any Korean Americans.

(6) The United States and North Korea do not maintain diplomatic relations and certain limitations

exist on Korean Americans participating in face-to-face reunions.

(7) According to the most recent census, more than 1,700,000 people living in the United States are of Korean descent.

(8) The number of first generation Korean and Korean American family members divided from family members in North Korea is rapidly diminishing given the advanced age of those family members. More than 3,000 elderly South Koreans die each year without having been reunited with their family members.

(9) Many Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have not seen or communicated with those family members in more than 60 years.

(10) The inclusion of Korean American families in the reunion process would constitute a positive humanitarian gesture by the Government of North Korea.

(11) Section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 407) required the President to submit to Congress a report on "efforts, if any, of the United States Government to facilitate family re-

unions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea".

(12) The position of Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues has been vacant since January 2017, although the President is required to appoint a Senate-confirmed Special Envoy to fill this position in accordance with section 107 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817).

(13) In the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 3081, 111th Congress (House Report 111–187), the Committee urged "the Special Representative on North Korea Policy, as the senior official handling North Korea issues, to prioritize the issues involving Korean divided families and to, if necessary, appoint a coordinator for such families".

(b) CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED.—

(1) CONSULTATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA.—The Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, shall consult with officials of South Korea, as appropriate, on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea from which such Korean American

families were divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement.

(2) CONSULTATIONS WITH KOREAN AMERICANS.—Not less frequently than once every 180 days, the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues of the Department of State shall consult with representatives of Korean Americans with family members in North Korea with respect to efforts to reunite families divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement.

(3) NO ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—No additional amounts are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State to carry out consultations under this subsection.

(c) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues, shall submit to Congress, as part of each report required under section 107(d) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817(d)), a report on consultations described in subsection (b) conducted during the year preceding the submission of each report required under such section 107(d).

(2) INTEGRATION OF TECHNOLOGY INTO FAMILY REUNIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues of the Department of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the opportunities for video reunions between Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

(3) FORM.—The reports required by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the maximum extent possible, but may include classified annexes.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H.R. 1771

OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Divided Families Reunification Act".

SEC. 2. CONSULTATIONS ON REUNITING KOREAN AMERICANS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The division of the Korean Peninsula into South Korea and North Korea separated thousands of Koreans from family members.

(2) Since the signing of the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the "Korean War Armistice Agreement"), there has been little to no contact between Korean Americans and family members who remain in North Korea.

(3) North Korea and South Korea first agreed to reunions of divided families in 1985 and have since held 21 face-to-face reunions and multiple video link reunions.

(4) Those reunions have subsequently given approximately 24,500 Koreans the opportunity to briefly reunite with loved ones.

(5) The most recent family reunions between North Korea and South Korea took place in August 2018 and did not include any Korean Americans.

(6) The United States and North Korea do not maintain diplomatic relations and certain limitations exist on Korean Americans participating in face-to-face reunions.

(7) According to the most recent census, more than 1,700,000 people living in the United States are of Korean descent.

(8) The number of first generation Korean and Korean American family members divided from family members in North Korea is rapidly diminishing given the advanced age of those family members. More than 3,000 elderly South Koreans die each year without having been reunited with their family members.

(9) Many Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have not seen or communicated with those family members in more than 60 years.

(10) The inclusion of Korean American families in the reunion process would constitute a positive humanitarian gesture by the Government of North Korea.

(11) Section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 407) required the President to submit to Congress a report on "efforts, if any, of the United States Government to facilitate family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea".

(12) The position of Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues has been vacant since January 2017, although the President is required to appoint a Senate-confirmed Special Envoy to fill this position in accordance with section 107 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817).

(13) In the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 3081, 111th Congress (House Report 111–187), the Committee urged "the Special Rep-

resentative on North Korea Policy, as the senior official handling North Korea issues, to prioritize the issues involving Korean divided families and to, if necessary, appoint a coordinator for such families".

(b) CONSULTATIONS.—

(1) CONSULTATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA.—The Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, should consult with officials of South Korea, as appropriate, on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea from which such Korean American families were divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement, including potential opportunities for video reunions for Korean Americans with such family members.

(2) CONSULTATIONS WITH KOREAN AMERICANS.—The Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues of the Department of State should regularly consult with representatives of Korean Americans who have family members in North Korea with respect to efforts to reunite families divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement, including potential opportunities for video reunions for Korean Americans with such family members.

(3) NO ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—No additional amounts are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State to carry out consultations under this subsection.

(c) ADDITIONAL MATTER IN REPORT.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues, shall include in each report required under section 107(d) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817(d)), a description of the consultations described in subsection (b) conducted during the year preceding the submission of each report required under such section 107(d).

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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 410

Encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 30, 2019

Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. KIM) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families.

Whereas the Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "South Korea") and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "North Korea") remain divided since the armistice agreement was signed on July 27, 1953;

Whereas the division of the Korean Peninsula separated more than 10,000,000 Korean family members, including some who are now citizens of the United States;

Whereas there have been 21 rounds of family reunions between South Koreans and North Koreans along the border since 2000;

Whereas Congress signaled its support for family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea in section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), signed into law by President George W. Bush on January 28, 2008;

Whereas most of the population of divided family members in the United States, initially estimated at 100,000 in 2001, has significantly dwindled as many of the individuals have passed away;

Whereas the summit between North Korea and South Korea on April 27, 2018, has prioritized family reunions;

Whereas the United States and North Korea have engaged in talks during 2 historic summits in June 2018 in Singapore and February 2019 in Hanoi; and

Whereas many Korean Americans are waiting for a chance to meet their relatives in North Korea for the first time in more than 60 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean-American divided family members with their immediate relatives within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution through ways such as—

(A) exchanging information of divided family members in the United States and North Korea who are willing and able to participate in a pilot program for family reunions;

(B) finding matches for members on the divided family member registry through organizations such as the Red Cross; and

(C) working with the Government of South Korea to include American citizens in inter-Korean video reunions;

(2) reconfirms the institution of family as inalienable and, accordingly, urges the restoration of contact between divided families physically, literarily, or virtually; and

(3) calls on the United States and North Korea to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of immediate concern, delinked as much as possible from conflict, before attempts at or achievement of normalized relations are made.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H. RES. 410

OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Korean Peninsula, with the Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "South Korea") in the South and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "North Korea") in the North, remains divided following the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953;

Whereas the division of the Korean Peninsula separated more than 10,000,000 Korean family members, including some who are now citizens of the United States;

Whereas there have been 21 rounds of family reunions between South Koreans and North Koreans along the border since 2000;

Whereas Congress signaled its support for family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea in section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), signed into law by President George W. Bush on January 28, 2008;

Whereas most of the population of divided family members in the United States, initially estimated at 100,000 in 2001, has significantly dwindled as many of the individuals have passed away;

Whereas the summit between North Korea and South Korea on April 27, 2018, has prioritized family reunions;

Whereas the United States and North Korea have engaged in talks during 2 historic summits in June 2018 in Singapore and February 2019 in Hanoi; and

Whereas many Korean Americans are waiting for a chance to meet their relatives in North Korea for the first time in more than 60 years: Now, therefore, be it

Strike the resolving clause and all that follows and insert the following:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean-American divided family members with their immediate relatives through ways such as—

(A) identifying divided families in the United States and North Korea who are willing and able to participate in a pilot program for family reunions;

(B) finding matches for members of such families through organizations such as the Red Cross; and

(C) working with the Government of South Korea to include American citizens in inter-Korean video reunions;

(2) reconfirms the institution of family as inalienable and, accordingly, urges the restoration of contact between divided families physically, literarily, or virtually; and

(3) calls on the United States and North Korea to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of immediate concern.



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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 349

Reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 2, 2019

Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. ENGEL, 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

Reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.

Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity;

Whereas for more than the past 70 years, the partnership between the United States and Japan has played a vital role in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development in Asia and beyond;

Whereas the United States and Japan are deeply committed to the common values of freedom, democracy, rule of law, and free market economies;

Whereas the current United States-Japan alliance, forged over six decades ago with the signing of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, is the cornerstone for stability and prosperity of Japan and for the Indo-Pacific region, and plays a key role in global peace and stability;

Whereas the United States and Japan are indispensable partners in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, improving global health, countering human trafficking and promoting human rights, assisting the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide, and contributing to global economic development;

Whereas the alliance is a testament to the ability of great nations to overcome the past and jointly work to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas our two countries, coming from different cultural backgrounds, have created an active and dynamic relationship beneficial to both peoples;

Whereas cultural and people-to-people ties between the United States and Japan are long-standing and deep, as exemplified by the gift of the beautiful cherry trees that dot our nation's capital from the People of Japan to the People of the United States in 1912, signifying the affection and respect between the two nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond;

(2) underscores the importance of the close people-to-people and cultural ties between our two nations;

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Japan; and

(4) calls for the continued cooperation between the Governments of the United States and Japan in addressing global challenges that threaten the security of people everywhere in the "Reiwa" era of Japan, which the Japanese Government translates as "beautiful harmony".

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I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4754

To express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 18, 2019

Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world.

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 "Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96–8) states that it is the policy of the United States "to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan".

(2) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 states that it is the policy of the United States "to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan".

(3) Taiwan is a free, democratic, and prosperous nation of 23,000,000 people and an important contributor to peace and stability around the world.

(4) Since the election of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Taiwan in 2016, the Government of the People's Republic of China has intensified its efforts to pressure Taiwan.

(5) Since 2016, the Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, and

Kiribati have severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan in favor of diplomatic relations with China.

(6) Taiwan currently maintains full diplomatic relations with 15 nations around the world.

(7) Taiwan's unofficial relations with the United States, Australia, India, Japan, and other countries are of significant benefit in strengthening Taiwan's economy and preserving its international space.

(8) According to President Tsai Ing-wen, the severance of diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favor of diplomatic relations with China is "part of a series of diplomatic and military acts of coercion" by China.

(9) The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) states that—

(A) it is United States policy "to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States"; and

(B) the President should—

(i) "conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People's Republic of

China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces"; and

(ii) "encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act".

SEC. 3. STRENGTHENING OF OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL TIES WITH TAIWAN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should—

(1) support Taiwan in strengthening its official diplomatic relationships as well as unofficial partnerships with countries in the Indo-Pacific region and around the world;

(2) consider, in certain cases as appropriate and in alignment with United States interests, increasing its economic, security, and diplomatic engagement with nations that have demonstrably strengthened, enhanced, or upgraded relations with Taiwan; and

(3) consider, in certain cases as appropriate and in alignment with United States interests, reducing its economic, security, and diplomatic en-

gagement with nations that take serious or significant actions to undermine Taiwan.

(b) CONSULTATION.—Not less than 30 days before increasing or decreasing the United States Government's economic, security, or diplomatic engagement with another nation as a result of an action taken by that nation to either strengthen or undermine ties with Taiwan, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees with respect to the proposed United States action or actions.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede or otherwise alter obligations to comply with the notification procedures applicable to reprogramming pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1).

SEC. 4. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

It should be the policy of the United States—

(1) to advocate, as appropriate—

(A) for Taiwan's membership in all international organizations in which statehood is not a requirement and in which the United States is also a participant; and

(B) for Taiwan to be granted observer status in other appropriate international organizations;

(2) to instruct, as appropriate, representatives of the United States Government in all organizations described in paragraph (1) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to advocate for Taiwan's membership or observer status in such organizations; and

(3) for the President or the President's designees to advocate, as appropriate, for Taiwan's membership or observer status in all organizations described in paragraph (1) as part of any relevant bilateral engagements between the United States and the People's Republic of China, including leader summits and the U.S.-China Comprehensive Economic Dialogue.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should engage in bilateral trade negotiations with Taiwan, with the goal of entering into a free trade agreement that is of mutual economic benefit and that protects United States workers and benefits United States exporters.

SEC. 6. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H.R. 4754

OFFERED BY MR. CURTIS OF UTAH

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96–8) states that it is the policy of the United States "to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan".

(2) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 states that it is the policy of the United States "to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would

jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan".

(3) Taiwan is a free, democratic, and prosperous nation of 23,000,000 people and an important contributor to peace and stability around the world.

(4) Since the election of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Taiwan in 2016, the Government of the People's Republic of China has intensified its efforts to pressure Taiwan.

(5) Since 2016, the Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, and Kiribati have severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan in favor of diplomatic relations with China.

(6) Taiwan currently maintains full diplomatic relations with 15 nations around the world.

(7) Taiwan's unique relationship with the United States, Australia, India, Japan, and other countries are of significant benefit in strengthening Taiwan's economy and preserving its international space.

(8) According to President Tsai Ing-wen, the severance of diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favor of diplomatic relations with China is "part of a series

of diplomatic and military acts of coercion" by China.

(9) The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) states that—

(A) it is United States policy "to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States"; and

(B) the President should—

(i) "conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People's Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces"; and

(ii) "encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act".

SEC. 3. STRENGTHENING OF TIES WITH TAIWAN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should—

(1) support Taiwan in strengthening its official diplomatic relationships as well as other partnerships with countries in the Indo-Pacific region and around the world;

(2) consider, in certain cases as appropriate and in alignment with United States interests, increasing its economic, security, and diplomatic engagement with nations that have demonstrably strengthened, enhanced, or upgraded relations with Taiwan; and

(3) consider, in certain cases as appropriate, in alignment with United States foreign policy interests and in consultation with Congress, altering its economic, security, and diplomatic engagement with nations that take serious or significant actions to undermine the security or prosperity of Taiwan.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the steps taken in accordance with subsection (a).

