

CONSULAR AFFAIRS AND THE COVID-19 CRISIS: ASSESSING THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSE TO THE PANDEMIC

HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

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CONSULAR AFFAIRS AND THE COVID-19 CRISIS: ASSESSING THE STATE DEPARTMENTS RESPONSE TO THE PANDEMIC

Tuesday, July 21, 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC

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

Mr. CASTRO. The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations will come to order. Today's subject is Consular Affairs in the COVID-19 Crisis: Assessing the State Department's Response to the Pandemic.

Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess of the committee at any point, and all members will have 5 days to submit statements, extraneous material, and questions for the record, subject to the length limitation in the rules.

To insert something into the record, please have your staff email the previously mentioned address, or contact full committee staff.

As a reminder to members, staff, and all others physically present in this room, per recent guidance from the House Office of the Attending Physician, masks must be worn at all times during today's proceedings, except when a member is speaking in a microphone.

Please also sanitize your seating area.

The chair views these measures as a safety issue, and, therefore, an important matter of order and decorum for this proceeding. Please keep your video function on at all times, even when you are not recognized by the chair.

Members are responsible for muting and unmuting themselves, and please remember to mute yourself after you finish speaking.

Consistent with House Resolution 965 and the accompanying regulations, staff will only mute members and witnesses as appropriate when they are not under recognition to eliminate background noise.

Okay. The COVID-19 pandemic has upended our lives in ways it seemed unimaginable just a few months ago. We can all remember late March when the entire world seemed to be changing by the minute. Now, Americans across the country are faced with both the health and economic crisis that is far from over, and in many places, within our country, only getting worse.

"Unprecedented" is a word that probably gets overused, but it certainly applies to the situation at the U.S. Department of State.

The U.S. Department of State faced many challenges during the pandemic. The U.S. Government certainly has a long history of repatriating citizens, but never before had so many Americans in so many different countries and regions needed to be repatriated at the same time.

The challenge was not simply arranging enough flights to get Americans home; many Americans were located in rural areas, and internal lockdowns in those countries often made it very difficult to get people to the cities where flights were leaving from. There were numerous instances where people needed to take boats in order to reach buses that took them to cities to get on flights.

Often, the State Department had to negotiate each of these travel plans individually with host governments. The effort was not seamless, especially in its early days. I heard from many people who were stuck abroad and felt as though they weren't getting the support from the State Department that they needed.

There were major technology issues with the STEP Program. There were also larger issues, such as the announcement banning traveling to and from Europe, which caused a panic, resulting in overcrowded conditions in airports during a pandemic.

Overall, though, the State Department's repatriation effort has been a success. The State Department brought over 100,000 Americans home safely from 136 different countries and territories. This achievement is a testament to the hard work and dedication of our diplomats and civil servants who work tirelessly, and often at great personal risk to themselves and their families.

The State Department also did a good job of keeping Congress informed of the repatriation efforts, which allowed us to communicate with our constituents back home, and many of Members of Congress, as you all know, to the witnesses, were receiving requests from constituents often for their family members who were somewhere abroad.

It is often difficult to convince folks of the value of the State Department. I think their repatriation campaign is a fantastic example of the tangible impact on how diplomats improve the lives of Americans. When faced with an unprecedented crisis, it was the U.S. State Department that got Americans home safely.

Of course, we cannot simply rest on our laurels. One issue that will plague Consular Affairs for years to come is a lack of funding. Normally, the Bureau of Consular Affairs is funded entirely by fees collected for services like issuing passports and visas. Even the best of times, money is tight because the Bureau can only charge what it costs to perform these consular services, and hundreds of millions of dollars must be transferred to the Treasury.

And now, travel has been nearly nonexistent since late March, and is likely to remain significantly reduced in the coming years. Today's hearing is an opportunity to discuss the Bureau's fiscal situation as well.

There are also other challenges that we must address. One is that many Americans now owe thousands of dollars for the repatriation flights that the State Department arranged to get them home. With the economy in tatters because of the pandemic, many of these folks are unable to pay for these flights.

Even as countries begin opening up tourism, travel restrictions against Americans remain in place in almost every country, including among our closest allies in Europe. I hope we can discuss what the State Department is doing to remove these travel restrictions. This is work that is urgent, as many Americans still remain in places other than their home, the United States, and they would like to get here. And folks would like to be able to travel and see relatives in other nations as well, that right now are not allowing Americans to travel.

Finally, I think there is a danger that the Trump administration will attempt to use this pandemic as an excuse to advance its anti-immigrant agenda. We saw this with the attempt to deport many foreign students, a move that provoked so much outrage that the administration reversed itself. And this is unlikely to be the last attempt to use the pandemic for political purposes.

While safety must remain paramount, not only at home, but also for our diplomats and public servants in embassies around the world, we cannot forego the openness that has made this country remarkable. This is true not only for moral reasons, but also because immigration and tourism help propel our economy, which is obviously in dire need.

So there is a lot of ground to cover and much to discuss, but, before introducing our witnesses today from the State Department, I would like to turn it over to our ranking member, Lee Zeldin of New York, for his opening comment.

Mr. ZELDIN. Thank you, Chairman Castro, and thank you to our witnesses for being here today.

During the early stages of the coronavirus pandemic, the State Department was faced with the ultimate challenge to protect and bring home American citizens abroad. As of June 2020, the State Department coordinated the repatriation of over 100,000 Americans on 1,140 flights from 136 countries and territories. They worked 24/7 to repatriate American citizens from around the globe, using every available resource, from chartering flights, to partnering with U.S. commercial airlines, to printing emergency passports to make sure every American citizen who wanted to come home could.

With the help of the State Department, our office was able to bring many constituents home. Some of the stories are incredible. I will briefly share with you two.

A former Marine and his wife were taking a vacation in Peru when everything shut down. Under martial law, Peru's hotels shut down, leaving them stranded with no way out. The State Department worked with them, calling hotels to find space for them to sleep, and making sure they were near the airport and ready to go the moment the plane arrived.

Another one of my constituents was in the Canary Islands when the coronavirus pandemic hit. His mother was being hospitalized in an ICU with pancreatitis in the Canary Islands in Spain. Working with the State Department, we were able to secure a medical jet to transport his mother to the United States.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank those at the State Department for stepping up to the plate during these unprecedented times. We would like to hear from our witnesses today on

the lessons they learned in the earliest days of this global repatriation effort.

Specifically, I would like to hear about the challenges faced in countries like Peru, where there were a significant number of American travelers who struggled getting home. We want to ensure future repatriations can be carried out more smoothly. Over 10,000 Americans were repatriated from Peru, including constituents from my district, but the process was not easy.

The Peruvian government was blocking the return of U.S. citizens until it received assurances that its own citizens could leave the U.S., essentially holding American citizens hostage. That is unacceptable and must be met with a forceful diplomatic response that the U.S. will not tolerate this kind of threat.

As part of our oversight mandate, it is critical that this committee evaluate the strategies that were effective, and look into possible ways to enhance States' abilities to repatriate American citizens in crisis.

Additionally, the State Department has expressed concerns to this committee that it continues to see projected losses in fee revenues. Congress must ensure that agencies that rely on these revenues, from visa and passport fees, have the personnel to handle the backlog.

I look forward to hearing from our witnesses on how Congress can help. I thank, again, the chair for scheduling today's hearing, and I yield back.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Ranking Member Zeldin.

I will now introduce our distinguished witnesses, and thank you all again for coming to testify.

Our witnesses for today's hearing are Ian Brownlee, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, and Karin King, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Overseas Citizens Services. And I will now recognize each witness for 5 minutes, and, without objection, your prepared written statements will be made a part of the record.

And I will first call on Mr. Brownlee for his testimony.

STATEMENT OF IAN BROWNLEE, PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. BROWNLEE. Chairman Castro, Ranking Member Zeldin, members of the subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to testify today.

I would like to thank all of your offices for your help and the support you gave us as we worked together to repatriate those thousands of your constituents, our fellow Americans. This has truly been an all-of-government effort. We have coordinated with the CDC, DHS components, DOT, DoD, and the Congress, to bring home over 110,000 U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents worldwide.

Throughout this outbreak, we provided, first daily, and then twice weekly, briefings to both the House and the Senate to keep you updated on our progress in helping your constituents overseas.

Thank you also for the additional appropriations and legislative authorities you provided in recent supplementals supporting our

ability to continue our work. Without that assistance, we would not be able to continue helping those U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents overseas.

To help manage the changing workload and to support our staff overseas, the Department of State established a repatriation task force, including subunits focused on congressional inquiries and cruise ships.

At our posts overseas, officers who normally adjudicated visas shifted to American Citizens Services work, allowing the Department to focus resources on our number-one priority overseas: providing assistance to U.S. citizens.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for your recognition of the Foreign Services civil servants, but I would like to add to that my thanks to our locally employed staff and eligible family members who played a key role in exercising everything we did during the repatriation of these U.S. citizens.

On March 20th, the Department temporarily suspended routine visa processing and we began to significantly reduce passport operations. These dual actions were taken for the health and safety of both our employees and our customers. We project a more than 50 percent drop in visa fee revenue and the similarly dramatic decline in passport fee revenue due to COVID-19, with total projected losses of over \$1.4 billion this fiscal year. We also foresee a continued strain on fee revenue throughout the next fiscal year.

Thanks to the temporary expenditure authority provided in the CARES Act, we have used the carry-forward balances from certain fee revenue to maintain consular operations this fiscal year. However, we are on track to substantially deplete balances in those accounts by the end of this fiscal year.

Most of the Department's consular funding comes from fees collected from visa applicants, and our current fee authorities allow us to use a portion of these fees to cover the costs of providing essential services to U.S. citizens abroad.

CA's fee-for-service model relies on a stable flow of visa and passport applicants to fund those activities and extraordinary activities such as large-scale repatriations. The pandemic has severely disrupted consular fee revenue. Our normal income is \$3.5 billion annually. Relative to Fiscal Year 2019, we expect a drop of more than \$1.4 billion this year, and a comparable loss in the next fiscal year.

To continue offering emergency and routine services to U.S. citizens overseas, including overseas voting assistance this election year, we need additional authority, such as that requested in the Fiscal Year 2021 budget, to better achieve full cost recovery and to maintain continuity of operations for these essential services until the anticipated recovery of demand currently projected for Fiscal Year 2023.

Specifically regarding U.S. citizens services, the administration's Fiscal Year 2021 budget proposes allocating the costs to providing U.S. citizens services to security surcharges applied to certain visas.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Zeldin. I look forward to answering your questions and those of the other members of the subcommittee.

My colleague, Deputy Assistant Secretary Karin King, will speak more about our assistance to U.S. citizens.
[The prepared statement of Mr. Brownlee follows:]

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STATEMENT

OF

IAN G. BROWNLEE

PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

BEFORE THE

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT
AND INVESTIGATIONS**

HEARING ON

**REPATRATIONS AND IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON STATE DEPARTMENT
CONSULAR PROGRAMS**

JULY 21, 2020

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Chairman Castro, Ranking Member Zeldin, and other Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. For the past six months, the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) has been working around the clock to inform U.S. travelers of the risks related to the novel coronavirus, to assist U.S. citizens stranded abroad, to repatriate U.S. citizens back to the United States, and to leverage all available capabilities to help contain the spread of this outbreak.

I would like to thank all your offices as we worked together to repatriate thousands of your constituents. This has been a whole-of-government effort. We have coordinated with the CDC, DHS, DOT, and Congress to bring home over 110,000 U.S. citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) worldwide. Throughout this outbreak we provided first daily, then twice weekly briefings to both the House and Senate to keep you updated on our progress in helping your constituents overseas. Thank you for the additional appropriations and legislative authorities you provided in recent supplementals supporting our ability to continue our work. Without that assistance, we would not be able to continue helping U.S. citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents overseas.

To help manage the changing workload and support our staff overseas, the Department of State established a Repatriation Task Force, including sub-units focused on congressional inquiries and cruise ships. Volunteers from across the Department, as well as those employees who returned to the United States on authorized and ordered departure, staffed these task forces around the clock. At our posts overseas, officers who normally adjudicated visas shifted to American Citizens Services (ACS) work, allowing the Department to focus resources on our number one priority overseas: providing assistance to U.S. citizens.

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In February, every overseas post created COVID-19-specific information pages on their public-facing websites to provide information on local conditions. We issued global travel advisories in March advising U.S. citizens to avoid international travel due to the global impact of COVID-19. Overseas posts disseminated messages to all registered U.S. citizens encouraging them to return to the United States via any commercially available option and continued to send frequent messages advertising both U.S. government-organized and commercial repatriation flights.