SEC. 4. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

It should be the policy of the United States—

(1) to advocate, as appropriate—

(A) for Taiwan's membership in all international organizations in which statehood is not a requirement and in which the United States is also a participant; and

(B) for Taiwan to be granted observer status in other appropriate international organizations;

(2) to instruct, as appropriate, representatives of the United States Government in all organizations described in paragraph (1) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to advocate for Taiwan's membership or observer status in such organizations; and

(3) for the President or the President's designees to advocate, as appropriate, for Taiwan's membership or observer status in all organizations described in paragraph (1) as part of any relevant bilateral engagements between the United States and the People's Republic of China, including leader summits and the U.S.-China Comprehensive Economic Dialogue.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should engage in bilateral trade negotiations with Taiwan, with the goal of entering into a free trade agreement that is of mutual economic benefit and that protects United States workers and benefits United States exporters.

SEC. 6. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.



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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 178

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 12, 2019

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and the Judiciary, 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

AN ACT

To condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to direct United States resources to address gross violations of universally recognized human rights, including the mass internment of over 1,000,000 Uyghurs and other predominately Muslim ethnic minorities in China and the intimidation and threats faced by United States citizens and legal permanent residents.

SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the People's Republic of China has a long history of repressing approximately 13,000,000 Turkic, moderate Sunni Muslims, particularly Uyghurs, in the nominally autonomous Xinjiang region. These actions are in contravention of international human rights standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(2) In recent decades, central and regional Chinese government policies have systematically discriminated against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and other Muslims in Xinjiang by denying them a range of civil and political rights, including the freedoms of expression, religion, movement, and a fair trial, among others.

(3) Increased unrest in the Xinjiang region as a result of the central government's severe repression is used in Orwellian fashion by the Government of the People's Republic of China as evidence of "terrorism" and "separatism" and as an excuse for further disproportionate response.

(4) In 2014, Chinese authorities launched their latest "Strike Hard against Violent Extremism" campaign, in which the pretext of wide-scale, inter-

nationally linked threats of terrorism were used to justify pervasive restrictions on, and gross human rights violations against, the ethnic minority communities of Xinjiang.

(5) Those policies included—

(A) pervasive, high-tech surveillance across the region, including the arbitrary collection of biodata, such as DNA samples from children, without their knowledge or consent;

(B) the use of QR codes outside homes to gather information on how frequently individuals pray;

(C) facial and voice recognition software and "predictive policing" databases; and

(D) severe restrictions on the freedom of movement across the region.

(6) Chinese security forces have never been held accountable for credible reports of mass shootings in Alaqagha (2014), Hanerik (2013), and Siriqbuya (2013), as well as the extrajudicial killings of Abdulbasit Ablimit (2013) and Rozi Osman (2014).

(7)(A) The August 2016 transfer of former Tibet Autonomous Region Party Secretary Chen Quanguo to become the Xinjiang Party Secretary

prompted an acceleration in the crackdown across the region.

(B) Local officials in Xinjiang have used chilling political rhetoric to describe the purpose of government policy, including "eradicating tumors" and "spray[ing] chemicals" on crops to kill the "weeds".

(C) Uyghurs are forced to celebrate Chinese cultural traditions, such as Chinese New Year, and unique Uyghur culture is facing eradication due to state control over Uyghur cultural heritage, such as muqam (a musical tradition) and meshrep (traditional cultural gatherings), and due to elimination of the Uyghur language as a medium of instruction in Xinjiang schools and universities.

(8) In 2017, credible reports found that family members of Uyghurs living outside of China had gone missing inside China, that Chinese authorities were pressuring those outside the country to return, and that individuals were being arbitrarily detained in large numbers.

(9) There is ample credible evidence provided by scholars, human rights organizations, journalists, and think tanks substantiating the establishment by Chinese authorities of "political reeducation" camps.

(10) Independent organizations conducted interviews, including testimonies from Kayrat Samarkan, Omir Bekali, and Mihrigul Tursun, along with others who had been detained in such facilities, who described forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, food deprivation, and solitary confinement, as well as uncertainty as to the length of detention, humiliation, and denial of religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms, and confirmed that they were told by guards that the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty. Poor conditions and lack of medical treatment at such facilities appear to have contributed to the deaths of some detainees, including the elderly and infirm. Uyghurs Muhammed Salih Hajim (2018), Yaqupjan Naman (2018), Abdughappar Abdujappar (2018), Ayhan Memet (2018), Abdulreshit Seley Hajim (2018), Nurimangul Memet (2018), Adalet Teyip (2018), Abdulehed Mehsum (2017), Hesen Imin (2017), and Sawut Raxman (2017) reportedly died while in the custody of the Chinese authorities in "political reeducation" camps, without proper investigation of the circumstances.

(11) Uyghurs and Kazakhs, who have now obtained permanent residence or citizenship in other

countries, attest to receiving threats and harassment from Chinese officials.

(12) Under pressure from the Government of the People's Republic of China, countries have forcibly returned Uyghurs to China in violation of the non-refoulement principle and their well-founded fear of persecution. States returning Uyghurs include Egypt, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Nepal, and India.

(13) Six journalists for Radio Free Asia's Uyghur service have publicly detailed abuses their family members in Xinjiang have endured in response to their work exposing abusive policies across the region.

(14) Several United States-based companies are conducting business with Xinjiang authorities without sufficient due diligence or safeguards to ensure their business operations do not create or contribute to human rights violations.

(15) The Government of the People's Republic of China is increasingly investing in the "Belt and Road Initiative" across Xinjiang and throughout Central Asia, extending its influence through organizations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organiza-

tion without regard to the political, religious, cultural, or linguistic rights of ethnic minorities.

(16) The Secretary of State, Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, and individual members of the executive branch and Congress have all expressed growing concern regarding the pervasive human rights abuses across Xinjiang and the "political re-education" camps.

(17) In August 2018, the United Nations Committee to Eliminate Racial Discrimination challenged the Government of the People's Republic of China over abuses in Xinjiang, including the establishment of mass arbitrary detention camps.

(18) Between August and September 2018, Chinese authorities responded to these allegations by either flatly denying them or insisting that the facilities are "vocational training centers".

(19) In September 2018, newly appointed United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michele Bachelet noted in her first speech as High Commissioner the "deeply disturbing allegations of large-scale arbitrary detentions of Uighurs and other Muslim communities, in so-called re-education camps across Xinjiang".

(20) On September 18, 2018, the Washington Post editorial board wrote, "At stake is not just the welfare of the Uighurs, but also whether the technologies of the 21st century will be employed to smother human freedom."

(21) In December 2018 testimony before the Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Scott Busby testified that the number of those detained in camps since April 2017 was "at least 800,000 and possibly more than 2 million".

(22) In December 2018, independent media reports pointed to growing evidence of forced labor in the camps, as well as reports of individuals who have been released from camps being forced to labor in nearby factories for low wages under threat of being sent back to "political reeducation" camps.

(23) In December 2018 and January 2019, Chinese officials organized visits to "political reeducation" camps in Xinjiang for a small group of foreign journalists and diplomats from 12 non-Western countries. In the months preceding the visits, international media reported that officials worked to re-

move security features from some "political reeducation" facilities, and coached detainees and area residents not to make negative comments about the camps. Reports also indicated that officials had transferred large numbers of detainees to detention facilities in other parts of China.

(24) Experts have described the Xinjiang region as "a police state to rival North Korea, with a formalized racism on the order of South African apartheid" and the repression in the Xinjiang region as a "slow motion Tiananmen".

(25) On December 31, 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed into law the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 105–409), which condemned China's "forced disappearances, extralegal detentions, invasive and omnipresent surveillance, and lack of due process in judicial proceedings," authorized funding to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in China, and supported sanctions designations against any entity or individual that—

(A) violates human rights or religious freedoms; or

(B) engages in censorship activities.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should condemn abuses against Turkic Muslims by Chinese authorities in Xinjiang and call on Chinese President Xi Jinping to recognize the profound abuse and likely lasting damage of China's current policies, and immediately close the "political reeducation" camps, lift all restrictions on and ensure respect for internationally guaranteed human rights across the region, and allow for reestablishment of contact between those inside and outside China;

(2) the United States Government should develop a strategy to support the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and numerous United Nations Special Rapporteurs' urgent calls for immediate and unfettered access to Xinjiang, including the "political reeducation" camps, and instruct representatives of the United States at the United Nations to use the voice and vote of the United States to condemn the mass arbitrary detainment, torture, and forced labor of Turkic Muslims in the People's Republic of China;

(3) the Secretary of State should consider the applicability of existing authorities, including the Global Magnitsky Act (subtitle F of Public Law

114–328), to impose targeted sanctions on members of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, and state security apparatus, including Xinjiang Party Secretary Chen Quanguo and other officials credibly alleged to be responsible for human rights abuses in Xinjiang and elsewhere;

(4) the Secretary of State should fully implement the provisions of the Frank Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114–281) and consider strategically employing sanctions and other tools under the International Religious Freedom Act (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.) and to employ measures required as part of the "Country of Particular Concern" (CPC) designation for the Government of the People's Republic of China that directly address particularly severe violations of religious freedom;

(5) the Secretary of Commerce should review and consider prohibiting the sale or provision of any United States-made goods or services to any state agent in Xinjiang, and adding the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Communist Party, the Xinjiang Public Security Bureau, and the Xinjiang Office of the United Front Work Department, or any entity acting on their behalf to facilitate the mass internment

or forced labor of Turkic Muslims, to the "Entity List" administered by the Department of Commerce;

(6) United States companies and individuals selling goods or services or otherwise operating in Xinjiang should take steps, including in any public or financial filings, to publicly assert that their commercial activities are not contributing to human rights violations in Xinjiang or elsewhere in China and that their supply chains are not compromised by forced labor;

(7) the Federal Bureau of Investigation and appropriate United States law enforcement entities should track and take steps to hold accountable officials from China who harass, threaten, or intimidate not only United States citizens and legal permanent residents, including Turkic Muslims, Uyghur-Americans, and Chinese-Americans, but also Chinese nationals legally studying or working in the United States;

(8) the Secretary of State should work with traditional United States allies and partners to take similar steps and coordinate closely on targeted sanctions and visa restrictions;

(9) the Secretary of State should appoint a United States Special Coordinator for Xinjiang,

from officers and employees of the Department of State, who will coordinate diplomatic, political, public diplomacy, financial assistance, sanctions, counterterrorism, security resources, and congressional reporting requirements within the United States Government to respond to the gross violations of universally recognized human rights occurring in the Xinjiang region, including by addressing—

(A) the mass detentions of Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities;

(B) the deployment of technologically advanced surveillance and police detection methods; and

(C) the counterterrorism and counter-radicalism claims used to justify the policies of the Government of the People's Republic of China in Xinjiang;

(10) the United States Special Coordinator for Xinjiang position should continue until the mass surveillance and internment of Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities has ended and all detainees released; and

(11) the full and timely implementation of sections 408, 409, and 410 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) is crit-

ical to demonstrating unwavering support by the United States for the universally recognized human rights of all ethnic, cultural, and religious minorities in China, including Muslim minorities in Xinjiang.

SEC. 6. NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report to assess national and regional security threats posed by the crackdown across Xinjiang, the frequency with which Central and Southeast Asian governments are forcibly returning Turkic Muslim refugees and asylum seekers, and the transfer or development of technology used by the Government of the People's Republic of China that facilitates the mass internment and surveillance of Turkic Muslims, including technology relating to predictive policing and large-scale data collection and analysis.

(b) ANNEX.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an unclassified annex with a list of all Chinese companies involved in the construction or operation of the "political education" camps, and the provision or operation of surveillance technology or operations, across Xinjiang.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 7. PROTECTING CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM INTIMIDATION AND COERCION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees that outlines any and all efforts to provide information to and protect United States citizens and residents, including ethnic Uyghurs and Chinese nationals legally studying or working temporarily in the United States, who have experienced harassment or intimidation by officials or agents of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party within the United States and those whose families in China have experienced threats or detention because of their work or advocacy.

(b) DATABASE OF DETAINED FAMILY MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS.—The Secretary of State should explore appropriate mechanisms to establish a voluntary database to which United States citizens or permanent resident family members of the Uyghur

diaspora can provide details about missing family members, with a view towards pressing for information and accountability from the Government of the People's Republic of China and to take appropriate measures to expedite the asylum claims of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Turkic Muslim minorities.

SEC. 8. REPORT ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the CEO of the United States Agency for Global Media shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) describes the current status and reach of United States broadcasting to the Xinjiang region and Uyghur speaking communities globally, barriers to the free flow of news and information to these communities, and, if appropriate, detailed technical and fiscal requirements necessary to increase broadcasting and other media to these communities globally;

(2) describes efforts to intimidate Radio Free Asia and Voice of America reporters reporting on human rights issues in the People's Republic of China; and

(3) in consultation with the Global Engagement Center at the Department of State, describes and

assesses disinformation and propaganda by the Government of the People's Republic of China or other members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization targeting Uyghur communities globally and efforts to downplay gross violations of universally recognized human rights occurring in the Xinjiang region and any activities or programs that address these efforts.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to commend and support the journalists of the Uyghur language service of Radio Free Asia for their reporting on the human rights and political situation in Xinjiang despite efforts to silence or intimidate their reporting through the detention of family members and relatives by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

SEC. 9. REPORT AND SEMI-ANNUAL BRIEFING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consulting relevant Federal agencies and civil society organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available on the website of the Department of State an interagency report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the number of individuals detained in political "reeducation camps" and conditions in the camps for detainees in the Xinjiang region, including whether detainees endure torture, forced renunciation of faith, or other mistreatment;

(2) a description, as possible, of the geographic location of the camps and estimates of the number of people detained in such facilities;

(3) a description, as possible, of the methods used by People's Republic of China authorities to "reeducate" Uyghur detainees, as well as the People's Republic of China agencies in charge of reeducation;

(4) an assessment of the number of individuals being arbitrarily detained, including in pretrial detention centers and prisons;

(5) an assessment of forced labor in the camps and in regional factories for low wages under threat of being sent back to "political reeducation" camps;

(6) a list of Chinese companies and industries benefitting from such labor, and a description of actions taken to address forced labor in Xinjiang concurrent with the People's Republic of China's Tier 3 designation under the 2018 Trafficking in Persons Report;

(7) an assessment of the level of access People's Republic of China authorities grant to diplomats, journalists, and others to the Xinjiang region and a description of measures used to impede efforts to monitor human rights conditions in the Xinjiang region;

(8) an assessment of the repressive surveillance, detection, and control methods used by People's Republic of China authorities in the Xinjiang region, and a list of individuals who hold senior leadership positions and are responsible for "high-tech" policing, mass incarceration, and reeducation efforts targeting Uyghur and other predominately Muslim ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang region;

(9) a description of United States diplomatic efforts to address the gross violations of universally recognized human rights in the Xinjiang region and to protect asylum seekers from the region, including in multilateral institutions and through bilateral relations with the People's Republic of China, the nations of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and other countries; and

(10) a description, as appropriate, of diplomatic efforts by United States allies and other nations to address the gross violations of universally recognized

human rights in the Xinjiang region and to protect asylum seekers from the region.

(b) BRIEFING AND SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary's designee, shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees covering the subjects listed in subsection (a). At the time of each briefing, the Department of State shall provide unclassified written materials detailing the subject matters covered in paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (6), and (9) of such subsection.

(2) TERMINATION.—The briefing requirement under paragraph (1) terminates 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. REPORT ON SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE XINJIANG REGION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall, except as provided in subsection (c), submit to Congress a report that includes a statement of whether the persons described in subsection (b) meet the criteria to be designated for the imposition of sanctions under section

1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–238; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) because the persons—

(1) are responsible for extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in the Xinjiang region of the People's Republic of China; or

(2) materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such violations.

(b) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The persons described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The Party Secretary for Xinjiang region of the People's Republic of China, Chen Quanguo.

(2) Senior full or alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China whose professional responsibilities relate to the governmental administration of the Xinjiang region, or who have conducted business with government entities in the Xinjiang region.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary shall not be required to submit a report under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, that the Government of the People's Republic of China allows independent, unrestricted,

and unsupervised access to the Xinjiang region for international human rights organizations.

Passed the Senate September 11, 2019.

Attest: JULIE E. ADAMS,
Secretary.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO S. 178

OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act of 2019" or the "UIGHUR Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to direct United States resources to address human rights violations and abuses, including gross violations of human rights, by the People's Republic of China's mass surveillance and internment of over 1,000,000 Uighurs and other predominantly Turkic Muslim ethnic minorities in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Com-

mittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

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

SEC. 4. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the People's Republic of China has a long history of repressing Turkic Muslims, particularly Uighurs, in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(2) In May 2014, Chinese authorities launched their latest "Strike Hard against Violent Extremism" campaign, using wide-scale, internationally-linked threats of terrorism as a pretext to justify pervasive restrictions on and human rights violations of members of the ethnic minority communities of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The August 2016 transfer of former Tibet Autonomous Region Party Secretary Chen Quanguo to become the Xinjiang Party Secretary prompted an acceleration in the crackdown across the region. Scholars, human rights organizations, journalists, and think tanks have provided ample evidence substantiating the es-

tablishment by Chinese authorities of "reeducation" camps. Since 2014, Chinese authorities have detained no less than 800,000 Uighurs, ethnic Kazahks, Kyrgyz, and other ethnic minorities in these camps.

(3) Those detained in such facilities have described forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, and food deprivation, as well as denial of religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms, and confirmed that they were told by guards that the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty. Poor conditions and lack of medical treatment at such facilities appear to have contributed to the deaths of some detainees, including the elderly and infirm.

(4) Uighurs and ethnic Kazakhs, who have now obtained permanent residence or citizenship in other countries, attest to receiving threats and harassment from Chinese officials. At least five journalists for Radio Free Asia's Uighur service have publicly detailed abuses their family members in Xinjiang have endured in response to their work exposing abusive policies across the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(5) In September 2018, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michele Bachelet noted in her first speech as High Commissioner the "deeply disturbing allegations of large-scale arbitrary detentions of Uighurs and other Muslim communities, in so-called re-education camps across Xinjiang".

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China's actions against Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, whose population was approximately 13 million at the time of the last Chinese census in 2010, are in contravention of international human rights laws, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, both of which China has signed and ratified, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which China has signed.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should condemn abuses against Turkic Muslims by Chinese authorities and call on such authorities immediately—

(A) to close the "reeducation" camps;

(B) to lift all restrictions on and ensure respect for human rights; and

(C) to allow those inside China to reestablish contact with their loved ones, friends, and associates outside China;

(2) the Secretary of State should—

(A) fully implement the provisions of the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114–281); and

(B) should consider strategically employing sanctions and other tools under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), including measures required by reason of the designation of the People's Republic of China as a country of particular concern for religious freedom under section 402(b)(1)(A)(ii) of such Act that directly address particularly severe violations of religious freedom;

(3) the Secretary of State should work with United States allies and partners as well as through

multilateral institutions to condemn the mass arbitrary detention of Uighurs in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and coordinate closely with the international community on targeted sanctions and visa restrictions; and

(4) the journalists of the Uighur language service of Radio Free Asia should be commended for their reporting on the human rights and political situation in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region despite efforts by the Government of the People's Republic of China to silence or intimidate their reporting through the detention of family members and relatives in China, and the United States should expand the availability of and capacity for Uighur language programming on Radio Free Asia in the region.

SEC. 6. UPDATING STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Section 901(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–246; 104 Stat. 84) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (8), (9), and (10), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) United States policy toward the People's Republic of China should be explicitly linked with the situation in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, specifically as to whether—

"(A) the mass internment of ethnic Uighur and other Turkic Muslims in 'political education' camps has ended;

"(B) all political prisoners in the region are released;

"(C) the use of high-tech mass surveillance and predictive policing to discriminate against and violate the human rights of members of specific ethnic groups is evident in other parts of China; and

"(D) the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended efforts aimed at cultural assimilation and particularly severe restrictions of religious practice in the region;".

SEC. 7. APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER GLOBAL MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) 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 list of senior officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China who the President determines are responsible for or who have knowingly engaged in serious human rights abuses against Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and elsewhere in China. Such list shall include the following:

(1) Senior Chinese officials, such as Xinjiang Party Secretary Chen Quanguo, who are directly responsible for the ongoing repression in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(2) Senior Chinese officials responsible for mass incarceration, political indoctrination, or reeducation efforts targeting Uighurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities.

(b) FORM.—The list required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(c) SANCTIONS IMPOSED.—On the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees the list described in subsection (a), and as appropriate thereafter, the President shall impose the sanctions described in section 1263(b) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) with respect to any foreign person that the President has identified on the list.

(d) EXCEPTION FOR UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT; ENFORCEMENT.—Subsections (e) and (f) of section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act apply with respect to the imposition of sanctions under this section to the same extent as such subsections apply with respect to the imposition of sanctions under such section 1263.

(e) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL INTERESTS.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (c) if the President—

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

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees notice of, and a justification for, the waiver.

(f) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this section.

(g) 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. 8. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN CHINA'S XINJIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies and civil society organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available on the website of the Department of State a report on human rights abuses in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the number of individuals detained in political "reeducation camps" in the region and conditions in the camps for detainees, including an assessment, to the extent practicable, of whether detainees endure torture, efforts at forced renunciation of their faith, or other mistreatment.

(2) An assessment of, to the extent practicable, the number of individuals in the region in highly-controlled forced labor camps.

(3) A description of the methods used by People's Republic of China authorities to "reeducate" Uighur detainees, including an identification of the Chinese agencies in charge of such reeducation.

(4) An assessment of the use and nature of forced labor in and related to the detention of Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, and a description of foreign companies and industries benefitting from such labor in the region.

(5) An assessment of the level of access to the region Chinese authorities grant to foreign diplomats and consular agents, independent journalists, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

(6) An assessment of the repressive surveillance, detection, and control methods used by Chinese authorities in the region.

(7) A description, as appropriate, of diplomatic efforts by United States allies and other nations to address the gross violations of universally recognized human rights in the region and to protect asylum seekers from the region.

SEC. 9. RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT, REEXPORT, AND IN-COUNTRY TRANSFERS OF CERTAIN ITEMS THAT PROVIDE A CRITICAL CAPABILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO SUPPRESS INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY, FREEDOM, AND OTHER BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to protect the basic human rights of Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the People's Republic of China.

(b) LIST OF COVERED ITEMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as appropriate thereafter, the President—

(A) shall identify those items that provide a critical capability to the Government of the

People's Republic of China, or any person acting on behalf of such Government, to suppress individual privacy, freedom of movement, and other basic human rights, specifically through—

(i) surveillance, interception, and restriction of communications;

(ii) monitoring of individual location or movement or restricting individual movement;

(iii) monitoring or restricting access to and use of the internet;

(iv) monitoring or restricting use of social media;

(v) identification of individuals through facial recognition, voice recognition, or biometric indicators;

(vi) detention of individuals who are exercising basic human rights; and

(vii) forced labor in manufacturing; and

(B) shall, pursuant to the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), include items identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) on the Commerce Control List in a

category separate from other items, as appropriate, on the Commerce Control List.

(2) SUPPORT AND COOPERATION.—Upon request, the head of a Federal agency shall provide full support and cooperation to the President in carrying out this subsection.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the President shall consult with the relevant technical advisory committees of the Department of Commerce to ensure that the composition of items identified under paragraph (1)(A) and included on the Commerce Control List under paragraph (1)(B) does not unnecessarily restrict commerce between the United States and the People's Republic of China, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(c) SPECIAL LICENSE OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, pursuant to the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), require a license or other authorization for the export, reexport, or in-country transfer to or within the People's Republic of China of an item identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) and included on the

Commerce Control List pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(B).

(2) PRESUMPTION OF DENIAL.—An application for a license or other authorization described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to a presumption of denial.

(3) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The President shall provide for notice and public comment with respect actions necessary to carry out this subsection.

(d) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION AND MULTILATERAL CONTROLS.—It shall be the policy of the United States to seek to harmonize United States export control regulations with international export control regimes with respect to the items identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A), including through the Wassenaar Arrangement and other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms involving countries that export such items.

(e) TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Section 902(b)(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–246; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "and China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region" after "Tibet";

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

(3) in subparagraph (E), by striking "or" after the semicolon and inserting "and"; and

(4) by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(F) the ending of the mass internment of ethnic Uighurs and other Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, including the intrusive system of high-tech surveillance and policing in the region; or".

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.—The term "Commerce Control List" means the list set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) EXPORT, IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER, ITEM, AND REEXPORT.—The terms "export", "in-country transfer", "item", and "reexport" have the meanings given such terms in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801)

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 585

Reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 24, 2019

Mr. SUOZZI (for himself and Mr. KING of New York) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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

Reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

Whereas, on April 10, 1998, the Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom signed the Good Friday Agreement;

Whereas the main goal of the Good Friday Agreement was to bring an end to the violence on the island of Ireland and to ensure self-determination, peace, and reconciliation for the people of the island of Ireland;

Whereas the successful negotiation of the Good Friday Agreement stands as a historic and groundbreaking success

that has proven critical to the decades of relative peace that have followed;

Whereas an exit from the European Union by the United Kingdom that does not appropriately protect the Good Friday Agreement threatens to undermine progress that has been made in moving beyond the legacy of the past in Northern Ireland;

Whereas the power-sharing agreement negotiated between the Government of Ireland, the Government of the United Kingdom, and parties in Northern Ireland in 1998 was a critical step toward negotiating lasting solutions to the issues described in the Good Friday Agreement and in other agreements that followed;

Whereas the collapse of the power-sharing institutions in 2017 has created additional difficulties and is serving as a roadblock to continued progress;

Whereas despite the historic progress of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements, important issues remain unresolved in Northern Ireland, including securing justice for victims of state-sponsored violence and other violence and providing for the rights of all sections of the community;

Whereas the reintroduction of barriers, checkpoints, or personnel, also known as a "hard border", between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland would further threaten economic cooperation between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom as well as the successes of the Good Friday Agreement;

Whereas the United States Congress served a prominent assisting role in the negotiation of Good Friday Agreement

and has taken a leading role in striving for peace on the island of Ireland more broadly; and

Whereas Congress greatly values the close relationships the United States shares with both the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and stands steadfastly committed to supporting the peaceful resolution of any and all political challenges in Northern Ireland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the United Kingdom and the European Union to ensure that any exit from the European Union by the United Kingdom supports continued peace on the island of Ireland and the principles, objectives, and commitments of the Good Friday Agreement;

(2) urges a successful outcome to the dialogue between all parties in Northern Ireland to ensure that all of the institutions of the Good Friday Agreement operate again and that ongoing political challenges and debates can be overcome;

(3) expresses support for the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements;

(4) expresses opposition to the reintroduction of a hard border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland;

(5) supports the right of all the people on the island of Ireland to self-determine their future as provided for in the Good Friday Agreement; and

(6) will insist that any new or amended trade agreements and other bilateral agreements between the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom include conditions requiring obligations under the Good Friday Agreement to be met.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 554

To require annual reports on religious intolerance in Saudi Arabian educational materials, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 15, 2019

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. KEATING) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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A BILL

To require annual reports on religious intolerance in Saudi Arabian educational materials, 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 "Saudi Educational Transparency and Reform Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for more than 15 years has made incre-

mental progress in removing intolerant content in state-published textbooks.

(2) Saudi Arabia has committed to educational reforms through its Vision 2030 and National Transformation Program, and is an important partner of the United States in combating terrorism and violent extremism.

(3) The 2006 "confirmation of policies" negotiated by the United States and Saudi Arabia stated that textbooks would be revised within one or two years "to remove remaining intolerant references that disparage Muslims or non-Muslims or that promote hatred toward other religions or religious groups.".