At the onset of the pandemic, Mission China repatriated over 1,000 U.S. citizens from Wuhan via U.S. government charter flights. Embassy Tokyo supported passengers onboard the Diamond Princess cruise ship, securing charter flights to evacuate more than 300 U.S. citizens. Our team in South Africa coordinated with the South African government to secure permission for nearly 400 U.S. citizen semester at sea students to disembark their ship and return to the United States on commercial flights before the nationwide lockdown closed all airports. These are but a few examples of the extraordinary work our posts accomplished under extremely difficult conditions. Throughout the pandemic overseas posts have continued to offer other emergency services to U.S. citizens, including issuing emergency passports for repatriation flights and travel authorization letters to help U.S. citizens pass police checkpoints to get to airports.

We continue to work with overseas posts to identify and assist U.S. citizens and LPRs who encounter difficulties securing a means of departure. As of June 30, 2020, 8,500 U.S. citizens and LPRs continue to express an interest in returning to the United States, but that number includes varying degrees of urgency, and we are confident most of this demand can be met by the increasing number of commercially available flights. Direct U.S. government charter

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flights wound down as scheduled options increased. In cases where there are limited or no options for regular scheduled flights, we first attempt to facilitate unscheduled commercial flights. Only then do we recommend U.S. government charter flights as necessary. Thank you for continuing to highlight the cases of constituents who have reached out to you for assistance. We stand ready to assist in any way possible.

On March 20, 2020, the Department temporarily suspended routine visa processing, and we significantly reduced passport operations the same month. These dual actions were taken for the health and safety of our employees and customers. Steep declines in passport and visa fee revenue caused by COVID-19's effect on international travel and tourism have also severely impacted our budget.

The CARES Act provided necessary fiscal flexibility to allow us to continue providing vital consular support to U.S. citizens overseas. The Administration is reviewing additional funding needs and is monitoring the situation closely. As you know, decreasing revenue threatens our ability to maintain the same level of consular assistance to those U.S. citizens in need.

We are projecting more than a 50 percent drop in visa fee revenue and similarly dramatic declines in passport fee revenue due to COVID-19 with total projected losses of over \$1.4 billion dollars for this fiscal year. We also foresee a continued strain on fee revenue throughout the next fiscal year. Thanks to the temporary expenditure authority provided in the CARES Act, we have used the carry forward balances from certain fee revenue to maintain consular operations this fiscal year. However, we are on track to substantially deplete balances in those accounts by the end of the fiscal year.

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As I've noted previously, most of the State Department's consular funding comes from fees collected from visa applicants, and our current fee authorities allow us to use a portion of these fees to cover the costs of providing essential services to U.S. citizens abroad. CA's fee-for-service model relies on a stable flow of visa and passport applicants to fund those activities and extraordinary activities such as repatriations.

The pandemic severely disrupted consular fee revenue. Our normal income is \$3.5 billion. Relative to FY 2019, we expect a drop in revenue of more than \$1.4 billion in FY 2020 and a comparable revenue loss in FY 2021. To continue offering emergency and routine services to U.S. citizens overseas, including overseas voting assistance in this election year, we need additional authority such as that requested in the FY 2021 Budget to better achieve full cost recovery and maintain continuity of operations for these essential services until the anticipated recovery of demand, currently projected for FY 2023. Specifically regarding U.S. citizen services, the Administration's FY 2021 Budget proposed allocating U.S. citizen services costs to security surcharges applied to certain visas.

The Department continues to provide services to millions of U.S. citizens abroad, including assisting the 83,000 U.S. citizen babies born abroad, the 15,000 being held on criminal charges, and the 11,000 U.S. citizens who die overseas each year. We are also helping foreigners adjust to the travel restrictions that are now in place. We authorized overseas posts to begin to resume certain routine visa services, depending on individual posts' Diplomacy Strong Phase and local conditions. We have continued to adjudicate emergency and mission-critical visas throughout the pandemic, including those with a national security nexus, healthcare workers, and H-2A agricultural workers.

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We are constantly revising our internal procedures, and we continue to work closely with our Public Affairs sections to educate the global audience on Presidential Proclamations and changing visa guidelines. Domestically, Passport Services has moved to mission critical teams at all agencies and centers. Twelve passport agencies and centers are at Phase I and five agencies are at Phase II. Our services both domestically and abroad are essential, and we have maintained continuity of operations at reduced levels throughout the pandemic.

We remain committed to protecting the health and welfare of U.S. citizens overseas and are actively working with governments and international partners to achieve this goal in this crisis.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to answering your questions and those of other members of the Subcommittee.

My colleague, Deputy Assistant Secretary Karin King, will talk more about how we have we have assisted U.S. citizens abroad during the global pandemic and how we will continue to do so in the future.

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Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Mr. Brownlee.

Ms. King? Oh, I think you need your microphone. No worries.

**STATEMENT OF KARIN KING, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
OVERSEAS CITIZEN SERVICES, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Ms. KING. Chairman Castro, Ranking Member Zeldin, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I am proud to be here representing not only the Office of Overseas Citizens Services, OCS, here in Washington, but the consular officers and locally engaged staff worldwide who assist U.S. citizens every day under challenging circumstances. I assure you, you will not find a more dedicated team of public servants anywhere.

Since the first news of the novel coronavirus outbreak in China, OCS has been at the center of an around-the-clock effort to inform U.S. travelers of the risks related to COVID, and to bring home those caught overseas.

The global consular teams' work during the COVID outbreak is giving Congress and the American public an opportunity to see the broad range of actions OCS and consular officers in the field take every day to support U.S. citizens overseas.

Although the COVID pandemic is unprecedented, we are not new to the business of repatriating citizens in need. We are not new to the business of communicating accurate, actionable, life-saving advice to citizens. Protecting health and safety of U.S. citizens abroad and helping them get home when they are in need has always been my office's core mission.

PDAS Brownlee described the extraordinary efforts the Department's task force undertook to expand our capacity to support our citizens overseas, and OCS is deeply grateful for the way in which the entire Department mobilized during this crisis. OCS staff comprised the core task force staffing, and I pledge to you and the citizens we serve, that OCS continues to monitor the provision of services to Americans worldwide, and we will continue to support repatriation efforts when and where needed.

OCS officers are in constant touch with their colleagues at embassies and consulates overseas, and they provide policy and logistical crisis management guidance around the clock. More broadly, OCS maintains close contact with other State Department offices, as well as the interagency partners that comprise the COVID task force. We are fully prepared to flex as needed to support any renewed demand for repatriations, and we will call on the larger Bureau of Consular Affairs to bolster us as needed.

OCS officers maintain the Consular Information Program that is the foundation of our efforts to protect U.S. citizens. Our products include travel advisories, country information pages, and timely alerts issued directly by our overseas posts. These products provide U.S. citizens with fact-based information designed to enable Americans overseas to make well-informed decisions regarding their safety.

Our travel advisories, in particular, have also become invaluable to professionals in the travel, insurance and private security sectors. The travel advisory system assigns each country an advise level ranging from 1, exercise normal precautions, to 4, do not travel, derived from metrics-based rubrics that assess crime, terrorism,

kidnapping, hostage-taking, civil unrest, natural disaster, health, and other risks.

The COVID pandemic poses unprecedented health and logistical risks for travelers, and we are working closely with experts at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, to ensure that our travel advisories take into account the latest data in each country. In tandem with CDC, OCS issued an unprecedented level 4, do not travel, global travel advisory in March. With conditions improving in some countries, we are following CDC's lead and returning to previous country-specific travel advice levels.

As much as I hope we are never again confronted with the crisis requiring us to repatriate more than 100,000 U.S. citizens, we are ready to do so if needed. In fact, we are already working on how we would do it better.

Rethinking and innovating in the face of challenges is critically important, and we are currently engaged in a lessons-learned effort to identify action items that will enhance our responsiveness and effectiveness.

I second PDAS Brownlee's request to work with you to ensure funding for OCS is not exclusively reliant on revenue sources outside of the Department's control. The services we provide to U.S. citizens are just too important.

Our office has the privilege of safeguarding the safety and security of U.S. citizens overseas. I am proud to lead a team of foreign affairs professionals that serve our country and fellow citizens incredibly well.

I reiterate my thanks to the chairman and ranking member for this opportunity to address you. I look forward to answering your questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. King follows:]



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STATEMENT

OF

KARIN M. KING

**DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS CITIZENS
SERVICES, BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS**

BEFORE THE

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT
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HEARING ON

**REPATRATIONS AND IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON STATE DEPARTMENT
CONSULAR PROGRAMS**

JULY 21, 2020

Chairman Castro, Ranking Member Zeldin, thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

I am extraordinarily proud to be here today, representing not only the Office of Overseas Citizens Services, OCS, here in Washington, but the consular officers worldwide who assist U.S. citizens every day under often extraordinarily challenging circumstances. I assure you, you will not find a more dedicated team of public servants anywhere. Since the first news of a novel virus outbreak in Hubei, China, OCS has been at the center of an intensive, around the clock effort to inform U.S. travelers of the risks related to COVID and to bring home those who were caught overseas when the pandemic prompted widespread border closures and curtailment of commercial airline services.

The global consular team's work during the COVID outbreak is giving Congress and the American public an opportunity to see in large scale the very broad range of actions OCS and consular officers in the field take every day to support U.S. citizen travelers and those living overseas. Although the COVID pandemic is unprecedented in its scope and impact, we are not new to the business of repatriating citizens in need, we are not new to the business of communicating accurate, actionable, life-saving advice to citizens. Protecting the health and safety of U.S. citizens while they are abroad and helping them get home when they are in need has always been my office's core mission.

PDAS Brownlee has described the truly extraordinary efforts the Department's Task Force undertook to expand our capacity to offer support to our citizens overseas, and OCS is deeply grateful for the way in which the entire Department mobilized during this crisis. OCS staff comprised the core Task Force staffing, and as the Task Force stands down I pledge to you

and the citizens we serve that OCS continues to monitor the provision of services to American citizens at posts worldwide and will continue to support repatriation and evacuation efforts where needed. Within my office, we have dedicated desk officers assigned to cover every country in the world. These officers are thoroughly versed in local country conditions, in constant touch with their American Citizens Services colleagues at Embassies and Consulates overseas, and likewise in contact with regional bureau desk officers here at State. They provide policy and logistical crisis management guidance with the legal support of our attorneys whenever and wherever needed, around the clock. More broadly, OCS maintains close contact with the Bureau of Medical Services, the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and other Bureaus, as well as interagency partners that comprised the COVID Task Force. With a fully cross-trained staff, we are prepared to flex as needed to support any renewed demand for repatriations, and we will further call on the larger Bureau of Consular Affairs to bolster us as needed.

These same country officers maintain the Consular Information Program that is the foundation of our efforts to protect U.S. citizens. Our products include Travel Advisories, Country Information pages, and timely alerts issued directly by our embassies and consulates. These products provide U.S. citizens with fact-based information designed to enable travelers and those who live overseas to make well-informed decisions regarding their personal safety. Our Travel Advisories in particular have become invaluable not just to private citizens, but also to professionals in the travel, insurance, and private security sectors. The Travel Advisory system assigns each country an advice level ranging from 1 (exercise normal precautions), to 4

(do not travel) derived from metrics-based rubrics that assess crime, terrorism, kidnapping, hostage-taking, civil unrest, natural disaster, health and other risk.

The COVID-19 pandemic poses unprecedented health and logistical risks for travelers, and we are working closely with public health experts at the U.S. Centers for Disease control to insure that our destination-specific Travel Advisories take into account the latest data on the state of the pandemic in each country worldwide. In tandem with CDC, OCS issued an unprecedented Level 4 (do not travel) global Travel Advisory in March. With conditions improving in some countries, we are now following CDC's lead and returning to our previous system of country-specific levels of travel advice. Our desk officers will work closely with CDC and consular officers in the field to continually assess and update information as needed, both through Travel Advisories but also by means of timely health and safety Alerts.

As much as I hope we are never again confronted with a crisis requiring us to repatriate over 100,000 U.S. citizens, we are ready to do so if needed. In fact, we are already working on how we would do it better. Rethinking and innovating in the face of challenges is critically important, and we are currently engaged in a lessons learned effort to identify action items that will enhance our responsiveness.

One line of effort involves closer coordination with the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs to identify means to rapidly engage commercial carriers to run flights into areas where regular routes have been curtailed. The Department's model has long involved securing charter flights, but we believe that direct-pay options that leverage established carriers' payment,

reservations, and manifesting systems will facilitate a more streamlined experience for U.S. citizens. During the recent crisis, the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and colleagues at the Department of Transportation collaborated to establish commercial repatriation partnerships, while our diplomats and their contacts overseas used their good offices to secure host country waivers for such flights. We are now working to codify and improve these processes so that we can employ them again when needed.

Throughout the COVID crisis, the Department has relied on our longstanding Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) to provide timely updates to registered travelers. STEP got the job done, but we believe it is time to modernize the system to leverage more current methods of reaching U.S. citizens using social media. Currently, we are working with our digital outreach and public diplomacy offices to conduct focus groups and surveys on how Americans get and use travel information, including how they use our information products and communication tools. We are also conducting a comprehensive review of lessons learned from our experience messaging to the public during our push to repatriate Americans during the COVID pandemic. As we take stock of and learn from our experiences communicating with the public, we will modernize our products and tools in ways that both maintain their integrity and quality and improve their attractiveness and accessibility.

I know this committee is aware that most of the State Department's consular operations are funded by fee collections this year because most visa fees must be set at the cost of providing visa services, it is difficult to rely solely on these fees to cover the costs of safeguarding U.S. citizens overseas. The government took prudent steps this year to control the spread of the

coronavirus and many potential travelers postponed applying for U.S. visas. As a result, consular fee revenues are falling sharply this year. In order to ensure the Department's ability to carry out our core mandate to assist U.S. citizens in distress even when visa revenues are falling, we ask to work with you on language transmitted through the FY 2021 Budget to ensure a sustainable funding approach for Overseas Citizen Services, particularly for those services for which CA must rely on other fees in order to provide.

We have just celebrated our country's 244th year of independence. And we did so at a time when Americans are facing unprecedented challenges. Across our country, we are seeing our citizens rise to these challenges with courage and resourcefulness. Our office has the privilege of safeguarding the safety and security of our fellow citizens overseas and no other work at the State Department is more important. I'm proud to lead a team of foreign affairs professionals that serve our country and fellow citizens incredibly well.

We remain committed to protecting the health and welfare of U.S. citizens overseas and are actively working with foreign governments and international partners to achieve this goal in this crisis.

I reiterate my thanks to the Chairman and Ranking Member for this opportunity to address you. I look forward to answering your questions and those of other members of the Subcommittee.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Ms. King. We appreciate your testimony very much.

And I will now recognize members for 5 minutes each, and pursuant to House rules, all time yielded is for the purposes of questioning our witnesses.

Because of the hybrid format of this meeting, I will recognize members by committee seniority, alternating between Democrats and Republicans. If you miss your turn, members, please let our staff know, and we will circle back to you. If you seek recognition, you must unmute your microphone and address the chair verbally.

And I will start now by recognizing myself.

The Bureau of Consular Affairs is typically funded through the fees it collects for performing consular services. Now obviously, the pandemic has drastically reduced demand for consular services. We understand, as you mentioned, that the Department expects revenues to decline by \$1.4, \$1.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2021, with a continued decline expected in Fiscal Year 2022. This is an astonishing amount of money, given that in recent years, revenue has been about \$4 billion.

And so, as I mentioned, you described some of the fiscal situation, particularly Mr. Brownlee, but let me ask you: What actions is the Bureau taking to account for these dropping revenues, and what would be the impact of these falling revenues? In other words, what is the longer-term impact of this?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you. Thank you very much for your question, sir.

We are approaching this, as you correctly note, astonishing decline in revenue down essentially two paths: One is we are seeking to effect now, immediately, savings in our expenditures, and we have identified some—pardon me. Let me make sure I get the number correct here. We have identified some \$359 million in savings from the Fiscal Year 2020 budget.

Mr. CASTRO. Do you have a sense of where those savings are coming from, a rough sense?

Mr. BROWNLEE. A very rough sense, sir, we have contracts, for example—we have contracts overseas where we have what we call greeters, assistants who move people through visa waiting rooms. Obviously, at times of greatly reduced visa demand, we do not need people moving through waiting rooms.

There are similar—

Mr. CASTRO. Okay.

Mr. BROWNLEE [continuing]. Sort of services. We are looking at a number of other projects as well, both domestically and overseas, where we can hold off on expending money, or just not spend at all, but we are looking at a fairly significant reduction in this year's spending.

We are also considering—we have used the money—thank you very much to the Congress for the authorities given to us in the CARES Act to go into prior unexpended balances that have been carried forward. So, without getting into great detail, our fees bring in funds from a number of different sources—visa fees, passport fees, some surcharges.

We had the broadest authority to spend what we call the MRV fee, the machine-readable visa fee. That was the one that was car-

rying us. With the systemic decline in visa demand that was taking place even before the COVID crisis hit, we were facing a problem, and we have been requesting authority to spend, for example, the passport security surcharge to expend those funds to support our—DAS King's operations overseas.

Mr. CASTRO. Well, I have a—can I interject—

Mr. BROWNLEE. Please.

Mr. CASTRO [continuing]. Just 1 second? And I have one more questions after this. I have got about 2 minutes left. But, on this issue, let me ask you this: Are Americans going to have a different experience utilizing your services because of this? What is that going to look like? Is it going to take longer? What do you anticipate?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, sir, for the question.

With regard to our services overseas, it is our key priority. We are not going to put Karin's operations out of business because of this. We are going to make sure that those operations continue unabated, consistent with what we can do safely, bring in the number of people into a waiting room, that sort of thing. So they may see some change in that respect, but health and considerations may require us to restrict the number of people in the waiting room.

With regard to domestic services, passport services, we have re-initiated the provision of—the adjudication of passports. Beginning—I think it was on June 11th—in early June, we began—we brought in—we declared our entire staff to be mission critical. That brought approximately 50 percent of the staff back into the office to do adjudications, and we have made significant, very significant progress in reducing the backlog that had developed in March, April, May, and early June.

So.

Mr. CASTRO. Yes. Well, thank you for that. And I have got about 45 seconds left, 40 seconds left, but let me ask you, some countries have started to not allow Americans to travel to their countries. Can you all tell me how many nations are currently not allowing Americans to travel to their countries?

Mr. BROWNLEE. No, sir. I cannot tell you that off the top of my head, but I will get you that answer, sir.

Mr. CASTRO. Sure. Okay. Thank you.

I will turn it over to Ranking Member Zeldin.

Mr. ZELDIN. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Congress informed the committee yesterday that, of the \$588 million of emergency money provided to the Department in the CARES Act, \$462 million has been notified for use, but only \$104 million has been obligated. What are the plans for the remaining \$126 million that has not been notified?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, Mr. Zeldin, for the question. I am going to have to take that, sir—I am aware of what we are doing in the Bureau of Consular Affairs. We are grateful for the support given to the Bureau of Consular Affairs in the CARES Act, but on the broader departmental question, we are going to have to get back to you, sir. Thank you.

Mr. ZELDIN. Go ahead, Ms. King.

Ms. KING. Yes. I would just say that in terms of moneys to be used for U.S. citizen repatriations, we are using all the money we need for repatriation purposes.

Mr. ZELDIN. Would either of you have any comments as to why only \$104 million has been obligated so far?

Ms. KING. I would say, again, where we have needed to use the funds specifically for repatriations, and for evacuations, we have used that money, so to the degree we have not used more of it, it is because we have not yet had the need to do so.

Mr. ZELDIN. Great. Thank you.

State has said it is using their repatriation loans, programs—program account to help U.S. citizens pay for costs associated with commercial rescue flights operated by private air carriers. How much funding has the State Department obligated from their repatriation loans program account for this purpose?

Ms. KING. I am going to have to get back to you with the specific number. I know that we have met our authorization, and so, at this point, we are using K funds for repatriation purposes, but I will have to get back to you with where we are with the specific number today.

Mr. ZELDIN. With respect to individuals who lack the means to repay such loans, what actions, if any, does the State Department take?

Ms. KING. The State Department works with the Department of Treasury, so when somebody is repatriated, there is a hold put on their passport until they have repaid the loan, and we work very closely with Treasury to get the loan repayment.

Mr. ZELDIN. Any insights though to share if the individual lacks the ability to repay the loan?

Ms. KING. The passport will remain held until they are able to repay the loan.

Mr. ZELDIN. In January 2020, State announced the launch of the Center for Analytics to improve data management and analytic efforts to support diplomatic missions abroad. The head of the Center, the first ever chief data officer, Janice deGarmo, said she had developed a repatriation briefing book to support the Repatriation Task Force. Would you be able to discuss the way this technology aided your efforts to track and analyze data repatriation requests and flight information?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, Mr. Zeldin, for your question.

Yes. I found it very useful. As the head of the Repatriations Task Force, that became required reading for me, the repatriations briefing book. Initially, it was coming out three times a day. As the efforts continued, the frequency decreased, but it was extraordinarily useful in seeing where trends were developing, what region of the world, for example, the Western Hemisphere remained a key focus for us. But as time went on, we saw, for example, there were more people trying to get out of Europe. We were intrigued to find there were relatively few people trying to come out of East Asia, Pacific region. It was very, very helpful to us in deciding where to devote resources as we move forward.

Mr. ZELDIN. Well, I thank you both. I think that the last answer kind of—might have answered my last question, but I will ask anyway in case you have any other insight on it. What work has the

State Department's COVID-19 data analytics team done to evaluate changing conditions around the world to help ensure State's preparedness in responding to new, localized outbreaks of COVID-19?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, sir, for the question.

We are continuing to track conditions around the world, mainly through our ACS sections coming back to the Office of Overseas Citizens Services, to ascertain where people—U.S. citizens are expressing some degree of interest in returning to the United States.

It is important to recognize that “some degree of interest” phrase in there. We have relatively few people these days who are saying, I need to go now. We have people who are saying, Well, if conditions change, if conditions worsen, what have you, I would like to go. So we are closely tracking that number, and the Center for Data Analytics is helping us do that, and that allows us to determine whether we might need to lay on additional flights to this place or that place.

Mr. ZELDIN. Thank you, and I just want to say thank you to both of you, Mr. Brownlee, Ms. King, to your teams. There were a lot of challenges with regards to the pandemic, but your accessibility and the efforts around the world certainly were noticed, I believe, on both sides of the aisle here in Congress, and by many of our constituents.

I yield back.

Mr. CASTRO. Absolutely. Thank you, Ranking Member.

We will go now to Mr. Malinowski, New Jersey.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you to you both for being here with us. And, just to reiterate Mr. Zeldin's point, that the Department has been very responsive, very present when we have needed help with a particular constituent.

That said, we need help, and there are some concerns I have about where we are right now in terms of providing services to people who need them. Let me just give you a couple of examples.

I have a constituent, an American citizen, who—whose wife made a very difficult journey to Addis in Ethiopia in March for a visa appointment. It was understandably canceled in March, but it is a little bit harder for me to explain to that family why, now, in July, we still cannot tell them when this American citizen's wife might get an expedited appointment. She has DHS—her paperwork, everything in order.

Another case, I have an American citizen child in my district whose Indian father was here on an H-1B visa, happened to go back to India in March because his father—his father had passed away, went back for the funeral, and his appointment for his H-1B renewal was canceled again, understandably, in March, but a little bit less understandable, a little bit harder to explain to that child why, in July, we still cannot tell him when his father might be able to get that appointment.

So I guess my question is, why is it that, at this point, especially with the resources we have given you, we cannot conduct expedited interviews in these relatively few cases where there is an American family that is broken up? Here we are meeting by video conferencing here. You certainly have that capacity technologically to

conduct interviews. You have legal authority to waive the personal appearance requirement in cases where the national interest argues for it, or if there is an unusual or exigent circumstance. When can we expect progress in this area, to either of you?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, Mr. Malinowski, for your questions.

I agree, the separation of family is heartrending. I am pleased to say that—I think it was last Wednesday, July 15th—we sent instructions to the field on how to resume routine visa operations. This will be largely dependent upon the condition of the Diplomacy Strong—you understand that when I say—that the phase of Diplomacy Strong in which a particular post is. For those posts that are in the later phases, 2 and 3, they will be subject to essentially chief of mission, emergency action committee can decide if that is where they are. The post may undertake routine visa services consistent with good health practices, safety, et cetera.

The posts that are in phases 0 and 1 may come into the Department to request permission to conduct certain sorts of visa applications—visa adjudications. So, for example, we are seeing requests coming in from some posts to begin doing student visa applications. So this is getting underway now.

One of the difficulties we are finding is this is not a static situation. I was briefing a DCM headed to a European post just yesterday. As our conversation began, we were discussing how his soon-to-be post was at phase 2. One of his staffers from the EUR Bureau broke in partway through the conversation and said, I am sorry. The post just asked to go back to phase 1.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. But what about waiving the in-person requirement? You have done that apparently, I think, in some—

Mr. BROWNLEE. Yes, sir. We have done this with regard to certain workers—for example, the agricultural workers coming—

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Right.