(4) According to the Department of State's August 2017 International Religious Freedom Report, "[t]he government continued to distribute revised textbooks, although some intolerant material remained in circulation, particularly at the high school level, including content justifying the execution of 'sorcerers'" and social exclusion of non-Muslims.

(5) Saudi textbooks have been exported internationally, including to countries in the Middle East, Africa, South, Central, and South East Asia, and parts of Europe and North America.

(6) The International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 requires the President to designate countries in which violations of religious freedom are "systematic, ongoing, [and] egregious" as countries of particular concern.

(7) The President has designated Saudi Arabia as a country of particular concern since 2004, pursuant to the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and a waiver of further action has been in place since 2006.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that, in spite of some progress, Saudi Arabia has not yet sufficiently met its commitments for eliminating all forms of incitement from its educational materials and curriculum in line with its commitments to combat terrorism and violent extremism.

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every year thereafter within 90 days of the start of the new school year in Saudi Arabia for the next ten years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report reviewing educational materials published by

Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education that are used in schools both inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the world.

(b) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of a report under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the contents of each such report.

(c) CONTENTS.—The reports required under subsection (b) should include the following:

(1) A detailed determination regarding whether all intolerant content has been removed from educational materials published by Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education that are used in schools both inside Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the world, including full quotations of all passages that could be seen as encouraging violence or intolerance towards adherents of religions other than Islam or towards Muslims who hold dissenting views.

(2) A detailed assessment of the global exportation of such materials, including the extent to which such materials are used in privately funded educational institutions overseas.

(3) A detailed summary of actions the Saudi Government has taken to retrieve and destroy materials with intolerant material.

(4) A detailed assessment of the Saudi Government's efforts to revise teacher manuals and retrain teachers to reflect changes in educational materials and promote tolerance.

(5) A detailed determination regarding whether issuing a waiver regarding Saudi Arabia as a country of particular concern under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 furthers the purposes of such Act or is otherwise in the important national security interests of the United States.

(d) TERMINATION.—

(1) BEFORE TEN YEARS.—If at any time after submission of a report required under subsection (a) but before the expiration of the 10-year period referred to in such subsection, the Secretary of State determines that intolerant religious content has been removed completely from Saudi Arabia's education materials, the requirement to submit any remaining reports under such subsection shall not apply.

(2) AT TEN YEARS.—If at the end of the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of State determines that intolerant religious

content remains in Saudi Arabia's education materials, the termination of the requirement to submit reports under such subsection shall not apply and such reports shall be submitted for a further five years.

(e) FORM.—Reports under this section shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 5. TRANSPARENCY.

Not later than 60 days after the submission of the annual reports required under section 4, the Secretary of State shall make copies of reviewed Saudi educational materials publicly available on a website of the Department of State.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H.R. 554

OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Saudi Educational Transparency and Reform Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for more than 15 years has made incremental progress in removing intolerant content in state-published textbooks.

(2) Saudi Arabia has committed to educational reforms through its Vision 2030 and National Transformation Program, and continues to partner with the United States on counterterrorism.

(3) The 2006 "confirmation of policies" negotiated by the United States and Saudi Arabia stated that textbooks would be revised within one or two years "to remove remaining intolerant references that disparage Muslims or non-Muslims or that pro-

mote hatred toward other religions or religious groups.".

(4) According to the Department of State's August 2017 International Religious Freedom Report, "[t]he government continued to distribute revised textbooks, although some intolerant material remained in circulation, particularly at the high school level, including content justifying the execution of 'sorcerers' " and social exclusion of non-Muslims.

(5) Saudi textbooks have been exported internationally, including to countries in the Middle East, Africa, South, Central, and South East Asia, and parts of Europe and North America.

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SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every year thereafter within 90 days of the start of the new school year in Saudi Arabia for the next ten years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report reviewing educational materials published by Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education that are used in schools both inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the world.

(b) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of a report under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the contents of each such report.

(c) CONTENTS.—The reports required under subsection (a) should include the following:

(1) A detailed determination regarding whether all intolerant content has been removed from educational materials published by Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education that are used in schools both inside Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the world, including full quotations of all passages that could be seen as encouraging violence or intolerance towards adherents of religions other than Islam or towards Muslims who hold dissenting views.

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(3) A detailed summary of actions the Saudi Government has taken to retrieve and destroy materials with intolerant material.

(4) A detailed assessment of the Saudi Government's efforts to revise teacher manuals and retrain teachers to reflect changes in educational materials and promote tolerance.

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of such Act or is otherwise in the important national security interests of the United States.

(d) TERMINATION.—

(1) BEFORE TEN YEARS.—If at any time after submission of a report required under subsection (a) but before the expiration of the 10-year period referred to in such subsection, the Secretary of State determines that intolerant religious content has been removed completely from Saudi Arabia's education materials, the requirement to submit any remaining reports under such subsection shall not apply.

(2) AT TEN YEARS.—If at the end of the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of State determines that intolerant religious content remains in Saudi Arabia's education materials, the termination of the requirement to submit reports under such subsection shall not apply and such reports shall be submitted for a further five years.

(e) FORM.—Reports under this section shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 5. TRANSPARENCY.

Not later than 60 days after the submission of the annual reports required under section 4, the Secretary of

State shall make copies of reviewed Saudi educational materials publicly available on a website of the Department of State.

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Union Calendar No. 292

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2881

[Report No. 116–369, Part I]

To require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 21, 2019

Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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

JANUARY 7, 2020

Additional sponsors: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CASE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. TAYLOR

JANUARY 7, 2020

Reported from the Committee on Energy and Commerce with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JANUARY 7, 2020

Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on May 21, 2019]

A BILL

To require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, 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 "Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO ENSURE SECURITY OF NEXT GENERATION WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(1) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(b) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Commu-

nications Commission, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State, shall develop and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy—

(1) to ensure the security of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure within the United States;

(2) to provide technical assistance to mutual defense treaty allies of the United States, strategic partners of the United States, and other countries, when in the security interests of the United States, to maximize the security of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure inside their countries; and

(3) to protect the competitiveness of United States companies, privacy of United States consumers, and integrity and impartiality of standards-setting bodies related to 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(c) DESIGNATION.—The strategy developed under subsection (b) shall be known as the "Secure Next Generation Wireless Communications Strategy" (referred to in this section as the "Strategy").

(d) ELEMENTS.—The Strategy shall represent a whole-of-government approach and shall include the following:

(1) A description of United States national and economic security interests pertaining to the deployment of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(2) An identification and assessment of potential security threats and vulnerabilities to the infrastructure, equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure. The assessment shall include a comprehensive evaluation of the full range of threats to, and unique security challenges posed by, 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure, as well as steps that public and private sector entities can take to mitigate such threats.

(3) An identification and assessment of the global competitiveness and vulnerabilities of United States manufacturers and suppliers of 5th and future generations wireless communications equipment.

(4) A list of available domestic suppliers of 5th and future generations wireless communications equipment and other suppliers in countries that are mutual defense allies or strategic partners of the

United States and a strategy to assess their ability to produce and supply 5th generation and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(5) Identification of trusted supplier entities from both inside and outside the United States that are capable of producing and supplying to private industry infrastructure and systems equipment supporting 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(6) Identification of where security gaps exist in the United States domestic or mutual defense treaty allies and strategic partners communications equipment supply chain for 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(7) Identification of incentives and policy options to help close or narrow any security gaps identified under paragraph (6) in, and ensure the economic viability of, the United States domestic industrial base, including research and development in critical technologies and workforce development in 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(8) Identification of incentives and policy options for leveraging the communications equipment

suppliers from mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure that private industry in the United States has adequate sources for secure, effective, and reliable 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment.

(9) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share security risk information and findings pertaining to 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment and cooperation on mitigating those risks.

(10) A strategy for engagement with private sector communications infrastructure and systems equipment developers to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment standards to secure platforms.

(11) A strategy for engagement with private sector communications infrastructure and systems equipment developers to encourage the maximum participation possible on standards-setting bodies related to such systems and infrastructure equipment standards by public and private sector entities from the United States.

(12) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment standards to promote maximum interoperability, competitiveness, openness, and secure platforms.

(13) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications infrastructure and systems equipment concerning the standards-setting bodies related to such systems and infrastructure equipment to promote maximum transparency, openness, impartiality, integrity and neutrality.

(14) A strategy for joint testing environments with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure a trusted marketplace for 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment.

(15) A strategy for research and development by the Federal Government, in close partnership with trusted supplier entities, mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to reach and

maintain United States leadership in 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure security, including the development of an ongoing monitoring capability of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems to identify security vulnerabilities.

(16) Options for identifying and helping to mitigate the security risks of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure that have security flaws or vulnerabilities, or are utilizing equipment sourced from countries of concern, and that have already been put in place within the systems and infrastructure of mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries, when in the security interests of the United States.

(17) Development of a plan that includes a description of the roles and responsibilities of the appropriate executive branch agencies and interagency mechanisms for the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to act as the executive agent to coordinate implementation of the Strategy, as provided in subsection (h).

(18) An identification of the key diplomatic, development, intelligence, military, and economic re-

sources necessary to implement the Strategy, including specific budgetary requests.

(19) A description of such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary to carry out the Strategy.

(e) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Strategy shall not include a recommendation or a proposal to nationalize 5th or future generations wireless communications systems or infrastructure.

(2) FEDERAL AGENCY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority or ability of a Federal agency to—

(A) conduct cybersecurity incident, threat, or asset response and recovery activities;

(B) obtain or execute warrants or other investigative or intelligence tools; or

(C) provide assistance to a private entity upon request of the entity.

(f) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall seek public comment regarding the development and implementation of the Strategy.

(g) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 14 days after the date on which the Strategy is completed, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, and any other Federal officials designated by the President, shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a briefing on the implementation of the Strategy.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED SETTING.—The briefing under paragraph (1) shall be held in an unclassified setting to the maximum extent possible.

(h) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information shall—

(1) act as the executive agent to coordinate implementation of the Strategy;

(2) keep congressional committees apprised of progress on implementation; and

(3) not implement any proposal or recommendation involving spectrum licensed by the Commission unless the implementation of such proposal or recommendation is first approved by the Commission.

(i) FORM.—The Strategy shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation wireless communications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation wireless communications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.".

Union Calendar No. 292

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2881

[Report No. 116–369, Part I]

A BILL

To require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 7, 2020

Reported from the Committee on Energy and Commerce with amendments

JANUARY 7, 2020

Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H.R. 2881

OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO ENSURE SECURITY OF NEXT GENERATION MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee

on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State, shall develop and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy—

(1) to ensure the security of 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure within the United States;

(2) to assist mutual defense treaty allies of the United States, strategic partners of the United States, and other countries, when in the security interests of the United States, in maximizing the security of 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure inside their countries; and

(3) to protect the competitiveness of United States companies, privacy of United States consumers, and integrity of standards setting bodies against political influence.

(c) DESIGNATION.—The strategy developed under subsection (b) shall be known as the "Secure Next Generation Mobile Communications Strategy".

(d) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall represent a whole-of-government approach and shall include the following:

(1) A description of United States national and economic security interests pertaining to the deployment of 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

(2) An identification and assessment of potential security threats and vulnerabilities to the infrastructure, equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

(3) A list of available domestic suppliers of 5th and future generations telecommunications equipment and other suppliers in countries that are mutual defense allies or strategic partners of the United States and a strategy to assess their ability to produce and supply 5th generation and future generations telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

(4) Identification of trusted supplier entities from both inside and outside the United States that are capable of producing and supplying to private industry infrastructure and systems equipment supporting 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

(5) Identification of where security gaps exist in the United States domestic or mutual defense treaty allies and strategic partners telecommunications equipment supply chain for 5th and future generations infrastructure and systems equipment.

(6) Identification of incentives and policy options to help close or narrow such security gaps in the United States domestic industrial base, including research and development in critical technologies and workforce development in new generation technologies.

(7) Identification of incentives and policy options for leveraging the telecommunications equipment suppliers from mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure that private industry in the United States has adequate sources for secure, effective, and reliable 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure equipment.

(8) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share security risk information and findings pertaining to 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure equipment and cooperation on mitigating those risks.

(9) A strategy for engagements with private sector telecommunications infrastructure and systems equipment developers to share information and findings on 5th and future generations mobile telecommunication systems and infrastructure equipment standards to secure platforms.

(10) A strategy for diplomatic engagements with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations mobile telecommunication systems and infrastructure equipment standards and standards setting bodies to promote maximum interoperability, competitiveness, openness, and secure platforms.

(11) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations mobile telecommuni-

cations systems and infrastructure equipment concerning the standards-setting bodies related to such systems and infrastructure equipment to promote maximum transparency, openness, impartiality, integrity and neutrality.

(12) A strategy for joint testing environments with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure a trusted marketplace for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunication systems and infrastructure equipment.

(13) A strategy for research and development by the Federal Government, in close partnership with trusted supplier entities, mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to reach and maintain United States leadership in 5th and future generations communications security, including the development of an ongoing monitoring capability of 5th and future generations telecommunications systems for security vulnerabilities.

(14) Options for identifying and helping to mitigate the security risks of 5th and future generations telecommunications systems and infrastructure equipment with security flaws or vulnerabilities or equipment sourced from countries of concern that have already been put in place within mutual de-

fense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries, when in the security interests of the United States.

(15) Development of a plan that includes a description of the roles and responsibilities of the appropriate executive branch agencies and interagency mechanisms for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to act as the executive agent to coordinate implementation of the strategy.

(16) An identification of the key diplomatic, development, intelligence, military, and economic resources necessary to implement the strategy, including specific budgetary requests.

(17) A description of such legislative or administrative action as may be necessary to carry out the strategy.

(e) LIMITATION.—The strategy required by subsection (b) shall not include a recommendation or a proposal to Federalize 5th or future generations mobile telecommunications systems or infrastructure.