Mr. BROWNLEE [continuing]. Out of Mexico, the H-2As.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. So why not students and scholars? Why not other categories?

Mr. BROWNLEE. I would be happy to take the question under advisement, sir, with regard to—specifically with regard to those constituents. We are looking at everything we can do to get visa operations moving as quickly as possible.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. I mean, let me just close with a final comment that I find almost painful to make, but we all, first and foremost, want to protect the safety of U.S. Government employees. If I were a foreign service family with kids, wanting to enroll them in school right now, I can think of a large number of countries where I would feel safer than United States of America. If we were going to apply that phasing system to ourselves, we would not actually rank very highly, and I wonder whether we can do more to take that into account, as hard as it is to acknowledge how poorly we are doing in response to this crisis domestically in making these sorts of determinations.

And, with that, I yield back. Thank you very much.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Mr. Malinowski.

All right. I am going to ask a few questions, because, as you can imagine, the bells rang for votes, and folks are scrambling to go vote. And then we have one or two people who are interested in

asking some questions. Hopefully that will give them a chance to come back. If not, we will probably recess for about 10 or 15 minutes and give them a chance to come back at that point.

So I want to ask you, because we have been and still are affected by this pandemic, what safety protocols you are now taking in terms of, when you deliver the services—when Americans take advantage of the services that you offer, what protocols have been put in place, that offices are putting up to ensure the safety of the officers, for example?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the question.

We are using protocols very similar to those you are using here, sir. We are keeping people at a safe—we remove one from another. We are only letting so many people into, for example, a visa waiting room.

We have not yet begun expedited passport service, where we have, you know, people being exposed at the physical counter, yet.

We are doing everything we can to begin moving our processes as quickly as possible, consistent with good conduct and safety.

Mr. CASTRO. And is there a mechanism for officers to communicate their concerns and to work through scheduling options that give them more confidence in performing their work?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Yes, sir, there is. I participate in, I think they are, thrice-weekly meetings with the Deputy Under Secretary for Management, where we discuss what it will take to reopen various aspects of the State Department domestically.

And so, going back to Mr. Malinowski's observation, we have the domestic Diplomacy Strong undertaking, and we are looking at individual regions around the country—the national capital region. We have passport operations all over the country. As the conditions change in those areas, we decide whether we may more or less reopen there.

Mr. CASTRO. Okay.

And given the backlog of visa applications that built up while embassies and consulates were closed, how will the State Department prioritize visa applications once offices are reopened?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, sir.

What we are doing—as I said, we sent instructions to the field just 6 days ago now telling them, as I said earlier to Mr. Malinowski, how they may go about reopening, depending on which phase of Diplomacy Strong they are now.

For those posts, for example in New Zealand, that is fairly wide open, they may move—

Mr. CASTRO. Let me interrupt for just a second, because we lost our quorum because people have gone to vote. So we are going to recess here for just a bit.

[Recess.]

[11:05 a.m.]

Mr. CASTRO. The committee will come back to order.

And I know that we were in the middle of the answer to one of my questions, but if you had anything further to add as an answer to that question.

And when you are done, I will turn it over to—let me see—David—actually, Ted and then David. I see David.

So any final words on that answer? Or were you—

Mr. BROWNLEE. I think I was substantially done. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CASTRO. Okay.

Mr. CICILLINE.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Chairman Castro.

And thank you to our witnesses for being here.

During the peak, the first, kind of, surge of the coronavirus, back in April, there were many Governors that were pleading for more healthcare workers. And, at the same time, The New York Times was reporting that foreign health workers had been lining up to take jobs in American hospitals but had been prevented from doing so.

And they described the roadblocks that included their inability to get visas, not being allowed to travel to the United States even if they had a visa. And, in other cases, foreign health workers inside the country were not allowed to extend their visas.

So my first question is, what is Consular Affairs doing to ensure that foreign health workers who are able and willing to help during this health emergency are able to get visas and travel to the United States or remain here in the United States?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you very much for your question, sir. I can address what we are doing with regard to those foreign health workers who are overseas, seeking visas to travel to the United States. With regard to those who are in the United States already, seeking to extend their stay, I would have to refer you to the Department of Homeland Security, specifically U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, which is responsible for the extension of a period of stay in the United States.

With regard to those who are overseas, right from the beginning, we have prioritized giving visa appointments, giving visa interviews to certain classes of people, including health workers coming to help us address the COVID-19 panic.

There may have been some confusion in the initial weeks, but, since then, the Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs has made it clear, and has, in fact, acted upon that clarity, that we need to make it possible for these health workers to come here, assuming they have the necessary work authorizations.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you.

And on July 6 ICE announced that students taking only online classes would not be eligible for student visas, and then on July 14 they rescinded this policy.

My question is, were any applicants denied student visas between July 6 and the 14th on the basis of ICE's announcement? And if so, will those applicants be given and notified of an opportunity to reapply?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you very much for your question, sir. I do not know the answer specifically. I will have to get back to you on that one.

Mr. CICILLINE. Okay. I would appreciate that.

Ms. King, as you know, countries around the world, including some of our most important allies, are beginning to allow people to travel to their countries again, and, with very few exceptions, the United States has remained on the list of countries who are not welcome.

A more cynical person might say that, while President Trump has thankfully failed to build his wall along our border with Mexico, his horrendous response to the coronavirus has erected a different kind of wall, one that prevents Americans from leaving our own country.

And what I would like to know is what role the State Department is playing with our allies and other governments around the world to address the concerns so that Americans can travel again. And, particularly, have these governments provided specific metrics to the United States that will have to be met in order for Americans to be allowed to travel to their countries?

Ms. KING. Thank you for the question.

I know that many countries, especially in Europe, are looking epidemiologically at whether or not it is prudent for them to allow U.S. citizens in at this time. And I know that we are having very close conversations with governments throughout the world to see whether we can reach agreement on the comfort levels that they might have with allowing U.S. citizens in.

I will tell you what my office is doing. We are working on our travel advisory to bring it down from the global Level 4, which right now advises U.S. citizens against traveling anywhere in the world. We are working very closely with CDC, which is also looking at risk levels overseas for U.S. citizens, so that we can provide accurate advice. And I am hoping that, in the near future, we will be at a point where there will be some countries where we can again advise U.S. citizens that, although it may not be completely safe to travel, we will no longer be saying do not travel.

Mr. CICILLINE. Yes, no, I appreciate that. My question really relates to countries that are prohibiting U.S. citizens from traveling to those countries, not policy of the United States, policies of our allies. And to the extent that there are metrics that they are furnishing the United States that must be met before U.S. travel will be permitted, it would be useful to know what those metrics are. I think it would help guide our response here in the United States.

And so, if we have specific metrics from allies or other countries saying, you must meet these metrics before we will allow Americans to travel here, it would be very useful for Congress to know that and to see those metrics. And I would ask you to make them available to us, if they exist.

And, with that, I yield back.

Ms. KING. Yes. Our regional bureaus are working very closely with governments, again, specifically the governments in European countries, to see what their basis is for deciding whether or not U.S. citizens may enter.

And I know in Europe, in the Schengen countries particularly, they are looking at epidemiological markers very similar to what CDC is looking at in determining whether foreigners should be allowed in to the United States. So, if there is a desire for more details on what those markers are, I am happy to talk to our regional bureau colleagues about the details.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you very much.

Mr. CASTRO. Well, thank you.

And I do think that is an important question Mr. Cicilline asked, which is, you know, we know now that there is a growing list of

countries that have prohibited Americans from traveling there. And people have family members in these countries that they would like to visit at some point, obviously. So it will be important for us to understand what it is going to take to allow Americans to get back to those places. So we will followup with you all on that.

With that, I will go to Mr. Lieu of California.

Mr. LIEU. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And thank you to the witnesses for your dedicated public service. We all really appreciate that.

Two areas of inquiry. The first, I want to start out by thanking Secretary Brownlee for your great work with repatriation. I know that we had about 20-some constituents that needed to be repatriated. We worked with your task force, and they were all repatriated. And so thank you for that.

My question related to that issue is—and I am sorry if this has been asked before. I was told that some airlines, and perhaps U.S. airlines as well, were not particularly helpful in this effort. So I wanted to know if that was true. And if it was, in what ways can we make sure that they are more helpful next time?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Lieu. And thank you for your kind words about the efforts of the task force. It was a remarkable effort, bringing together people from across the State Department, across the U.S. interagency, and, frankly, across the globe. So it is remarkable to have been involved in such an undertaking.

With regard to the airlines, we found that, as the confusion of the border closings took place, our Economic Bureau undertook conversations with U.S. legacy carriers and others to see whether they would be available to conduct flights into certain areas. In some cases, they were unable or unwilling to go into areas; in other cases, they were.

So, for example, the legacy carrier—or the follow-on to the legacy carrier Eastern Airlines, a small U.S. company, proved to be very, very helpful in going into areas in the Caribbean, Central America, and northern South America.

When we sought to bring people out of, for example, India, the question became more complex. And I do not think I would characterize the U.S. airlines as being uncooperative. It simply was not commercially viable for them to fly from the United States to India to pick up a load and then bring it back again. And this got them into—the problems arose from such things as crew rest regulations, the need to fly two crews from, say, San Francisco to New Delhi.

So, in the end, there, we ended up going with Air India, which did not have those same crew rest issues. They could initiate their travel in India, pick up a planeload of people, bring them to the United States.

So there was much confusion, but I do not think that I would characterize the airlines as uncooperative.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. LIEU. That is helpful to know. I appreciate that.

So the second subject I want to talk about is, what do we call this virus?

So let me start by saying that what China did at the beginning in suppressing information about this virus is not defensible, and we should rightly criticize China for doing that.

At the same time, this virus already has an official name, "COVID-19." It has an unofficial name, "coronavirus." And the CDC has said that we should not attach ethnic identifiers to this virus because it could lead to discrimination. And we already see, across America, that there have been approximately 1,900 hate crime incidents against Asian Americans, including an Asian American family in Texas that was stabbed because the perpetrator thought they were spreading this virus.

And I understand you cannot control what the President of the United States says, but when the President or other administration officials use terms like "Chinese virus" or "kung flu," it does fuel hatred against Asian Americans, and it leads to hate crimes against Asian Americans.

So I just want all of you to understand that words do matter. And when you stick ethnic identifiers in front of a virus that affects everyone, it could lead to very harmful effects against Americans who happen to be of Asian descent.

And my question to you is, is there any official State Department policy on what you call this virus?

And before you answer, I also want to say that, you know, we do not call the swine flu the "North American virus," even though it started in North America. The Spanish flu did not start in Spain; it likely started in Kansas. So there is no reason to call this the "Chinese virus." If you want to say the virus came from China, I think that is fine. That is very different than how some other people use terms that could inflame people against Asian Americans.

If you could answer my question about whether there is a policy on what you call this virus, that would be great.

Mr. BROWNLEE. Within the Bureau of Consular Affairs, sir, we refer to the carrier of the virus as the "novel coronavirus." The disease that novel coronavirus causes is called "COVID-19." There is a pandemic generated by the widespread infection by COVID-19.

Mr. LIEU. Thank you. I appreciate that. And I urge all Federal agencies to do what you all do.

And I hope the President of the United States understands he is President for not just some Americans but all Americans and that he understands his words can cause hatred toward a certain subset. And I wish he would just call this virus by its official name.

With that, I yield back.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Mr. Lieu.

Mr. Lieu makes an important point as well, that the President's language has been incendiary in how he has described this virus. And attacks against Asian Americans, as you all probably have seen, have skyrocketed during this pandemic, in no short measure because of how the President has described this virus, and others as well.

With that, I am going to go over to Debbie Dingell, but, first, I need to read just a few lines.

I ask unanimous consent for Representative Debbie Dingell of Michigan to participate in this hearing and ask questions after all subcommittee and committee members have done so.

Hearing no objection, I will go to Debbie Dingell of Michigan.

Mrs. DINGELL. Thank you, Chairman Castro, and to Ranking Member Zeldin, for convening this important hearing to discuss the COVID pandemic and its impact on the State Department's consular programs.

As today's witnesses have outlined, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the evacuation of 100,000 Americans on over 1,000 flights from 136 countries and territories. And, quite frankly, a number of them have been from my district.

However, these evacuations can come at a substantial cost for Americans abroad, as they are required to pay the equivalent of a ticket on a commercial flight from the area in which they are evacuated. Additionally, the State Department will put a hold on the individual's passport until the amount is repaid.

This resulting cost is often very surprising to individuals, the amount of it, and burdensome. And several of my constituents discovered when being evacuated from the Caribbean in 2017—so this is before COVID—they had to pay hundreds and thousands of dollars in repatriation loans each.