(f) BRIEFING.—Not later than 14 days after the date on which the strategy required by subsection (b) is completed, the President's designee shall provide to the appro-

priate committees of Congress a briefing on the implementation of the strategy.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION.—The National Telecommunications and Information Administration shall act as the executive agent to coordinate implementation of the strategy, and keep congressional committees apprised of progress on implementation.

(h) FORM.—The strategy submitted under subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3763

To direct the Secretary of State to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 15, 2019

Mr. MCCAUL (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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A BILL

To direct the Secretary of State to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, 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 "Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Market analysts estimate that in the United States, 5G technologies could create up to 3,000,000 new jobs and add $500,000,000,000 to the country's gross domestic product. Globally, analysts estimate that 5G technologies could generate $12,300,000,000,000 in sales activity across multiple industries and support 22,000,000 jobs by 2035.

(2) China is the most active espionage power when it comes to industrial espionage, theft of intellectual property, and actions against groups or countries that the regime perceives as threatening. Its targets go well beyond the United States and include any country where China has interests and access. There are credible reports of China taking advantage of network equipment supplied by its companies for intelligence advantage that date back almost two decades.

(3) In the last year, China has ignored agreements between China, the United States, and others not to engage in commercial espionage, and efforts to acquire American, European, and Asian technology have reached an unprecedented level.

(4) A recent report by the Defense Innovation Board lists a number of difficulties facing the deployment of 5G technologies in the United States and concludes that "The country that owns 5G will own many of these innovations and set the standards for the rest of the world. . . .".

(5) Standards adopted at international bodies, such as the International Telecommunication Union, the 3rd Generation Partnership Project, and the 5G Infrastructure Public Private Partnership, are critical to the global economy and to ensuring that networks and technology can connect globally.

(6) The 2018 report to Congress by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission states that "International 5G standards will be set by 2019, facilitating large-scale commercial deployment expected by 2020. The Chinese government is encouraging its companies to play a greater role in international 5G standards organizations to ensure they set global standards; such leadership may result in higher revenues and exports from internationally accepted intellectual property and technology and more global influence over future wireless technology and standards development.".

(7) China's Made in China 2025 initiative is driving support to Chinese companies to increasingly participate in and dominate international standards-setting bodies so that it can restructure the global marketplace and dominate economically strategic industries.

(8) Chinese officials have assumed a greater number of leadership roles at the International Telecommunication Union, an intergovernmental public-private partnership under the United Nations that allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbits and establishes international technical standards for information and communication technologies.

(9) Patented technology is used in international standards and a company that owns the patent necessary to comply with international standards (also known as a standards-essential patent) gains global market share, licensing revenues, and a competitive edge in subsequent technology development. As such, the Chinese government, through its Made in China 2025 and Internet Plus initiatives, is seeking to dominate the international standards-setting bodies so as to create an unfair advantage for Chinese companies as the world adopts 5G technologies.

(10) General Joseph Dunford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified before the House Committee on Appropriations on May 1, 2019, that "One of the things that underlines an alliance is the ability to share information, and when we share information with allies and partners we have to have common standards of information assurance. We have to be sure that our secrets are protected, whether it be intelligence or technology transfer.".

(11) On May 3, 2019, the Prague 5G Security Conference, which was widely attended by representatives from the European Union, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including the United States, produced the Prague Proposals, which state that "communication networks and services should be designed with resilience and security in mind".

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies and partners should maintain participation and leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) the United States should work with its allies and partners to encourage and facilitate the develop-

ment of secure supply chains and networks for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure; and

(3) the maintenance of a standard of security in telecommunications and cyber between the United States and its allies and partners is a vital strategic and security interest of the United States.

SEC. 4. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall provide assistance and technical expertise, using amounts made available pursuant to existing authorizations of appropriations, to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, such as the International Telecommunication Union, and work with allies and partners as well as the private sector to also increase their engagement.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing that shall include—

(1) the strategy of the Department of State to promote United States leadership at international standards-setting bodies relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners to share security risk information and findings pertaining to equipment that supports or is used in 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure and cooperation on mitigating such risks; and

(3) a discussion of China's presence and activities at international standards-setting bodies relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of China's engagement at such bodies compared to engagement by the United States or its allies and partners and the security risks raised by Chinese proposals in such standards-setting bodies.

(c) AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE DATA.—The head of each Federal department or agency, including any independent agency, is authorized and directed to furnish to the Secretary of State, upon request, such data, reports,

and other information the Secretary determines necessary to carry out the functions under this section.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H.R. 3763

OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies and partners should maintain participation and leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) the United States should work with its allies and partners to encourage and facilitate the development of secure supply chains and networks for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure; and

(3) the maintenance of a high standard of security in telecommunications and cyberspace between

the United States and its allies and partners is a national security interest of the United States.

SEC. 3. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish an interagency working group to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, such as the International Telecommunication Union. The President shall also work with allies and partners, as well as the private sector, to increase productive engagement.

(b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—The interagency working group described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) be chaired by the Secretary of State or a designee of the Secretary of State; and

(2) consist of the head (or designee) of each Federal department or agency the President determines appropriate.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chair of the inter-

agency working group described in subsection (a), or a designee of the Chair, shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing that shall include—

(1) a strategy to promote United States leadership at international standards-setting bodies for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners to share security risk information and findings pertaining to equipment that supports or is used in 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure and cooperation on mitigating such risks; and

(3) a discussion of China's presence and activities at international standards-setting bodies relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of China's engagement at such bodies compared to engagement by the United States or its allies and partners and the security risks raised by Chinese proposals in such standards-setting bodies.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill To direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes.".

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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 446

Reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. initiative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 2019

Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. initiative.

Whereas Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. launched on October 3, 2018, with the goal of presenting today's Germany to Americans across the United States and showcasing how closely the two countries are linked by heritage, common values, and shared interests;

Whereas there are more than 50 million Americans of German origin living in the United States, many of whom have provided valuable contributions to the growth and development of the United States and to the maintenance of strong ties to Germany and the German people;

Whereas Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. will bring together more than 250 partners across all 50

States, with over 1,500 events and projects in local communities covering every aspect of German-American relations, including science, the arts, culture, language, business, sports, and more;

Whereas Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. will assist both countries in addressing global challenges through dialogue and cooperation;

Whereas today the United States and Germany are close political allies, partners, and friends working together for a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;

Whereas Germany is an important trading partner of the United States in the European Union, and German companies have created 692,000 American jobs;

Whereas the United States played a leading role in the reconstruction of Germany after World War II through political and financial means, laying the groundwork for the establishment of a peaceful, democratic postwar Germany and paving the way for United States-German bilateral relations based on trust; and

Whereas the United States played a crucial role in the unification after the fall of the Berlin Wall, which took place 30 years ago this November: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and highlights the importance of the alliance between the United States and Germany in—

(A) an enduring shared commitment to our free and democratic societies;

(B) expanding and deepening economic prosperity for the United States and Europe; and

(C) protecting and defending our security, freedom, and common values;

(2) recognizes the strong personal, cultural, and historical ties between our populations and governments, and the importance of our common set of fundamental values as guiding principles for tackling the growing global challenges of the 21st century;

(3) reaffirms the significance of Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. as an initiative of the Government of Germany to share today's Germany with the American people, to highlight the friendship between the two countries, and to engage with people and communities across the United States on shared issues of interest and concern; and

(4) reaffirms the deep and historical friendship between the Government and people of the United States and the Government and people of Germany.

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AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 446

OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the third clause of the preamble, strike "will bring" and insert "brings".

In the third clause of the preamble, strike "250" and insert "400".

In the third clause of the preamble, strike "1,500" and insert "2,000".

In the fourth clause of the preamble, strike "will assist" and insert "assists".

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1819

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 2019

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina (for herself and Mr. ENGEL) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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A BILL

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, 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 "War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Paragraph (10) of section 36(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b))

is amended by striking "defined under the statute of such tribunal;" and inserting the following: "defined under—

"(A) the statute of such country or tribunal, as the case may be; or

"(B) United States law;".

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4802

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State's rewards program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State's rewards program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, 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 "[To Be Supplied] Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Subsection (b) of section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11), by striking "or" after the semicolon at the end;

(2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(13) the identification or location of an individual or entity that—

"(A) knowingly, directly or indirectly, imports, exports, or reexports to, into, or from any country any goods, services, or technology controlled for export by the United States because of the use of such goods, services, or technology in contravention of a United States or United Nations sanction; or

"(B) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides training, advice, or other services or assistance, or engages in significant financial transactions, relating to any such goods, services, or technology in contravention of such sanction.".

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4862

To reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 28, 2019

Mr. DEUTCH (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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A BILL

To reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, 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 "United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Jordan is an instrumental partner in the fight against terrorism, including as a member of the Global Coalition To Counter ISIS and the Com-

bined Joint Task Force—Operation Inherent Resolve.

(2) In 2014, His Majesty King Abdullah stated that "Jordanians and Americans have been standing shoulder to shoulder against extremism for many years, but to a new level with this coalition against ISIL".

(3) On February 3, 2015, the United States signed a 3-year memorandum of understanding with Jordan, pledging to provide the kingdom with $1,000,000,000 annually in United States foreign assistance, subject to the approval of Congress.

(4) On February 14, 2018, the United States signed a new 5-year Memorandum of Understanding with Jordan in which the United States pledged to provide no less than $1,275,000,000 per year, subject to congressional appropriations, in United States bilateral foreign assistance to Jordan.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Jordan plays a critical role in responding to the overwhelming humanitarian needs created by the conflict in Syria;

(2) Jordan, the United States, and other partners should continue working together to address

this humanitarian crisis and promote regional stability, including through support for refugees in Jordan and internally displaced people along the Jordan-Syria border and the creation of conditions inside Syria that will allow for the secure, dignified, and voluntary return of people displaced by the crisis; and

(3) the United States should continue to assist Jordan in creating sustainable economic development.

SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATION OF UNITED STATES-JORDAN DEFENSE COOPERATION ACT OF 2015.

Section 5(a) of the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015 (22 U.S.C. 2753 note) is amended—

(1) by striking "During the 3-year period" and inserting "During the period"; and

(2) by inserting "and ending on December 31, 2024" after "enactment of this Act".

SEC. 5. PURSUING INVESTMENT FUNDS FOR JORDAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the end of the transition period, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall issue a call for proposals pursuing investment funds with a focus on Jordan, whether as a spe-

cific country fund or as part of a regional fund with Jordan as a significant focus.

(b) BRIEFING.—Following the completion of the call process in subsection (a), the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall brief the appropriate congressional committees describing the call process, any proposals submitted, and any funds approved pursuant to section 1421(c) of the BUILD Act (22 U.S.C. 9621).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

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

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

(2) TRANSITION PERIOD.—The term "transition period" has the meaning given such term in section 1461 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–254; 22 U.S.C. 9681).

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 649

Expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots development programs the Inter-American Foundation has undertaken for the past 50 years.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 21, 2019

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. SIRES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots development programs the Inter-American Foundation has undertaken for the past 50 years.

Whereas the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created under section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f) "to achieve conditions in the Western Hemisphere under which the dignity and the worth of each human person will be respected and under which all men will be afforded the opportunity to develop their potential, to seek through gainful and productive work the fulfillment of their aspirations for a better life, and to live in justice and peace";

Whereas the IAF invests in effective grassroots solutions that promote prosperity and peace and advance the growth of democratic institutions;

Whereas the development model of the IAF, applied through more than 5,000 community-led grants, has empowered millions of marginalized and underserved people in the Americas to achieve dignified livelihoods, effective civil engagement, and safer, more peaceful, and more just communities;

Whereas the IAF's model—

(1) has demonstrated that making direct grants to grassroots groups and civil society organizations in underserved and vulnerable communities is cost effective;

(2) fosters self-reliance by requiring grantees to mobilize local resources for their own projects and by connecting them to networks of new partners;

(3) leverages additional resources from private and community partners; and

(4) incentivizes broad civic engagement and local ownership of community development;

Whereas the IAF, by investing in grassroots initiatives that create businesses, jobs, and leadership opportunities in communities, reinforces the commitment of individuals to strengthening their own communities;

Whereas rather than going through contractors or foreign governments, the IAF provides direct funding to civil society organizations that support alternatives to migration, the drug trade, crime, unemployment, poverty, and exclusion;

Whereas the IAF addresses the root causes of migration from the Northern Triangle by supporting unique community-

led projects, such as the Organization for Youth Empowerment program in El Progreso, Honduras, a program that supports 2,300 at-risk youth with technical training, team building, and microscholarships to complete secondary school;

Whereas the IAF has invested more than $5,000,000 since 2017 in 45 projects focused on creating economic alternatives to coca production, building a resilient civil society to contribute to a stable Colombia in the wake of the country's peace agreement;

Whereas listening and responding to the priorities of communities has allowed the IAF to foster trust and goodwill with the people of Latin America and the Caribbean; and

Whereas the IAF's ability to harness private sector and local resources, yielding a commitment of $1.31 in counterpart funds for every $1 invested by the IAF in the last 5 years, effectively leverages foreign assistance resources and improves the sustainability of its investments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the Inter-American Foundation for its exemplary contributions in promoting economic and social development, democracy, and peace in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(2) recognizes that the IAF's unique, bottom-up approach empowers individuals in marginalized and underserved communities to be leaders, entrepreneurs, innovators, and change makers in their countries and communities;

(3) affirms the importance of the IAF, more than 50 years after its founding, as the United States seeks to continue engagement in a complex region of the world; and

(4) commits to continue to support the vital work of the IAF as an independent agency.

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AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

TO H. RES. 649

OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created under section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f) "to achieve conditions in the Western Hemisphere under which the dignity and the worth of each human person will be respected and under which all men will be afforded the opportunity to develop their potential, to seek through gainful and productive work the fulfillment of their aspirations for a better life, and to live in justice and peace";

Whereas the IAF invests in effective grassroots solutions that promote prosperity and peace and advance the growth of democratic institutions;

Whereas the development model of the IAF, applied through more than 5,000 community-led grants, has empowered millions of marginalized and underserved people in the Americas to achieve dignified livelihoods, effective civil engagement, and safer, more peaceful, and more just communities;

Whereas the IAF's model—

(1) has demonstrated that making direct grants to grassroots groups and civil society organizations in underserved and vulnerable communities is cost effective;

(2) fosters self-reliance by requiring grantees to mobilize local resources for their own projects and by connecting them to networks of new partners;

(3) leverages additional resources from private and community partners; and

(4) incentivizes broad civic engagement and local ownership of community development;

Whereas the IAF, by investing in grassroots initiatives that create businesses, jobs, and leadership opportunities in communities, reinforces the commitment of individuals to strengthening their own communities;

Whereas rather than going through contractors or foreign governments, the IAF provides direct funding to civil society organizations that support alternatives to migration, the drug trade, crime, unemployment, poverty, and exclusion;

Whereas the IAF addresses the root causes of migration from the Northern Triangle by supporting unique community-led projects, such as the Organization for Youth Empowerment program in El Progreso, Honduras, a program that supports 2,300 at-risk youth with technical training, team building, and microscholarships to complete secondary school;

Whereas the IAF has invested more than $5,000,000 since 2017 in 45 projects focused on creating economic alternatives to coca production, building a resilient civil society to contribute to a stable Colombia in the wake of the country's peace agreement;

Whereas listening and responding to the priorities of communities has allowed the IAF to foster trust and goodwill with the people of Latin America and the Caribbean; and

Whereas the IAF's ability to harness private sector and local resources, yielding a commitment of $1.31 in counterpart funds for every $1 invested by the IAF in the last 5 years, effectively leverages foreign assistance resources and improves the sustainability of its investments: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses the strong support of the United States Congress for the Inter-American Foundation's contributions in promoting economic and social development, democracy, and peace in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(2) recognizes that the IAF's unique, bottom-up approach empowers individuals in marginalized and underserved communities to be leaders, entrepreneurs, innovators, and change makers in their countries and communities;

(3) affirms the importance of the IAF as the United States seeks to continue engagement in a complex region of the world; and

(4) commits to continue to support the vital work of the IAF as an independent agency.

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots

development programs of the Inter-American Foundation.".



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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 546

Disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 30, 2019

Mr. SIRES (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. COHEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

Whereas, in 2014, Russia illegally occupied Ukraine's Crimea region and parts of eastern Ukraine;

Whereas these actions are in direct violation of fundamental principles of international law, as well as the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the 1994 Budapest Memorandum;

Whereas, in 1998, the Group of Seven invited Russia to join the group in an effort to encourage continued political and economic reforms in Russia;

Whereas, in March 2014, the Group of Eight suspended Russia as a direct result of its actions in Ukraine, and instead continued as the Group of Seven;

Whereas, on April 3, 2014, President Barack Obama signed into law the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014, which states that "it is the policy of the United States that the continued participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight (G–8) nations should be conditioned on the Government of the Russian Federation respecting the territorial integrity of its neighbors and accepting and adhering to the norms and standards of free, democratic societies as generally practiced by every other member nation of the G–8 nations.";

Whereas, since 2014, the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin, has continued to violate international law in Ukraine's Crimea region and elsewhere, and has continued to undermine democracy and human rights both at home and abroad; and

Whereas, on August 26, 2019, President Donald Trump, announced his intention to invite the President of Russia to next year's Group of Seven summit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reiterates its unwavering support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine;

(2) condemns Russia's aggressive actions in Ukraine, including the illegal occupation of Crimea and ongoing destabilization of eastern Ukraine;

(3) condemns the Kremlin's assaults on democratic societies worldwide, including in the United States and other Group of Seven countries;

(4) reaffirms its full support for the suspension of Russia from the Group of Eight;

(5) calls on all leaders of the Group of Seven to oppose the readmission of Russia unless and until it has ended its occupation of all of Ukraine's sovereign territory, including Crimea, and halts its attacks on democracies worldwide; and

(6) disapproves of Russia's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

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Mr. ENGEL. At this time, I recognize myself to speak on today's business. Let me say I am pleased to support all of the bipartisan measures before us today, and I thank our members for their hard work. I will keep my remarks brief and highlight just a few of the 18 bills and resolutions.

First, House Resolution 585, from Mr. Suozzi, which reaffirms Congress's support for historic peace that the Good Friday Agreement brought to Ireland. This is an issue particularly close to my heart. I remember my first trip as a Member of Congress in 1989 traveling to Ireland, traveling to Belfast during the dark days of The Troubles.

The Good Friday Agreement and the fulfillment of every obligation under that agreement is the only way to ensure that those times of violence and division never return. That is why I am so alarmed by the current situation with Brexit which could reintroduce a hard border between the north and the Republic, a dangerous prospect not only for the peace process, but for the economic stability of the island and for the rights of the border communities.

With this resolution, Congress sends a clear signal to the U.K. and the EU that any Brexit deal must protect the Good Friday Agreement and all its components. I strongly support this good measure and I hope all members will join me in moving it forward.

Next, I will move on to two good measures that deal with 5G, a technology that has the potential to revolutionize so many sectors from transportation to health care to entertainment. So there will be massive economic benefits for those who can quickly take full advantage of the new technology, but it also comes with big risks.

As people become more dependent on wireless communications and generate even more data about their lives, the adoption of 5G will bring national security, cybersecurity, and privacy challenges. That is why there is such broad bipartisan consensus that it is important to assert American leadership in 5G technology to compete with China and others on the international stage and, simultaneously, to protect the networks of the United States and its allies from spying eyes and cyber-attacks.

We have two bills in front of us today that address the future of 5G in a meaningful way. First, we have Ms. Spanberger's Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019, an overarching bill that requires the Administration to develop a security strategy for 5G systems and infrastructures in the United States, to assist allies and partners to do the same, and to protect the competitiveness of U.S. companies.

And we have Ranking Member McCaul's Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act, which calls for a plan to promote U.S. leadership and international standard-setting bodies for 5G. I am pleased to support both of these measures that address this critical technology issue for the United States.

I would also like to highlight the Keeping Girls in School Act authored by Ms. Frankel. When women and girls have access to education, they lift up entire communities with better health outcomes, economic well-being, and security for everyone. This bill calls on USAID to address the barriers to keeping girls in school around the world. It is a strong measure I am proud to support.

Finally, I will turn to Mr. Sherman's amendment in the nature of a substitute to Senator Rubio's Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act. Mr. Sherman's amendment based on his Uyghur Act shows the Chinese government that Congress will not condone the horrific human rights abuses against the Uyghurs in western China.

It builds upon the good work of Mr. Smith, Mr. Suozzi, and our Senate colleagues by adding sanctions and export restrictions to make sure U.S. technology is not being used by Beijing to oppress and mistreat China's ethnic and religious minorities. I strongly support all the measures we are considering today and I urge all members to join me in do the same.

And I will now recognize our ranking member, Mr. McCaul of Texas, for his remarks.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If we could just first state at the outset that yesterday marked an historic day in the House. For the first time in over 30 years, the House took action and passed a bill recognizing the historic fact that the Armenian Genocide took place. Thirty years. And I want to thank my good friend from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, who has been a champion on this issue and for your years of hard work and unwavering support in getting this measure finally across the finish line. And I think it sends a strong message to President Erdogan as well.

And I want to thank Chairman Engel for his, as usual, bipartisan cooperation in working together with me and my staff to get the Turkey sanctions bill passed in a unified voice from the Congress rather than a divisive voice that we see so often these days, a unified American voice against what Turkey is doing in Syria. I want to thank you for holding this hearing.

Several important bills including the TAIPEI Act introduced by Mr. Curtis, and two bills authored by my good friend Mr. Wilson. Today we are considering my bill, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act. China fully intends to become the preeminent global power using tactics like hacking, cyber-attacks, intellectual property theft, and espionage toward its goals.

Considering its long history of maligned behavior and ongoing predatory practices, China's majority control of the world's 5G networks, interconnected devices, and cloud storage is a risk that we cannot accept. We must do better. We must compete. My bill better protects our national security and strategic interests by pursuing an alternative to China's 5G campaign which is using State funds and predatory lending through the Belt and Road Initiative to increase market ownership of not-so-private companies like Huawei.

Huawei, with the support and malign influence of the Chinese government, is projected to gain more than 50 percent—50 percent—of control of the global marketplace and is positioning itself to gain even more. My bill will help the United States counter China's aggressive 5G expansion around the world by maintaining and in some cases increasing U.S. leadership and participation at international standard-setting bodies for 5G and future generations of mobile technology. It will provide a whole-government approach to assess the security risks posed by China and 5G and increase cooperation between the United States and its allies and partners in not only identifying these risks, but in countering them.

Another important measure by the committee today will be advancing is the Uyghur Act, which will impose consequences for the Chinese Communist Party's horrific repression of the Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities. The world must know that the Communist Party's crimes against its ethnic minority Muslims will not go unanswered. Secretary Pompeo rightfully calls these horrible crimes the "stain of the century."

The Administration is taking action against the Chinese Communist Party by imposing visa restrictions on party officials, sanctioning entities that help build the Party's technological police state, and banning products made with forced labor in the Party's concentration camps. More action is needed. The legislation before us will help today and this bill will help expose the Communist Party's abuses and require the Magnitsky sanctions against perpetrators and ensure that U.S. technology supply chains do not help build China's oppressive surveillance programs and systems across the globe.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to supporting these and all measures here today. I want to thank you again for your bipartisan work with me and my team and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. McCaul.

Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. I want to thank the chairman for holding this markup on these important issues, commend the authors on their bills and their leadership, and I am a cosponsor in each of the bills that are before us.

I want to join the ranking member in taking a minute to recognize that we recognized the Armenian Genocide yesterday. I remember 10 years ago in this committee we passed an Armenian Genocide recognition bill by only one vote and then did not bring it to the floor because it was not certain that it would pass. Yesterday it passed by an overwhelming majority and cleansed a stain on this government and this Congress for failing to recognize the first genocide of the 20th century, for participating in Turkey's genocide denial. That all ended yesterday.

I want to commend our colleagues, Schiff, Smith, Speier, of course Engel and McCaul, Eshoo, Pallone, But I also think we have to give credit to the man who was decisive in this and that is of course President Erdogan. Without his help we would not have been able to pass that resolution.

I want to thank the chairman for bringing up the Uyghur bill, S. 178, authored by Senators Rubio and Menendez, which passed the Senate on September 11th. The House has companion legislation authored by our colleagues Chris Smith and Tom Suozzi. In February, I reintroduced, along with the Asia Subcommittee chair Ted Yoho and Connolly and Wagner, H.R. 1025, the Uyghur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act, the UIGHUR Act, spells Uighur.

Both these bills contain very important and complementary measures designed to increase the profile of and counter one of the most important human rights issues of the present day, namely the detention of over one million Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang.

The Chinese government has sought to erase the distinct Uyghur Muslim culture and religious traditions through mass detention; re-education; they have involved the suppression of the Uyghur language; intimidation of Chinese Muslim minorities living even outside China, preventing Muslim minorities including those with permanent residency status in the United States from leaving the region; and they have sent literally hundreds of thousands, at least tens of thousands of agents to live inside Uyghur households as a State monitor per family.

The extent of this Chinese effort to sinofy the Muslim population of western China is staggering. So we have got an amendment in the nature of a substitute which combines important parts of both of the bills that I have mentioned. This is just a start. I want to thank the ranking member and chairman as well as a bipartisan staff for working together to put together this ANS.

I want to highlight two provisions. One is that we identify those persons responsible for the repression of the Uyghurs and apply the Magnitsky sanctions to those individuals, the second is Section 9 requires the Commerce Department to update our export controls and ensure that the Commerce Control List, which covers dual list items, is updated to create a special regime for China and identify those items that can be used for surveillance, mass detention, and deny licenses for the export or re-export of those items.

Our staff has worked diligently with the high-tech community to make sure that this is not over broad. This legislation is an important beginning. We need to go further. Most importantly, we need to ensure that our imports from China and the international supply chains relied upon by Western multinationals do not include items that are a product of slave labor. So I look forward to working with the committee on follow-on legislation and I urge the adoption of the Sherman ANS and the underlying S. 178.

Finally, I want to say a few brief words about Karen Bass's H.Res.410 and Grace Meng's H.R. 1171, both of which deal with family reunifications between Korean Americans and their relatives in North Korea. Without objection, I would like to submit a statement from Grace Meng for the record. Without objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Without objection.

[The information referred to follows:]

Statement for the Record from Representative Grace Meng
Markup of Various Measures
October 30, 2019

Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul, I write to express my support and gratitude for today's markup of my legislation – H.R. 1771 – the Divided Families Reunification Act. I also want to thank Chairman Sherman – and 8 Members of HFAC – for their steadfast support of this bipartisan bill.

The division of the Korean Peninsula into South and North Korea has been wrought with heartache and sorrow for the thousands of Koreans who were separated from their family members across the border. Through the years, there have been some agreed upon reunions between South and North Koreans. For Korean Americans, however, there is no pathway to reunite with their long-separated family. For these Korean Americans, the so-called "Forgotten War" cannot ever be forgotten.

That is why I introduced the Divided Families Reunification Act which would require the Secretary of State or a designee to consult with officials in South Korea on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea, whether in person or through video conferencing.

Time is of the essence for the many Korean Americans across our nation, many of whom are in their 70s-90s, to be reunited with their families. I am proud this bill gives voice to the many Korean Americans, including those in my district, who were impacted by this separation. Ultimately, we cannot forget the humanitarian cost of this decades long war.

Once again, I am grateful to my colleagues who have supported this legislation, including Chairman Engel and Chairman Sherman. I am grateful to the committee staff. I am also grateful to Congressman Rob Woodall who worked hard to ensure that this issue remained a bipartisan priority. I look forward to seeing this legislation pass the House of Representatives and become enacted into law.