That is why Congressman Jim McGovern and I have introduced the Leave No Americans Behind Act, which would end the State Department's practice of charging these fees.

Mr. Brownlee, I would like to ask you some questions.

Can you provide details on the total cost of the repatriation efforts? Specifically, how much did the entire campaign cost the State Department? What were the costs of the flights?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you, Ms. Dingell, for your questions.

I have here in front of me information that indicates that, in repatriating the over 110,000 people, the Department spent over \$195 million—specifically, over \$196 million. I have a breakdown beyond that if you are interested, but it is a total of \$196 million.

How we arrived at the individual costs of a particular flight, that is governed by law and regulation. We are required by law to take a promissory note from anybody whom we put onto one of these K Fund charter flights. The amount of that promissory note is fixed by the Bureau of Administration within the State Department, and essentially what it comes down to is what one would have paid for a ticket if one had showed up at the airport in, say, Santo Domingo looking for a flight to the United States the day before the crisis hit. So the immediate pre-crisis price.

As the effort to repatriate people continued, we expanded our lift capacity by bringing in commercial carriers as well. In some cases, they were able to do this for less than what we would have charged. In other cases, they found they could only make money by charging more than we would have charged for a corresponding flight.

In any case, we left nobody behind for reasons of money. Either people could come back using the promissory note on one of the K Fund charter flights or the American Citizens Services section in the country in question could issue the person a repatriation loan.

And we issued a very significant number of repatriation loans, or have issued a very significant number of repatriation loans during this crisis. As of—I am sorry, I do not have the exact date, but we hit our congressionally mandated cap on the repatriation loan pro-

gram of about \$5.6 million about a month or two ago. And, since then, we have issued, I think, some \$2 million, approximately, in repatriation loans coming out of the K Fund.

I hope this answers your questions, ma'am.

Mrs. DINGELL. I have a lot more questions. I appreciate the information. And I am going to have to be fast because I am down to 45 seconds.

But you know that a number of individuals are unemployed. They are now having very real financial situations. How do we help them in repaying these notes?

And many other countries who assisted in the repatriation of their citizens did not charge their citizens or their family members to return home. So, in the State Department's assessment of actions you have taken during this time, are you looking at charging citizens in an emergency, something under consideration to change how you help people in these dire times?

Mr. CASTRO. And you all can give a full answer on that. We are waiting for maybe one more member that has questions, so go ahead.

And, Debbie, if you have another question, go ahead too.

Mrs. DINGELL. Well, let's get the answer to that one.

Ms. KING. The requirement to obtain reimbursement from U.S. citizens pursuant to issuing a repatriation loan is a matter of statute. So the U.S. Department of State does not have a choice in that matter.

Again, our goal in Consular Affairs is to make sure people get out of harm's way absolutely as quickly as possible, and that, in some cases, does require the repatriation loan program. But we are not in a position to forgive those loans, given the statute.

Mrs. DINGELL. So that is why we need the Leave No Americans Behind law that Jim and I have introduced.

So individuals who boarded the State Department charter flights had to sign promissory notes promising to pay the State Department back, and some of them are now finding they do not have their passports. Not that anybody really should be traveling right now, but if they need it for other reasons and they are hitting credit issues, et cetera.

How much in dollar value right now do you think is out there in promissory notes?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Ma'am, thank you for the question.

We understand that some \$7.5 million to \$8 million in repatriation loans are outstanding. In terms of promissory notes, we are going to have to get you that information, ma'am.

Mrs. DINGELL. Thank you.

And I do thank you all. I have had a lot of desperate people, and you have multiple times more that in the last few months. These are tough jobs, and we want to make sure our Americans are safe and brought home safely. And we probably do not say thank you enough to people who are trying to help our fellow Americans.

I yield back, Mr. Chair.

Mr. CASTRO. All right. Thank you, Representative Dingell.

And we have one more member who is going to be coming. Of course, again, remember, people are voting and coming back and forth, and so it will take about 5 minutes.

Ted, do you have any other questions you wanted to ask?

I will just check with the members that are here. If not, we can recess for 5 minutes, but just want to make sure there are not any other questions that folks wanted to ask.

Mr. LIEU. I am good, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CASTRO. Okay.

All right. We will recess for about 5 minutes. I promise in about 20 minutes you will be out of here, all right?

The committee is in recess.

[Recess.]

Mr. CASTRO. All right. The committee will come to order, and now recognize Ms. Omar.

Ms. OMAR. Thank you, Chairman.

Thank you so much for being here with us, Mr. Brownlee.

My office heard from several people who had approved visas and were unable to travel due to the COVID pandemic. We also heard from people who were in the middle of an approval process, and those—whose time limits expired during the pandemic.

It does not seem fair to me that people might lose their visas or have to pay additional fees through no fault of their own. Will the State Department automatically extend people's deadlines or visas to accommodate them when those things expired through no fault of their own—

Mr. BROWNLEE. Ms. Omar—

Ms. OMAR [continuing]. And can you guarantee that those—they will not be able to pay additional fees for this, for their cases?

Mr. BROWNLEE. Ms. Omar, thanks very much for that question.

This is an important issue. We understand that—we were required back in March to close down visa operations. I am very pleased to say that beginning 6 days ago, we sent instructions to the field on how they could begin—the individual posts around the world could begin resuming visa—routine visa operations.

We recognize that a great many people had paid for visa appointments, and those visa appointments were canceled. We recognize that a great many people had done their, for example, panel physician examinations. Those—the results of those examinations will have expired.

We are formulating guidance to the field right now on how to deal with these various issues. We are very cognizant of the fairness issue, that people paid in good faith for certain services, and did not receive them.

We also recognize that there were time limitations on various other documents that were not always within the control of the State Department. So, for example, some would be petitions that had been approved by U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services. We are looking at this closely right now, and I hope will be able to give you a more fulsome answer in the near future.

Ms. OMAR. Wonderful. We will followup. Thank you so much.

Mr. BROWNLEE. Thank you.

Ms. OMAR. I know that how anxiety-inducing it is for people who have waited for a long time to have gotten the opportunity and lose it, so thank you.

Ms. King, I just wanted to talk a little bit about repatriation. First of all, we all recognize how incredibly difficult and unprece-

dented this repatriation effort was, and I am amazed by the hard work and passion of the embassy staff and career officials. I know it was not easy, and I know there will be a lot of lessons learned to prepare us for a truly global event like this one in the future.

How would you characterize the differences between the different countries in terms of our communication with those countries during this effort, and are there countries where we did not have adequate notice of their own plans to close airports and restrict flights?

Ms. KING. Thank you very much. Thank you for your kind words for my team, first of all, very much appreciated.

In terms of the repatriations, I think one of the main problems that we did encounter was lack of advanced notice from a number of countries. I certainly feel that if we were to do something differently in the future, we would have all of our embassies reach out immediately to the host governments to find out what their intentions were in terms of closing borders.

We were very much focused on where the epidemic was threatening U.S. citizen lives overseas, which was obviously China in the beginning, and then moving into Europe. Obviously, where we saw a lot of issues with Americans unable to come home was in Latin America, where a number of countries, for example, Peru, did shut down the border with very little notice, and then we were in a position of having to request exceptions to bring in our rescue flights and our K fund flights.

We saw a similar phenomenon in Morocco there. We were very successfully able to get them to delay closure of their airport while we were able to get in rescue flights. So I do not think that there was any one specific country. I think, throughout the world, we saw this phenomenon.

Ms. OMAR. I think one of the—one of my concerns involved cases in Venezuela. And, in this case, it looked like we were letting politics get in the way of doing our duty to protect U.S. citizens, and I know oftentimes, you know, we have to prioritize the safety of our citizens and our ability to reunite them with their families here at home. So I hope, in the future, as we learn from this, that we work to try to create that priority and substitute our ideology and politics for the reality of what it means to have our citizens back home.

Thank you, and I yield back.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Ms. Omar, and that concludes the member questioning.

Again, I want to thank our witnesses from the State Department for your testimony. And, Ms. King, I think you made an important point at the end here in your last answer where you talked about some things that we might have done differently or approached differently next time.

I think all of us do not hope for anything like this pandemic, or anything close to it in the near future or really ever. However, it is important that, at some point, we take stock of lessons learned, and what we could do better, what we should do differently next time, and I hope that the State Department will work internally to put that kind of document together, but then, at the right time, also share it with Congress.

With that, I want to say thank you, and this meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:48a.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

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

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

Joaquin Castro (D-TX), Chairman

July 21, 2020

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN hearing of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to be held by the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building. Pursuant to H.Res. 965, Members who wish to participate remotely may do so via Cisco WebEx. The hearing is available by live webcast on the Committee website at <https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/>.

DATE: Tuesday, July 21, 2020

TIME: 10:00 a.m., EDT

LOCATION: 2172 Rayburn House Office Building

SUBJECT: Consular Affairs and the COVID-19 Crisis: Assessing the State Department's Response to the Pandemic

WITNESSES: Ian Brownlee
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs
U.S. Department of State

Karin King
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Overseas Citizen Services
U.S. Department of State

*NOTE: Witnesses may be added.

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.

To fill out this form online: Either use the tab key to travel through each field or mouse click each line or within blue box. Type in information.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE HEARING

Note: Red boxes with red type will NOT print.

Day Tuesday Date 7/21/2020 Room 2172

Starting Time 10:00 am Ending Time 11:47 am

Recesses 2 (10:43 to 11:04) (11:24 to 11:40) (____ to ____) (____ to ____) (____ to ____) (____ to ____)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Castro

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Televised ☒

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☒

Stenographic Record ☒

To select a box, mouse click it, or tab to it and use the enter key to select. Another click on the same box will deselect it.

TITLE OF HEARING:

Consular Affairs and the COVID-19 Crisis: Assessing the State Department's Response to the Pandemic

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Representative Debbie Dingell (D-MI)

HEARING WITNESSES: Same as meeting notice attached? Yes ☒ No ☐

(If "no", please list below and include title, agency, department, or organization.)

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

QFR - Castro

QFR - Malinowski

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED 11:47 am

Note: Please include accompanying witnesses with their titles, etc. (please note the fact that they are accompanying witnesses)

Clear Form

QV
Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT & INVESTIGATIONS HEARING

[illegible][illegible]

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#1)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 1:

How many nations are currently not allowing Americans to travel to their countries due to public health concerns?

Answer 1:

As of August 7, 2020, the Department of State is tracking 102 countries with an entry ban in place for U.S. citizens.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#2)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 2:

What are the plans for the \$126 million in unobligated funds that the Department has not notified?

Answer 2:

Congress appropriated a total of \$588 million in Diplomatic Programs (DP) funding to the Department of State to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-123) (COVID-19 Supplemental) and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136). As of July 21, the Department has notified our plans to use \$513.6 million of the \$588 million total to support U.S. citizens abroad and maintain consular operations in light of declining visa and passport revenues; increase the Department's global capacity for medical response, diagnosis, treatment, and evacuations; enhance IT support for telework and remote access; fund travel and support costs for high-risk State Department employees and families on Authorized Departure and Ordered Departure; prevent and respond to exposure at Department of State facilities through increased decontamination, disinfection, and cleaning; and track and respond to adversarial narratives and disinformation related to COVID-19. The remaining balance of \$74.4 million in CARES Act funding will be used for similar purposes. The plan will be provided to Congress in a forthcoming Congressional Notification.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#3)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 3:

How much funding has the State Department obligated from their repatriation loans program account, and from the K-Fund, to cover repatriation loans?

Answer 3:

In directly funding up front the travel costs of approximately 41,921 of the more than 100,000 people whose repatriation the Department has facilitated in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department as of July 20 has spent over \$195 million. The Department is in the process of collecting the reimbursements and repayments from charter flight passengers and loan recipients, as provided for in 22 U.S.C. 2671, which should recoup a substantial but not complete portion of the funds obligated up front. The Department anticipates a continued need to provide repatriation support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Obligations Detail:

As of August 17, 2020	Amount:
Obligation Total	\$ 202,170,038
K fund – Aviation Costs	\$ 195,248,727
K fund – repatriation loans	\$ 1,357,692
Repatriation Loans Program account	\$ 5,563,619

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#4)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 4:

Why has the State Department decided to waive the in-person interview requirement for H-2A visas, as opposed to other visas?

Answer 4:

Secretary Pompeo, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security, exercised his authority to waive interviews for certain categories of H-2 visas applications without an in-person interview until December 31, 2020. Consular officers can waive the visa interview requirement for first-time and returning H-2 visa applicants who have no potential ineligibility, but all applicants still undergo rigorous screening. Local restrictions, coupled with Department concerns about large volumes of applicants congregating, necessitated this expansion to reduce the number of applicants appearing for an in-person interviews and to mitigate the transmission risk.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#5)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 5:

Please list each flight organized by the Department of State from January 1, 2020, to July 22, 2020 where the manifest was coordinated by the Department of State, along with specific information including:

- a) Time of the Flight
- b) Point of Origin and Destination of each flight
- c) Total cost to the State Department of each flight
- d) Price of each ticket for each flight

Answer 5:

The Department of State worked to facilitate the repatriation and evacuation of over 100,000 U.S. Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) on approximately 248 flights in an unprecedented response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. The volume of flights and loans processed exceeded any prior repatriation event by orders of magnitude. The Department's Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services is continuing to process promissory notes for repatriation and evacuation loans, and billing is ongoing. While most data on flights is complete, the Department is working assiduously to finalize overall costs of flights and exact costs to passengers for the few remaining flights that do not have complete data in the attached chart.

Please see the attached PDF table for detailed information on each repatriation flight.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#6)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 6:

Given the rapid reaction of other countries in repatriating their citizens, what measures is the State Department taking to ensure the Bureau of Consular Affairs can respond to a future situation requiring mass evacuations in a rapid way?

Answer 6:

The Bureau of Consular Affairs' Office of Overseas Citizens Services (OCS) has compiled recommendations from Washington, Missions abroad, executive agencies, and foreign partners to make the Department's response more agile in future crises. OCS will leverage technology, including public platforms, to amplify Mission messaging to keep citizens informed, to increase efficiency, and to improve telework platforms. OCS will use form digitization in the field that gathers necessary information while also complying with data protection requirements. We will move beyond reactive bilateral collaboration to develop evacuation arrangements that also address remedies for U.S. citizens who remain overseas. Finally, OCS will codify the lessons learned from the COVID-19 repatriation effort to guide future responses.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#7)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 7:

Since January 1, 2020, how many repatriation loans has the Department of State issued, what is the total dollar value of the loans issued?

Answer 7:

The Department of State worked to facilitate the repatriation and evacuation of over 100,000 U.S. Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) in an unprecedented response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. Given the volume of loans processed, which exceeded any prior repatriation event by orders of magnitude, as well as the fact that we continue to process repatriations and are likely to do so for some time, a total loan value is not yet available. The Department's Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services is continuing to process promissory notes for repatriation and evacuation loans and billing is ongoing. We are working assiduously to provide repatriated citizens with the bills resulting from their return to the United States as quickly as feasible. While it is only a small portion of the loans that remain unprocessed, as of July 21, 2020 (the date of the hearing) over 18,000 loans for a total value over \$23 million have been processed and bills have been sent.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#8)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 8:

Since January 1, 2020, how many repatriation loans have been fully repaid, and what is the amount of money yet to be repaid to the Department of State?

Answer 8:

Given the volume of loans processed, which exceeded any prior repatriation event by orders of magnitude, as well as the fact that we continue to process repatriations and are likely to do so for some time, a total loan value is not yet available. The Department's Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services is continuing to process promissory notes for repatriation and evacuation loans and billing is ongoing. Loan recipients have thirty days from bill receipt to make payment in full or set up a payment installment plan with the Department of State. Information on payment terms and interest is available at:

<https://cgfsaccountsreceivablebranch.state.gov/>

For pandemic-related repatriation and evacuation loans, the Department has collected over \$4.5 million for loans paid in full.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#9)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 9:

Since January 1, 2020, how many promissory notes has the Department of State issued, what is the total dollar value of the loans issued?

Answer 9:

The Department of State worked to facilitate the repatriation and evacuation of over 100,000 U.S. Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) in an unprecedented response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. Given the volume of loans processed, which exceeded any prior repatriation event by orders of magnitude, as well as the fact that we continue to process repatriations and are likely to do so for some time, a total loan value is not yet available. The Department's Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services is continuing to process promissory notes for repatriation and evacuation loans and billing is ongoing. We are working assiduously to provide repatriated citizens with the bills resulting from their return to the United States as quickly as feasible. While it is only a small portion of the loans that remain unprocessed, as of July 21, 2020 (the date of the hearing) over 18,000 loans for a total value over \$23 million have been processed and bills have been sent.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#10)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 10:

Since January 1, 2020, how many promissory notes have been fully repaid, and what is the amount of money yet to be repaid to the Department of State?

Answer 10:

Given the volume of loans processed, which exceeded any prior repatriation event by orders of magnitude, as well as the fact that we continue to process repatriations and are likely to do so for some time, a total loan value is not yet available. The Department's Bureau of the Comptroller and Global Financial Services is continuing to process promissory notes for repatriation and evacuation loans and billing is ongoing. Loan recipients have thirty days from bill receipt to make payment in full or set up a payment installment plan with the Department of State. Information on payment terms and interest is available at:

<https://cgfsaccountsreceivablebranch.state.gov/>

For pandemic-related repatriation and evacuation loans, the Department has collected over \$4.5 million for loans paid in full.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#11)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 11:

To address the projected shortfalls in revenue, what specific cuts is the Department of State considering?

Answer 11:

The Bureau of Consular Affairs responded quickly to the financial challenges in FY 2020, reducing spending by nine percent to \$3.4 billion and has proposed further spending reductions of 24 percent for FY 2021 to address, in part, the anticipated shortfall in revenue. FY 2020 Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) revenue projections include a drop of \$1.4 billion below FY 2019, and a further \$1.8 billion loss in FY 2021 below FY 2019.

To address the FY 2020 shortfall, the Department transferred \$201 million in supplemental appropriations to the CBSP account to maintain consular operations impacted by COVID-19. Congress authorized a temporary expanded spending authority for passport and immigrant visa security surcharges through the end of FY 2020, enabling use of over \$800 million in existing balances to cover the costs of providing consular services.

The Department is also seeking appropriations for the CBSP account to supplement fee revenue, the extension of temporary expanded spending authority for passport and immigrant visa security surcharges, and additional authorities to address the preexisting structural imbalance arising from fee authorities for CBSP funds under which visa-related fees largely support the full range of consular services.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#12)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 12:

What is the State Department's plan to lift or reduce the Level 4 Global Health Advisory? What indicators is the Bureau of Consular Affairs tracking to make this decision, to include public health indicators, and at which point will the Level 4 Global Health Advisory be lifted?

Answer 12:

The Department of State lifted its Global Level 4 Health Advisory on August 6, in concert with CDC's decision to lift its own global advisory. The Department now factors COVID-related risk into its overall advice levels for each individual country. To this end, the Department developed a rubric that incorporates CDC's assessment of the epidemiology of the virus in a given country as well as posts' reopening postures under the Department's Diplomacy Strong framework. The trajectory of documented COVID-19 cases, operating status of essential services, and border closure status are all factors in our analysis.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#13)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 13:

The State Department issued the Level 4 Global Advisory in March and has not revisited it since. When will the State Department provide an update on the Level 4 Global Health Advisory?

Answer 13:

The Department lifted the Global Level 4 health Advisory on August 6 in concert with CDC's decision to lift its own global advisory.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#14)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 14:

What is the general process for the re-phasing in of consular services? What will the priorities be? According to travel.state.gov current operations are limited to those that are “mission critical”. How is this determination made?

Answer 14:

The priorities for resumption of consular services reflect the Department’s top priority – emergency services for U.S. citizens. Consular Affairs provided guidance to all posts defining mission critical services for U.S. citizens and visa services including age-out immigrant visa cases, adoptions, diplomatic visas, work visas for agricultural and seafood industries, medical professionals, and crew members. Domestically, the Department determined passport issuance as critical.

The resumption of routine consular services is tied to the Department of State’s “Diplomacy Strong” framework. Based on local conditions, staffing resources, and ability to mitigate transmission risks to staff and clients, each post will incrementally resume routine consular services for U.S. citizens and visa applicants.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#15)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 15:

Will Consular Affairs (CA) re-institute visa revalidation from within the U.S.? State has the authority per 22 CFR § 41.111(b), and in the past has allowed it.

Answer 15:

The Department ceased revalidation of nonimmigrant visas in the United States, except for foreign diplomats and officials of international organizations on October 26, 2004, following the passage of section 303 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

Because it was not feasible to carry out all applicable requirements stateside, the Department requires visa applicants to depart the United States to obtain new visas, with limited exceptions.

The expiration of an individual's U.S. visa generally does not change the individual's immigration status in the United States, which is granted by DHS upon entry into the country. Individuals in lawful status, during their authorized period of stay, do not need to leave the United States solely because of an expired visa.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#16)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 16:

Is CA maximizing the ability of visa section staff to work remotely, whenever possible?

Answer 16:

Consular personnel around the world have been teleworking as situations necessitate and permit, notably based on local conditions and ensuring the health and safety of our workforce. As posts move toward Phases Two and Three of the Diplomacy Strong framework, more personnel will be physically on-site for consular work.

Domestically, we bolstered consular sections' ability to maximize telework by processing a portion of H-2 visa applications received in Mexico for whom in-person visa interviews could be waived under INA section 222(h)(1)(c)(iii). As of August 13, 2020, we have adjudicated more than 36,000 H-2 applications domestically, allowing consular staff overseas to devote resources to other activities, including activities that could be performed remotely.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#17)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 17:

Will CA broaden the visa interview waiver for reapplications?

Answer 17:

Expansion of interview waivers for categories of applicants requires action by the Secretary and concurrence by the Department of Homeland Security. CA is continually considering secure options for facilitating the visa application process, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#18)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 18:

Will CA consider granting an automatic extension of Immigrant Visa Validity from 6 months to 18 months, to avoid having to reprint visas or re-adjudicate hundreds of IV applications?

Answer 18:

Per INA 221(c), an immigrant visa is limited to a validity of a maximum of six months, except for certain visas issued to a child lawfully adopted by a United States citizen and spouse while such citizen is serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or is employed abroad by the United States Government, or is temporarily abroad on business.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#19)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 19:

Is CA working together with DHS/CBP to waive the requirement of LPRs to return within 1 year or possess a valid reentry permit, to avoid having to adjudicate multitudes of Returning Resident Visas for expats posted abroad, which would only create a needless and avoidable administrative burden on posts.

Answer 19:

For information regarding DHS/CBP waiver requirements for valid reentry permits for LPRs, we refer you to Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#20)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 20:

How large is the passport backlog, and what measures is the State Department taking to clear the passport backlog? When does the State Department expect the backlog to be cleared?

Answer 20:

Passport services are one of the most important ways we interact with the American public, and we are committed to working as quickly and safely as possible to serve our customers. Passport Services considers any applications older than 22 business days to be outside of our normal processing timeframes. As of August 19, approximately 409,000 (or 44 percent) of the pending applications exceeded this processing standard, down from the approximately 769,000 (out of 1.24 million) on July 20. We anticipate clearing the backlog by late September and returning to normal processing timelines, barring unforeseen delays.

To reduce the backlog of cases, we staffed a supplementary adjudication unit with Foreign Service officers on authorized departure, moved pending applications to agencies with more adjudicator capacity, dedicated a unit to specifically process renewal applications, and authorized staff overtime, when possible.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#21)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 21:

As an agency of the executive branch, the Department of State has a constitutional duty to faithfully execute the laws of the United States as set by Congress – in this case, to take affirmative steps to ensure that immigrant visa numbers are allocated to family- and employment-based immigrants in FY 2020 to the greatest extent possible. What specific steps are the Department of State taking to ensure that immigrant visas are utilized this fiscal year to the greatest extent practicable?

Answer 21:

The Department makes reasonable estimates of visa number use by our consular sections and by USCIS offices in the United States, accounting for our operational limitations, with the objective of using as many of the allotted visa numbers as possible. To maximize visa number use under the FY 2020 annual limits, in consultation with USCIS, we have continued moving application filing and final action dates at a pace consistent with movement prior to the pandemic. This action will help ensure sufficient family and employment cases for both visa adjudication and adjustment of status applications throughout FY 2021 in anticipation of consular sections and USCIS offices once again resuming operations.

Subject to local resources and conditions, all posts may process emergency and mission-critical immigrant visa cases and are able to issue replacement visas in any immigrant visa category for individuals who held a valid immigrant visa on April 23, if the individual is not traveling from or through a country restricted by a COVID-19-related Presidential Proclamation.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#22)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 22:

In the event that some level of restrictions remains in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic, has the Department of State planned for how the pandemic might impact visa allocation as we move into FY2021 as well?

Answer 22:

Our continued movement of the dates governing the processing of family and employment cases has allowed applicants to take timely action on their cases. This will place the Department and USCIS in the best possible position for FY 2021 case processing, when some pandemic-related restrictions may be lifted and routine visa operations may resume.