Mr. SHERMAN. Most people do not realize there are a hundred thousand Korean Americans with family members in North Korea. While there have been 21 reunions involving South and North Koreans since the year 2000, Korean Americans have not been included in this. And especially as these individuals age, it is important for us to push forward toward family reunifications. I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I too want to thank you and Ranking Member McCaul for the historic day yesterday. The two bills that were up for consideration, I think, sent a clear message to Ankara that we are serious and the recognition of the Armenian Genocide embedded in the bill and it is just extraordinary. It has been a lot of years in the making.

I want to thank Anna Eshoo especially because it was her idea to bring it up now. So I do want to say the bipartisanship in both the debate and in that vote shows a common belief based on facts that are unassailable that the Armenian Genocide is one of the most horrific events that have happened in all of history. And that the Turks continue their all-out effort to say it did not occur only brings further dishonor on Erdogan and on his government.

I would also like to thank you both for bringing up H.Res.649, a resolution which highlights the good work and the development and model of the Inter-American Foundation so soon after it being introduced. Fifty years ago, Congress authorized the IAF to engage in grassroots development projects throughout the Western Hemisphere. IAF prizes community-led projects and small-scale entrepreneurship as a way to give underserved people a stake in their societies. It is about hand up and not just a hand out.

Its sister organization, the African Development Foundation, and like it, leverages and encourages the financial and sweat equity of people in the community and has made an enormous difference in the lives of so many. It has a very, very low overhead in terms of what they use for salaries and the like, some 14 percent. So this is one of the best initiatives.

It also promotes Feed the Future to ensure that its work complements but does not compete with projects of other agencies. I want to thank Albio Sires, the chairman, for his strong leadership on this Foundation for so many years and also my good friend and colleague Rooney, the ranking member, for their support for the bill.

Let me also say I am very happy that the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act is up for consideration. I introduced the Uyghur Human Rights Act in the last Congress and in this one. This year we have had 118 co-sponsors including many of the members of this committee, including the ranking member and Chairman Sherman. I want to thank them for that support. We even had Nancy Pelosi signing on as a co-sponsor back in January. So it is a bill whose time has come and it will make a difference.

I have chaired or co-chaired a number of hearings on what the Chinese government, what Beijing, particularly what Xi Jinping is doing to the Uyghurs. It is—we are talking about concentration camps. The surveillance at all levels of their lives is unconscionable

and is reminiscent of what the Nazis did in terms of rounding people up, torturing them, putting them into forced labor, and more has to be done to combat this.

The bill is a comprehensive approach to try to end this egregious behavior on the part of the Chinese government. I want to commend the Trump Administration for some of its actions that it has taken including placing 28 government agencies and businesses on the Commerce Department's Entity List. They have raised it repeatedly, particularly Secretary of State Pompeo, but more has to be done worldwide.

More has to be done by us, Congress, as well as by the White House because this is barbaric behavior on the part of the Chinese. Many of the goods that are being made there find their way into our stores. Recently, Costco, and we had very good information on this, was getting clothing for children that was being made in these concentration camps. So a much more aggressive effort needs to be made to ensure that gulag-made labor does not find its way onto the shelves of our stores and outlets.

So again, this is a good bill. You know, I would have hoped we would have passed our version sooner like in January, but that said, we are doing it now and that is a good thing. Yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Sires.

Mr. SIRES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing. And I was here 10 years ago when we voted for the Armenian Genocide and I was very proud yesterday when I saw the 400 votes on the floor for this Armenian Genocide. I remember the pressure that the Turkish government put on all the members that were on this committee to vote no, but we were still able to get it through with one vote.

I also want to speak briefly about two pieces of legislation that are being considered today, H.Res.649 and H.Res.546. I want to thank my colleague from New Jersey, Congressman Chris Smith, for introducing an important resolution to support the work of the Inter-American Foundation. Over the last 50 years, the Inter-American Foundation has played a key role in advancing the economic development of countries in Latin America. It has achieved this progress by skipping over international contractors and issuing grants directly through local organizations.

The Inter-American Foundation's achievement show that promoting economic development in Latin America not only makes for more prosperous societies, but also advances American interests. I am proud to join Congressman Smith in leading this resolution. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Second, I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for considering the bipartisan resolution I sponsored that would disapprove Russia's future inclusion in the G7 Summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies. I introduced this resolution after the President expressed his intention to invite Putin to next year's G7 Summit, to reiterate longstanding congressional sentiment opposing this choice.

Since Russia was suspended from the G8 in 2014 as a direct result for his aggressive actions in the Ukraine, legislation sup-

porting this decision and setting requirements for Russia's future inclusion has been signed into law. Russia has not changed course but has become increasingly aggressive in the Ukraine and has undermined democracy in numerous other countries including the United States.

This resolution shows the House of Representatives is adamant that Russia must meet previously set conditions before they are invited to participate in another Summit. I thank the committee for their time and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Sires.

Mr. Chabot.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We have several measures before us today so I will not get to all of them, but I would just like to focus on a few. First, as the founder, one of the founders and co-chairs of the congressional Taiwan Caucus, I want to voice my strong support for Mr. Curtis's TAIPEI Act. Taiwan is a critical ally in the Pacific and ought to be a role model for other nations across the globe.

Last month, the Solomon Islands and Kiribati switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing. The TAIPEI Act seeks to discourage other countries from making that same mistake. Unfortunately, these changes are a part of a concerted Chinese campaign. Since President Tsai was elected, Beijing has sought to undermine her presidency, to intimidate the Taiwanese people, and has increased its efforts to close Taiwan off from the international community.

Helping Taiwan maintain its sovereignty in the face of this onslaught demonstrates our commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific. The TAIPEI Act also raises a critical question. Why we do not just go ahead and recognize Taiwan? The Taiwanese people do not want to be part of the PRC and who can blame them after we have seen China's blatant disregard for the rights of Hong Kong people over the past several months.

Furthermore, if you pick any mark of sovereignty whether it is in economic, diplomatic, or governance domains, it is pretty clear that Taiwan has all of them. It is pretty obvious that Taiwan is an independent country to anybody who looks at the facts, and it is well past time that U.S. policy caught up with these facts.

Moving on from Taiwan, I would also like to briefly voice my support for three other bills that I am co-sponsoring that we have before us today. First, the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act, the House version of which was introduced by my good friend Chris Smith. And thank you, Chris, for your leadership on this and so many other issues over the years. China's inhumane treatment of the Uyghurs is completely dystopian and horrific. This legislation is critical to holding the Chinese government and officials to account for their campaign of abuse and mass arbitrary detention inflicted on the Uyghurs.

Second, Mr. Wilson's Saudi Education Transparency and Reform Act, and I want to thank him for his leadership on this committee over the years as well, is a necessary step to ensure that Saudi textbooks do not encourage violence against non-Muslim religions.

Third, H.Res.349 reaffirms our commitment to our alliance with Japan. The partnership between our two great nations is essential

to peace and security in Asia and, really, across the globe. It is also one of the best demonstrations that former enemies can put aside their hatred and buildup an enduring mutually beneficial friendship.

As we face the threat of a rising China, seek to support democratic values and human rights, and work to bring economic development to the region, this alliance is critical to meeting our shared objectives. And, unfortunately, the relationship between the United States and Japan oftentimes gets overlooked nowadays. It should not. It is one of those that is so important to both countries, to the regions, and to the world. It ought to be an example of how former enemies really can get along to the mutual benefit of both societies.

So I would urge my colleagues to support these and a number of other pieces of legislation before us. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership and yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chabot.

Mr. Deutch.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you and Ranking Member McCaul for continuing to work together to bring forward good bipartisan measures. Those efforts were on full display yesterday on the House floor when we honored the memory of 1.5 million Armenians killed during the Armenian Genocide, and I commend you both for leading that effort.

I am proud to support all of the bills this morning and to cosponsor a number of them. First, I would like to thank my colleagues for their efforts on behalf of women and children and human rights, generally, around the world, especially the human rights abuses against the Uyghur population in China. As the cochair of the congressional Study Group on Germany, I thank Chairman Keating for his resolution affirming strong U.S.-German relations and the importance of the transatlantic relationship.

I thank Chairman Sires for his resolution opposing the re-entry of Russia into the G7. Russia annexation of Crimea and interference in the elections of the United States, of France, and of other countries around the world demonstrate that it does not belong at the table until it acts as a responsible member of the international community and stops its efforts to undermine democracy.

I am proud to join Mr. Wilson, the ranking member of the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism Subcommittee in introducing H.R. 4802 which expands the State Department's Rewards for Justice program to those who provide information on sanctions evaders. Sanctions are only as effective as their enforcement. And while we know that sanctions are strategic tools and not a policy in and of themselves, this bill will ensure that we can better maintain the integrity of our sanctions regime and target those who seek to undermine U.S. and international objectives.

And, finally, I am proud to have introduced H.R. 4862, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act with my committee colleagues Mr. Wilson, Mr. Allred, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and our Appropriations counterparts, Chairwoman Lowey and Mr. Rogers. This legislation, which passed the House last Congress, reauthorizes the 2015 United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act, ensuring support for Jordan's security and economic stability.

Jordan has been a critical partner in our efforts to defeat and destroy ISIS, and we all remember the horrific images of the Jordanian pilot downed in Syria and barbarically caged and burned alive. Jordan has taken in over a million Syrian refugees and we are grateful to Jordan for taking in their Syrian neighbors, and after 8 years most refugees live in host communities where basic services like electricity, water, and education are strained.

International technical and financial assistance in expanding job opportunities is critical to the future of Jordan. The U.S. must work with international donors to help Jordan make the necessary forms to spur economic development. The Kingdom of Jordan is a strategic linchpin in the region and it is in the national security interest of the United States to help stabilize our ally Jordan. With this legislation we are affirming that the U.S. Congress stands by our allies. I thank my colleagues for the support of this and all this legislation and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Deutch.

Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Chairman Eliot Engel and Republican Leader Michael McCaul for bringing these important bipartisan bills to mark today. I am grateful to co-sponsor many of the meaningful measures before us today and I am especially appreciative that two of my own bills will be considered here today.

First to be considered is H.R. 554, the Saudi Educational Transparency and Reform Act of 2019, which I introduced with Congressman Bill Keating from Massachusetts. For too long, Saudi Arabia has played the role of both arsonist and firefighter in the fight against radicalization and violent extremism. While Saudi Arabia partners as a valued ally with us to combat terrorist groups around the world, Riyadh is also playing a negative role when it comes to radicalization.

Every year, the Saudi government prints official school textbooks full of egregious material inciting hatred and violence against its own self-interest. For example, students are taught in one 2019 textbook that befriending Jews and Christians is "a cause of God's affliction and displeasure." Another, urges children to declare "the deceptiveness of the Jews." Another book teaches children that Zionism spreads "drugs and sexual diseases in many Islamic countries."

The material students are taught is so extreme that ISIS even used Saudi textbooks for its time when it seized control in Syria before it could publish its own materials. H.R. 554 recognizes this problem and seeks to hold our ally Saudi Arabia to its repeated commitments over the past 15 years to reform its problematic curriculum. The bill requires an annual State Department report to Congress detailing any intolerant material in Saudi Arabia's official curriculum.

The hope is that with increased transparency on the issue, Riyadh will finally move forward with its promised reform to reduce the radicalization that threatens families both in the kingdom itself and the United States.

I also appreciate the committee working for the markup of another of my bills today, H.R. 4802, which I introduced with Chairman Ted Deutch. This bill would expand the Rewards for Justice

program at the State Department to authorize rewards for individuals coming forward with information on sanctions evasions practices. The bill was inspired by the courageous Bassam Barabandi, a Syrian patriot and diplomat, who defected at the Syrian Embassy in Washington as he worked with anti-regime activists to provide passports to critics of the criminal Assad regime which has been condemned for using poison gas against its own citizens.

We are fortunate today to have First Secretary Barabandi with us in the audience. For years after his defection, Secretary Barabandi lobbied the U.S. Government with information on Syrian oligarchs close to Assad and their sanctions evasion practices including information on Samer Foz, who was ultimately sanctioned by Treasury this year. Secretary Barabandi's case highlighted the need to create a clear mechanism to incentivize individuals to come forward with this kind of vital information. H.R. 4802 will do just that and ultimately enhance compliance with U.S. and international sanctions, increase the confidence in the rule of law, and bring criminals in rogue regimes seeking to circumvent U.S. law and justice.

I am also grateful for Congressman Jim McGovern of Massachusetts for working on H. Resolution 230 which condemns all forms of violence against children globally. I was honored to work with him on this important resolution. More than one billion children are exposed to violence around the world, with lasting traumas both to them individually and for the societies in which they live. This resolution is critical and I urge my colleagues to support it.

And, last, I want to thank my colleague Chairman Ted Deutch for the important United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act. Jordan is a valued ally that needs and deserves increased U.S. support. It was my privilege to work with him on this important bill praising Jordan's success for its citizens.

Mr. Chairman, there simply is too many good measures here today to comment upon. Thank you and Republican Leader McCaul for this productive bipartisan markup today. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

And Ms. Bass.

Ms. BASS. Thank you, Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for bringing these bills to the committee today for consideration. I specifically would like to speak in favor of H.Res.410.

The purpose of this resolution is to encourage reunions of divided Korean American families. I want to start out by letting you know that this resolution originated from a meeting where a group of constituents in my district called this issue to my attention. As I learned more, especially about aging Korean Americans who just want to be able to see their family members, I knew that I had to do something to help raise this issue.

The division of the Korean Peninsula into South and North separated thousands of families, family members, many Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have not seen or communicated with those family members in more than 60 years. Their children have grown up here in America without knowing what their cousins, aunts, or uncles even look like. Over the years, South Korea and North Korea have arranged for selected groups to visit

each other, but these reunions have been dependent on the political situations between the countries.