The State Department uses approximately 95 percent of the numbers available under the Family-sponsored annual limit, and USCIS uses approximately 85 percent of the Employment-based numbers. Sections 201(c) and (d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provide the guidelines under which each year's family and employment annual limits are determined. It is currently estimated that the FY 2021 family limit will be 226,000, and the employment limit will be at least 250,000.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#23)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 23:

Have DOS, DOL, and DHS created a list of categories of individuals who would qualify for the national interest exceptions under Proclamation 10052, and what are such criteria?

What is the role of the Bureau of Consular Affairs in this process vis-à-vis the other agencies involved?

Answer 23:

The Department of State is committed to implementing Presidential Proclamation 10052 in an orderly fashion in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Labor and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Both P.P. 10014 and 10052 include exceptions, including for individuals whose travel would be in the national interest, as determined by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or their respective designees, and P.P. 10052 requires that the Departments of State, Labor, and Homeland Security establish standards to define national interest exception categories. As a result of that collaboration, a non-exclusive list of the types of travel that may be considered in the national interest, based on determinations made by the Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs, exercising the authority delegated to him by the Secretary of State under Section 2(b)(iv) of P.P. 10014 and 3(b)(iv) of P.P. 10052 can be found on our public-facing website: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/visas-news/exceptions-to-p-p-10014-10052-suspending-entry-of-immigrants-non-immigrants-presenting-risk-to-us-labor-market-during-economic-recovery.html>.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#24)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 24:

Will CA adopt the list of critical infrastructure employees listed in the [DHS CISA memo](#) as qualifying for an exception in the national interest?

Answer 24:

CA, in collaboration with DOL and DHS, agreed that certain H-1B and L-1 visa applicants may be considered for a National Interest Exception if the applicant is a senior level executive or manager filling a critical business need of an employer meeting a critical infrastructure need. Critical infrastructure sectors include chemical, communications, dams, defense industrial base, emergency services, energy, financial services, food and agriculture, government facilities, healthcare and public health, information technology, nuclear reactors, transportation, and water systems.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#25)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 25:

It appears as though certain criteria for national interest exceptions under Proclamation 9993, which suspended travel from the Schengen area, has been shared with consular posts, some of which has been made available on certain post websites as operations are set to resume in limited capacity. Has this guidance been shared with all consular posts?

Answer 25:

Yes, and the National Interest Exception criteria for Schengen, UK, and Ireland specifically can be accessed at [travel.state.gov](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/visas-news/national-interest-exceptions-from-certain-travelers-from-the-schengen-area-uk-and-ireland.html):

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/visas-news/national-interest-exceptions-from-certain-travelers-from-the-schengen-area-uk-and-ireland.html>

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#26)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 26:

What input has the Bureau of Consular Affairs and the State Department provided the Department of Homeland Security to inform its decision to restrict travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic, including from the People's Republic of China, Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Schengen area Brazil, and Iran?

Answer 26:

The decision to restrict travel from the countries referenced in the question was made by the President, not DHS.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#27)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 27:

What metrics is the Bureau of Consular Affairs tracking to inform any decision to end these restrictions?

Answer 27:

The Visa Office stands by to provide available data, as requested, which may inform any decision by the White House to modify or end these restrictions.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#28)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 28:

When will the Department of State provide clarification and detailed guidance to the public on the implementation of Presidential Proclamation 10052 on whether individuals who are within the United States whose visas expire and who seek renewal of those visas are subject to the entry restrictions?

Answer 28:

That information is currently available on the Department's website

(<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/visas-news/exceptions-to-p-p-10014-10052-suspending-entry-of-immigrants-non-immigrants-presenting-risk-to-us-labor-market-during-economic-recovery.html>).

Pursuant to the June 25, 2020 Amendment to Presidential Proclamation 10052 an individual is not subject to Presidential Proclamation 10052 if he/she "(ii) [has] a nonimmigrant visa, of any of the classifications specified in section 2 of this proclamation and pursuant to which the alien is seeking entry, that is valid on the effective date of this proclamation." In other words, someone with a valid H-1B, H-2B, H-4, L, or J visa, who was outside of the United States on the effective date, can re-enter the United States until the expiration date of the visa. Any future applications in those categories falls under the suspension applications (unless an exception applies).

Individuals who were in the United States with a valid H-1B, H-2B, H-4, L, and J visa on the effective date of the proclamation are not subject to P.P. 10052. An applicant may be eligible for a national interest exception when the applicant is seeking to resume ongoing employment in the United States in the same position with the same employer and visa classification.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#29)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Public Charge

USCIS indicates in Volume 8, Part G, Chapter 10 of the USCIS Policy Manual that unemployment benefits are not considered in a public charge inadmissibility determination as unemployment insurance; instead, considering them to be an “earned” benefit. State’s Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) guidance does not exclude unemployment benefits from its public charge determination.

Please confirm the following:

Question 29:

Unemployment benefits will not be included in the DOS public charge totality of the circumstances analysis.

Answer 29:

On July 29, 2020, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York enjoined the Department of State from “enforcing, applying, implementing, or treating as effective” Department’s rule and Foreign Affairs Manual guidance related to the public charge ground of visa ineligibility. In light of this injunction, the Department is reviewing its public charge guidance.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#30)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Public Charge

USCIS indicates in Volume 8, Part G, Chapter 10 of the USCIS Policy Manual that unemployment benefits are not considered in a public charge inadmissibility determination as unemployment insurance; instead, considering them to be an “earned” benefit. State’s Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) guidance does not exclude unemployment benefits from its public charge determination.

Please confirm the following:

Question 30:

Benefits provided under the CARES ACT, including receipt of a stimulus check, will not be considered to be a negative factor in a public charge analysis.

Answer 30:

Benefits such as stimulus check would not be considered in a public charge analysis.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#31)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Public Charge

USCIS indicates in Volume 8, Part G, Chapter 10 of the USCIS Policy Manual that unemployment benefits are not considered in a public charge inadmissibility determination as unemployment insurance; instead, considering them to be an “earned” benefit. State’s Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM) guidance does not exclude unemployment benefits from its public charge determination.

Please confirm the following:

Question 31:

Please confirm that for the purposes of treatment or preventative services related to COVID-19 will not be considered in the public charge totality of the circumstances analysis.

Answer 31:

The Department’s interim final rule on the public charge visa ineligibility, which was enjoined by the court order of July 29 referenced above, provides that “health services for immunizations and for testing and treatment of communicable diseases, including communicable diseases of public health significance” were not relevant to evaluating public charge.

For applicants who apply for a visa for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment in the United States, CA has not changed current policy, which is to require applicants, regardless of treatment type, to provide information explaining how they intend to pay for the treatment.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#32)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 32:

What is the State Department doing to prioritize visa appointments and processing for international students and exchange visitors, who face hard start deadlines for their programs and where delays can devastate educational plans and enrollments?

Answer 32:

The Department fully understands the importance of international students to the institutions of higher education in the United States, to the U.S. economy, and its communities. In early July, the Department authorized Embassies and Consulates, where health and safety conditions permit, to resume processing student visa applications, and to treat these cases as a priority. The health and safety of our staff and applicants is our first concern during this pandemic.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#33)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 33:

22 CFR 41.102(c)-(d) grants the State Department the authority to waive the personal appearance requirement in the national interest and due to unusual or emergent circumstances. On March 26, 2020, the Department issued guidance allowing consular officers “to expand the categories of H-2 visa applicants whose applications can be adjudicated without an in-person interview.” To help expedite application processing, will the Department waive the in-person visa interview requirement for other visa categories, such as students and scholars, to the fullest extent allowable under the law and allow U.S. consulates to conduct interviews via video conferencing?

Answer 33:

The in-person visa interview requirement is a statutory requirement for most nonimmigrant visa applicants and waivers are authorized in limited circumstances. As of this writing, there has been no decision by the Secretary of State to exercise his authority to waive the personal appearance requirement for additional categories of visa applicants.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#34)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 34:

Our efforts to get people out of Peru were on the earlier end and seemed to be where a lot of things went wrong. A big question that is left in my mind from that experience is how the Department has improved on its IT database systems that it used to track Americans who wanted assistance in repatriating themselves and to communicate with them. For instance, we had constituents registered on STEP and then the Department pretty much went silent for a week, even once things got up and running messaging was spotty. Further, we were aware of Americans that didn't show up for a plane because they weren't notified that they were supposed to be on it. In another instance, we had constituents who received multiple notifications, but it was unclear whether their whole family was scheduled for the flight. The process seemed to run more smoothly for India so those might have been growing pains. Could you tell us what changes the Department made since March to ensure that the technological effective tracking of, and communication with, Americans who need to be evacuated?

Answer 34:

During the first few weeks of the pandemic, the Department relied heavily on reaching the public through its outreach program tools. These tools needed adjustment to meet an unforeseen global demand. The Message Alert System for Citizens Overseas Tool (MASCOT) was updated to permit travelers whose departures were delayed by the pandemic to continue to receive messages. Changes were also made to increase the number of emails posts could send in a single day. In the first few weeks, the Department was learning and adapting to the changing environment to meet the demands placed on its systems. As we continue with our modernization efforts, future tools will be more adaptable to changes in situations, such as these.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#35)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 35:

We had a constituent who was on one of the first flights out of Mumbai. The whole process was pretty smooth, so we want to thank your team and our country team for that. However, when she booked she was notified that the cost of her repatriation ticket would be \$1,700, subject to adjustment. After she got home we were told that she was actually going to have to pay \$2,500. Subject to change shouldn't mean that the Department had substantially miscalculated, so there was no way for her to plan for such an adjustment as she made her decision on whether to take the repatriation offer. It is my understanding that the cost of those tickets are based on a formula fixed in law, namely that the ticket would be priced at the market price of an economy ticket immediately before the crisis hit. To be honest, \$2,500 seems a bit high for an economy ticket home from Mumbai. Do I have the pricing structure right; can you explain why that price was revised for flights out of India; and could you provide my staff with the information that the Department used to calculate the \$2,500 price?

Answer 35:

The Department repatriated over 5,600 U.S. citizens from India in April and May 2020. During the height of the repatriation effort, the Bureau of Administration's Office of Logistics Operations chartered eight repatriation flights from Mumbai to Atlanta on Delta Air Lines. The cost for each evacuee was calculated in accordance with [U.S. law 22 U.S.C. 2671\(b\)\(2\)\(A\) ii](#) and determined to be \$2,000.00 per adult, \$1,583.25 per child, and \$202.75 for each infant.

U.S. Citizen evacuees must sign a "Evacuee Manifest and Promissory Note" prior to boarding a USG sponsored repatriation charter flight. These Promissory Notes do not have a designated field to enter an estimated fare cost. Although we are unable to verify what may have been communicated verbally to the constituent, we can verify that adult passengers repatriated from Mumbai to Atlanta were billed \$2,000.00 each. Our records also reflect a charge of \$2,405.50 for one adult passenger accompanied by two infants. If the member would like to

provide the name of the constituent and the constituent's signed privacy waiver, the Department would be happy to further investigate the specific example cited in the question.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#36)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 36:

How is the COVID-19 pandemic affecting US efforts to repatriate American children that were abducted abroad? A common problem in such cases is that, after the abduction, the child's US passport expires, making it impossible for the child to return home. In order for the left-behind parent to get a new passport for the child, the child must make a "personal appearance" at the US Embassy or Consulate. Yet in some countries, the pandemic has made such personal appearances impossible. Chapter 8, Section 601.1-1(A) of the Foreign Affairs Manual states that a child's personal appearance should be waived if the personal appearance would jeopardize the minor's health, safety, or welfare, or cause other compelling hardship. I have two questions about this:

- a. Would this standard be met where there is a serious risk of COVID exposure by going to the embassy?
- b. Would this standard be met where a country is under a nationwide lockdown and it would be a crime under that country's law for the child to travel to the US Embassy to satisfy the personal appearance requirement?

Answer 36a:

Despite the complications presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department of State remains fully committed to assisting families seeking the return of children who are the victim of international parental child abduction. Officers in the Office of Children's Issues remain in regular contact with parents, foreign government counterparts, and U.S. Embassies and Consulates. Conditions are specific to each country and, in many cases, courts and other legal authorities have suspended or limited operations. However, we have seen progress in many cases and, as of August 1, 2020, the Office of Children's Issues is aware of over 80 abducted children who have successfully returned to the United States during 2020.