Meanwhile, the situation is now growing more urgent as many of those separated are getting older. Many are in their late 80's and 90's. Some separated families have taken a private route to contact their families in the North through third-party brokers. These unofficial reunions can cost about $1,500, but the process can be faster and less dependent on the political climate between North and South.

People should not have to incur these kinds of costs just to reach a loved one, which is why I introduced this resolution that calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean American divided family members with their immediate relatives. This resolution will provide an official mechanism to reunite family members so people would not have to rely on a back-door method.

A few months ago, I had the opportunity to meet with Kyung Joo Lee, a 90-year-old Korean American man from Virginia who has not seen his three older brothers and an older sister since he fled North Korea more than 70 years ago. He came into my office with tears streaming down his face as he held onto my hand and urged me to do what I can to help Korean families to be reunited.

Today, I am proud to stand with my colleagues in getting one step closer to reunifying him and so many others with their families. With that I urge you to support this resolution that calls on the U.S. and North Korea to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of immediate concern. I also urge you to support H.R. 1771, the Divided Families Reunification Act, introduced by Representative Grace Meng that takes up the same issue from a different perspective. Thank you and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Bass.

Mr. Yoho.

Mr. YOHO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to voice my support for the following measures which I am proud to co-sponsor: H.Res.349, reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance and promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond. This resolution emphasizes the importance of the U.S.-Japan alliance and urges further strengthening of our cooperation. Japan will continue to serve as an important ally against authoritarian aggression in the Indo-Pacific region.

H.R. 4754, the Taiwan Allies International Protection Enhancement Initiative, the TAIPEI Act of 2019, the U.S. Government should support Taiwan in strengthening its official diplomatic relations. We have witnessed countries like Panama, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, Kiribati fall victim to China's coercion and bribery. Due to this pressure, Taiwan currently maintains full diplomatic relations with only 15 nations around the world.

And I too, like Mr. Chabot, I think it is time that the United States recognizes Taiwan for the country it is. This bill also provides that it should be the policy of the U.S. to support Taiwan's participation in international organizations. This Congress I introduced H.R. 353 to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strat-

egy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization. This legislation passed the House unanimously.

We are also supportive of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019. It aims to address human rights violation and abuses by the People's Republic of China's mass surveillance and internment of more than one million Uyghurs. And we had in this committee, we had a hearing on this where we talked about the armed crematoriums that they have in these facilities, and I think it is a repeat of history if we do not stay vigilant. Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party continue to commit horrific human rights abuses against their own people.

This oppression must not be tolerated and it is imperative that the U.S. Government hold the CCP accountable for these abuses. If not, the Chinese Communist Party will continue this spread of its oppression and suppression of human freedom not just in China, but around the world, like they have done with their unchecked expansion in the EC and the South China Sea based on their bogus nine-dash lines. They must be called out.

H.Res. 189, recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting the United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition program. Acute malnutrition continues to threaten the lives of over 50 million children under the age of five, globally, and this whole of government approach will help combat global malnutrition because we know with malnutrition comes more conflicts.

H. Resolution 446, reaffirming the German-American cooperation and friendship under the Wunderbar Together-Germany and the U.S. initiative. The German government's Wunderbar Together-German and the U.S. initiative highlights the friendship between our countries and promotes cooperation between our people. And I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Yoho.

Ms. Wild.

Ms. WILD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the last word. I rise in support of two pieces of legislation, Senate Bill 178, the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019, and H.R. 2153, the Keeping Girls In School Act.

I first want to applaud Senator Rubio and Representative Smith for their leadership on the Uyghur issue. The Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019 is a bill that addresses an issue that I have championed on the House side through H.R. 1025 and H.R. 649 and that I have raised in multiple Foreign Affairs hearings. The Chinese government's humanitarian abuses are well-documented and include the targeting and mass detention of more than a million Uyghur Muslims in internment camps, detentions that serve no purpose beyond punishing religious minorities who seek to peacefully practice their faith.

We often use the phrase "never again" when reflecting on the darkest moments of the past. I believe that we have an obligation to remember that message right now and to think about what future generations will say about how we acted or did not act in this moment. I have met with constituents in my community including

a Uyghur couple whose parents have been detained in northwest China and who are deeply concerned about their health, welfare, and access to medical treatment. They are calling on us to act on their behalf.

As we know, public condemnation has not curtailed the Chinese government's abusive practices and with this bill we will take real action to identify the Chinese officials responsible for these abuses and impose sanctions upon them under the Global Magnitsky Act. And as China continues to import and use repressive surveillance and biometric technologies to target Uyghur Muslims, this bill will identify those technologies and require them to be placed on the Department of Commerce's Commercial Control List of items that require export licenses.

This issue and the issue of human rights more broadly is of central importance to our bilateral relationship between the United States and China. I urge unanimous support for the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019, and I also call on my colleagues to continue to raise this issue with the State Department so that we can get human right defenders, public health officials, and NGO's on the ground to provide Uyghur detainees with the care and treatment they need.

I would also like to speak out on H.R. 2153, the Keeping Girls in School Act. As this legislation describes, 130 million girls around the world between the ages of 6 and 17 are not in school today. And compared to boys in the same age range, girls between 10 and 19 are three times more likely not to be in school. Achieving gender parity in education is not just a moral imperative. It is also an economic necessity for countries working to build more prosperous futures, because when girls and women have opportunity entire societies do better with enormous gains in economic growth, productivity, and innovation.

This bill mandates that the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, a State Department post that has been vacant since 2017, consult with the senior coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and the senior coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance at USAID to carry out a coordinated strategy and assess its outcomes. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in calling on the Administration to fill the crucial post of Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues.

Let's come together to pass this legislation with a resounding bipartisan vote so that we can demonstrate our Nation's commitment to securing a future of equity and dignity for girls and women across the globe. And with that I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Wild.

Mr. Curtis.

Mr. CURTIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to associate myself with so many of the comments made today, particularly those dealing with the Armenian vote that we took yesterday as well as those that have highlighted the bipartisan nature of these bills before us today. It is a pleasant moment to have in an otherwise stormy environment that we are in and I appreciate especially the leadership of the chairman and the ranking member. I do not

think we get these types of bills without the support and the example of both of you and thank you for that example.

I would also like to thank my colleagues for their support of the TAIPEI Act. It is an honor for me to put this bill forward and I hope it is a very clear message to our friends in Taiwan that that friendship is reciprocated and that we appreciate their friendship over the many decades.

Finally, I would like to be so bold as to speak for all of us here today in appreciation for the many men and women behind us and the staff that function both on this committee and in our offices. Clearly, we do not get 18 bills before us today without the hard work of many, many people and I would like to give a shout-out to especially those in my office who have worked so hard on this and many other bills and appreciate their service which is frequently out of the spotlight. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Curtis.

Ms. Spanberger.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The United States has long been responsible for the groundbreaking achievements of the digital age. However, as we and our allies continue to build and develop 5G and future generation systems and infrastructure across the U.S. and with our allies abroad, the risks of foreign-produced and controlled equipment and systems becomes an even greater threat.

The former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph Dunford, called the potential risks of a Chinese-built 5G network "a critical national security issue." And NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence assessed that the Chinese from Huawei's technology could be exploited by China to engage in espionage, monitor foreign corporations and governments, and support Chinese military operations.

With my colleague, Representative Rooney from Florida, and our colleagues of both parties here in the House and in the Senate, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act would require the President to develop an unclassified interagency strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist our allies and strategic partners in doing the same.

The strategy would also focus on protecting the competitiveness of U.S. companies, the privacy of U.S. consumers, and the integrity of international standard-setting bodies against political influence. The rollout of rural broadband internet access is one of my top priorities for my district in central Virginia, but as we work to achieve faster internet speeds and wider connectivity, this legislation would make sure that we have a plan to deliver innovative technology to U.S. consumers, compete with China, and prevent foreign influence in 5G networks.

I want to thank Chairman Engel, Ranking Member McCaul for ensuring that this strategically important bill is considered in the Foreign Affairs Committee and for their leadership. And I want to thank the members of this committee in proving that there is bipartisan support for safeguarding America's access to the next gen-

eration of telecommunications. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Spanberger.

Is there anyone on the Republican side that wishes to speak?

OK, if not, then Mr. Costa.

Mr. COSTA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member McCaul, for your good work and staff on this package of bills that will move en bloc and I obviously intend to support them. I would like to speak specifically though on House Resolution 189, recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership in accelerating global progress against maternal and childhood malnutrition in supporting the United States efforts with the Agency for International Development commitment to global nutrition through this multi-sectoral nutritional strategy.

As a third-generation farmer and a chair of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture on the House Ag Committee, I want to state that I think what we all know intuitively, but maybe do not think about often enough in that, is that food is a national security issue. It always has been. We have been fortunate in this country to do so well in the production of food and fiber, every night to be able to put it on America's table for healthy nutrition for own country.

But even then, we have food deserts in the United States and we have folks, we have kids that go to school hungry, notwithstanding the wealthiest nation in the world. The fact of the matter is, is that we are trying to address our own nutritional issues here in this country, but we also have a responsibility of the world's largest producer of agricultural products to provide a leadership role in malnutrition that is taking place around the world that leads to instabilities in countries around the world. Couple that with climate change and other factors that are impacting the ability of people just to have a daily diet in which they hope that they can subsist and sustain themselves.

So I am proud of this resolution because it attempts to address those issues of malnutrition around the world. It attempts to address the fact that when you have those kinds of conditions that exist you have a situation in which instability obviously is a factor. And you couple that with the notion that climate change is going to make that security of food in many countries throughout the world that have these challenges, it is something that we need to keep our eyes focused on.

Food is a national security issue not only here but around the world. As a member of the Ag Committee and this committee I want to make sure that we continue to work across the party lines to ensure—and the committees to highlight the importance of international food and nutrition work and this resolution does that. To sustain access to nutritional foods is a fundamental building block, I think, for stability around the world, and growth. Children, we know, with enough food can move in a much more sufficient way. Healthy meals mean our medical aid has a better shot at working because a lot of nutrition issues reflect to medical and healthcare standards.

So I am happy to support this resolution and look forward to continuing to engage with members of this committee and the House

Ag Committee in a bipartisan fashion to ensure that international food and nutritional issues are part of our own efforts to not only maintain our own national security here at home, but to try to provide national security around the world in light of the factors and the challenges we face with climate change and with the—fact is, is that the planet turned seven billion people 2 years ago.

By the middle of this century it is estimated that there will be nine billion people on the planet. And how you feed those people will determine whether or not in many ways, nation States can live amicably together in a peaceful fashion, and therein lies the challenge. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Costa.

Are any other members seeking recognition?

All right, hearing no further requests for recognition, then, without objection, the committee will proceed to consider the noticed items en bloc. Without objection, each measure is considered as read and the amendments to each are considered as read and are agreed to.

The question occurs on the measures en bloc, as amended, if amended.

All those in favor say aye.

All those opposed, no.

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. Without objection, staff is authorized to make any technical and conforming changes.

And this concludes our business today. I thank Ranking Member McCaul and all of the committee members on both sides for their contributions and assistance with today's markup. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:05 a.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

October 30, 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, October 30, 2019

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF:

H.R. 2153, Keeping Girls in School Act

H.Res. 189, Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy

H.Res. 230, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children

H.R. 1771, Divided Families Reunification Act

H.Res. 410, Encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families

H.Res. 349, Reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond

H.R.4754, Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019

S.178, Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019

H.Res. 585, Reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland

H.R. 554, Saudi Educational Transparency and Reform Act of 2019

H.R. 2881, Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019

H.R. 3763, Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019

H.Res. 446, Reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together-Germany and the U.S. initiative

H.R. 1819, War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act

H.R. 4802, To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State's reward program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, and for other purposes

H.R. 4862, United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act

H.Res. 649, Expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots development programs the Inter-American Foundation has undertaken for the past 50 years

H.Res. 546, Disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies

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** *10/30/2019* **Room** *2172 RHOB*

Starting Time *10:10 a.m.* **Ending Time** *11:05 a.m.*

Recesses [*0*] (____to____) (____to____) (____to____) (____to____) (____to____) (____to____)

Presiding Member(s)
Chairman Eliot Engel

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.R. 2153; H.Res. 189; H.Res. 230; H.R. 1771; H.Res. 410; H.Res. 349; H.R.4754; S.178; H.Res. 585; H.R. 554; H.R. 2881; H.R. 3763; H.Res. 446; H.R. 1819; H.R. 4802; H.R. 4862; H.Res. 649; H.Res. 546

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
N/A

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

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: *(Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)*
The measures considered en bloc were agreed to by voice vote. By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended if amended.

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 *11:05 a.m.*

Evan Bursey
Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
X	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Karen Bass, CA
	William Keating, MA
	David Cicilline, RI
	Ami Bera, CA
X	Joaquin Castro, TX
	Dina Titus, NV
	Adriano Espaillat, NY
	Ted Lieu, CA
X	Susan Wild, PA
	Dean Phillips, MN
	Ilhan Omar, MN
	Colin Allred, TX
	Andy Levin, MI
X	Abigail Spanberger, VA
X	Chrissy Houlahan, PA
	Tom Malinowski, NJ
X	David Trone, MD
X	Jim Costa, CA
X	Juan Vargas, CA
	Vicente Gonzalez, TX

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Steve Chabot, OH
X	Joe Wilson, SC
	Scott Perry, PA
X	Ted Yoho, FL
	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
	James Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
X	Ann Wagner, MO
	Brian J. Mast, FL
	Francis Rooney, FL
	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
X	John Curtis, UT
	Ken Buck, CO
	Ron Wright, TX
X	Guy Reschenthaler, PA
X	Tim Burchett, TN
X	Greg Pence, IN
X	Steve Watkins, KS
	Michael Guest, MS

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