Answer 36b:

As U.S. Embassies and Consulates reopen for consular services, including routine passport applications, the health and safety of consular teams and applicants, as well as country conditions, guide every decision regarding the resumption of these services. The personal appearance of a passport applicant addresses important anti-fraud concerns. The Department only waives the requirement in exceptionally rare situations when personal appearance before a Department official would present an extraordinary and compelling hardship. The facts and circumstances of each request for a waiver of the personal appearance requirement are reviewed and granted or denied based on the merits of each claim.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Chairman Castro (#37)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 37:

I am aware of a specific case involving an American child who was abducted abroad by the mother. The father was granted sole custody by a US state court, which also found that the mother had committed an unlawful abduction and ordered that the child be immediately returned to the US. However, the child's US passport expired, so the father sought to obtain a new passport for the child. The State Department refused to waive the child's personal appearance at the US Embassy even though (1) due to the pandemic, the country was under a nationwide lockdown, and it would have been a crime under that country's laws for the child to travel to Embassy, (2) traveling to the Embassy was especially risky because the child's foreign visa had expired, and therefore the child was an illegal migrant at risk of arrest and detention, and (3) the US Embassy in that country had explicitly advised that "U.S. citizens should cooperate [with the lockdown order] by sheltering in place." As a result, the child remains abducted in that country today. Is it the State Department's position that an abducted child should defy a nationwide lockdown order, and risk arrest and exposure to COVID-19, in order to make a personal appearance at the Embassy simply to get a passport so the child can return home to the U.S.?

Answer 37:

Health and safety implications for both consular teams and applicants for consular services guide the Department's decisions regarding reopening of Embassies and Consulates for consular services. The risk posed by in-country travel, including possible travel to an Embassy or Consulate, is a key factor in any determination to resume routine consular services such as passport applications. U.S. citizens abroad should abide by local health-related travel restrictions. When necessary and appropriate, U.S. Embassies and Consulates work with local government officials to obtain travel permits and exceptions to local restrictions to permit U.S. citizens access to Embassies and Consulates for consular services, or to travel to airports to board U.S. government repatriation flights.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#1)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 1:

22 CFR 41.102(c)-(d) grants the State Department the authority to waive the personal appearance requirement in the national interest and due to unusual or emergent circumstances. On March 26, 2020, the Department issued guidance allowing consular officers “to expand the categories of H-2 visa applicants whose applications can be adjudicated without an in-person interview.” Would the Department consider waiving in-person visa interview requirement for other visa categories? eg. wife of a US citizen in Addis, waiting since March for an interview?

Answer 1:

The referenced regulation, and the statutory in-person visa interview requirement to which it relates, INA 222(h), applies to nonimmigrant visa applicants, for whom waivers are authorized in limited circumstances. The regulation relating to interviews for immigrant visa applicants, such as the applicant in your example, is 22 CFR 42.62, and does not provide for waivers of personal appearance. Currently, there has been no decision by the Secretary of State to exercise his authority to waive the personal appearance requirement of additional categories of nonimmigrant visa applicants.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#2)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 2:

How many Consular officers typically posted overseas are now in the U.S? What %?

Answer 2:

With the summer transfer season and a number of officers returning to post as authorized departure ends, the number of consular officers normally posted overseas who are in the United States is changing rapidly. Currently, there are 300 consular officers in the United States, which is approximately 15 percent of the total normally assigned overseas.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#3)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 3:

Would you consider having posts provide transparent info on sites explaining where different cases fit in the “expedited/emergency” categories?

Answer 3:

The Department has advised U.S. Embassies and Consulates to update their individual websites with information regarding operating status and which consular services they are currently offering.

U.S. Embassies and Consulates examine each request for an expedited appointment on a case-by-case basis and approve or refuse such requests based on the facts of the individual case and post's resources.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#4)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 4:

The new EO 10052 says: (b) The suspension and limitation on entry pursuant to section 2 of this proclamation shall not apply to... (iv) any alien whose entry would be in the national interest as determined by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or their respective designees. Could the secretary interpret that 10052 provides ample authority to provide a waiver for a case whose non-issuance of a new visa would cause undue hardship for an American citizen? This seems to provide ample room for CA to make humanitarian calls when American citizens are being directly harmed by the failure to provide a renewal visa—as constituting a case within the “national interest?” Specifically, is the Department considering clarifying a waiver under 10052 for cases where parents are separated from US citizen children?

Answer 4:

The Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs has made a determination regarding the types of travel that would be in the national interest (see

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/visas-news/exceptions-to-p-p-10014-10052-suspending-entry-of-immigrants-non-immigrants-presenting-risk-to-us-labor-market-during-economic-recovery.html>).

We believe that these exceptions are broad enough to cover the example given in the question where it would be appropriate to do so.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#5)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 5:

Would you be willing to provide to committee the policy guidance that has been provided to Posts regarding how they are to determine whether to grant emergency visa appointments? Is it classified?

Answer 5:

Applicants can find instructions on how to request an emergency visa appointment at the Embassy or Consulate's website. Emergency appointment requests are managed based on a variety of circumstances, including post's operational status, health safety measures, and available resources. Applicants who believe their travel is an emergency, or if they meet an exception in the national interest, may provide that information to the embassy or consulate when requesting an emergency appointment. (See <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/News/visas-news/phased-resumption-routine-visa-services.html>)

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#6)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 6:

Will DOS consider reinstituting visa revalidation in Washington, DC for applicants physically present in the US? What barriers stand in place from reinstituting this policy?

Answer 6:

The Department ceased revalidation of nonimmigrant visas in the United States, except for foreign diplomats and officials of international organizations on October 26, 2004, following the passage of section 303 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act.

Because it was not feasible to carry out all applicable requirements stateside, the Department requires visa applicants to depart the United States to obtain new visas, with limited exceptions.

The expiration of an individual's U.S. visa generally does not change the individual's immigration status in the United States, which is granted by DHS upon entry into the country. Individuals in lawful status, during their authorized period of stay, do not need to leave the United States solely because of an expired visa.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#7)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 7:

Mission India had been waiving interviews for H1 renewals for a number of years and the process was working well. Why is DOS not moving to expand interview waivers for applicants seeking employment-based visa renewals, such as the H1, E, L, O, especially as it helps protect health of DOS employees and applicants?

Answer 7:

The Department is not considering an expansion of interview waiver criteria at this time specific to these categories. The categories of applicants who may be approved for interview waivers may vary by post, based on circumstances of the post and its applicant pool. Applicants should review the instructions on the website of the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate to determine what categories of visa applicants may be eligible for an interview waiver at that post and whether the applicant may qualify.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#8)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 8:

What is the policy guidance in Accra for processing emergency visa appointment requests? What are the barriers in Accra that are preventing emergency visa appointments for healthcare workers?

Answer 8:

On March 20, 2020, the Department instructed all posts to immediately suspend all routine visa services due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of July 15, 2020, posts were permitted to begin a phased approach to the resumption of routine visa services, as resources and local conditions allowed. The consular section in Accra began interviewing emergency and mission-critical visa applicants who require in-person interviews on August 17. A group of medical professionals originally scheduled for interview (primarily J1s) in Accra, have already been issued NIVs by Mission Mexico.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#9)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 9:

Are you considering expanding the J1 exceptions language to include any “essential workers” (military, educators, law enforcement, medical professionals)—so it’s available with a broader, more fair application of who qualifies?

Answer 9:

The J visa categories subject to the Proclamation are only inclusive of aliens participating in an intern, trainee, teacher, camp counselor, au pair, or summer work travel program, and any alien accompanying or following to join such alien. We do not anticipate expanding the national interest exception criteria at this time. Any applicant who does not meet the stated exception criteria as outlines on travel.state.gov but whom a consular officer deems should be excepted in the national interest may still submit that case for the Department’s consideration.

**Questions for the Record Submitted to
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Ian G. Brownlee by
Rep. Malinowski (#10)
House Foreign Affairs Committee
July 21, 2020**

Question 10:

When can au pairs begin scheduling appts? Should au pairs request emergency appts if the consulate is closed to routine services? For Schengen-area au pairs, does a travel waiver automatically accompany a J1 issued under the exceptions for P.P.10052?...etc.

Answer 10:

Travelers are encouraged to refer to the Embassy/Consulate websites for detailed instructions on services currently available and how to request an appointment. Childcare services provided for a child with medical issues diagnosed by a qualified medical professional by an individual who possesses skills to care for such child will be considered to be in the national interest, as will travel that prevents a U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, or other nonimmigrant in lawful status from becoming a public health charge or ward of the state of a medical or other public funded institution. In addition, childcare services provided for a child whose parents are involved with the provision of medical care to individuals who have contracted COVID-19 or medical research at United States facilities to help the United States combat COVID-19 will be considered in the national interest. If the applicant is excepted under PP 10052, the exception will extend to the regional COVID Proclamations as well.

Date	Time of Departure	Point of Origin	Departure City	Region	Point of Destination	Arrival City	Actual Charter Cost	Adult Fare	Child Fare	Infant Fare	Type
							Cost				
1/26/2020	20:25	China	Wuhan	EAP	United States	Anchorage, AK	\$ 800,338.34	\$ 1,017.25	\$ 1,017.25	\$ 1,017.00	OPENED
1/26/2020	23:48	China	Wuhan	EAP	United States	Travis AFB, CA (ase USO)	\$ 1,362,803.14	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.00	OPENED
2/4/2020	22:48	China	Wuhan	EAP	United States	Travis AFB, CA (ase USO)	\$ 1,362,829.84	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.00	OPENED
3/27/2020	23:31	China	Wuhan	EAP	United States	Travis AFB, CA (ase USO)	\$ 1,268,897.58	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.00	OPENED
3/27/2020	00:00	China	Wuhan	EAP	United States	Travis AFB, CA (ase USO)	\$ 1,268,897.58	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.72	\$ 1,044.00	OPENED
3/16/2020	20:56	Japan	Tokyo	EAP	United States	Travis AFB, CA	\$ 1,273,29.48				OPENED
3/16/2020	20:57	Japan	Tokyo	EAP	United States	(ackland AFB)	\$ 1,032,108.85				OPENED
3/1/2020	15:30	Morocco	Rabat	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 430,000.00	\$ 1,570.05	\$ 1,256.65	\$ 2,047.00	AM
3/2/2020	16:00	Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 62,700.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/20/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 267,300.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/20/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 1,364.00	AM
3/20/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 133,750.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/20/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 267,300.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/20/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 196,671.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/20/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 425,190.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/21/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 267,300.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/21/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 267,300.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/21/2020		Morocco	Marakeh	NEA	England	London	\$ 133,750.00	\$ 790.50	\$ 500.50	\$ 820.00	AM
3/21/2020		Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 2,897.35	\$ 2,206.35	\$ 2,578.50	AM	
3/22/2020	23:13	Nigeria	Lagos	AF	United States	Omaha, NE	\$ 1,671,146.00	\$ 2,007.35	\$ 1,999.95	\$ 2,782.00	OPENED
3/23/2020	9:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, Tx	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 845.00	AM
3/23/2020	9:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, Tx	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 845.00	AM
3/23/2020	14:24	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 182,400.00	\$ 1,012.99	\$ 916.29	\$ 1,029.00	AM
3/23/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 1,364.00	AM
3/23/2020	9:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, Tx	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 845.00	AM
3/24/2020	9:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, Tx	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 845.00	AM
3/25/2020	9:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, Tx	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 845.00	AM
3/25/2020	11:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, Tx	\$ 890,000.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 845.00	AM
3/25/2020	14:30	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 182,400.00	\$ 1,012.99	\$ 916.29	\$ 1,029.00	AM
3/25/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.34	\$ 1,304.00	AM
3/25/2020	23:45	Djibouti	Djibouti	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 254,440.00	\$ 1,770.05	\$ 1,428.05	\$ 1,725.00	OPENED
3/25/2020	2:24	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 997,727.69	\$ 2,911.65	\$ 1,684.65	\$ 2,915.00	OPENED
3/26/2020		Lebanon	Beirut	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 207,700.00	\$ 880.00	\$ 693.00	\$ 700.00	AM
3/26/2020	00:00	Ecuador	Quito	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 186,307.50	\$ 1,443.96	\$ 1,036.36	\$ 2,355.00	AM
3/26/2020	14:00	Ecuador	Guayaquil	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 186,307.50	\$ 1,303.99	\$ 1,004.95	\$ 2,211.00	AM
3/26/2020	15:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.34	\$ 1,304.00	AM
3/26/2020	13:20	Peru	Iquitos	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.34	\$ 1,304.00	AM
3/26/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 1,364.00	AM
3/26/2020	7:42	Liberia	Monrovia	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 997,727.69	\$ 1,670.95	\$ 1,232.95	\$ 2,147.00	OPENED
3/27/2020	12:00	Ecuador	Guayaquil	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 1,303.99	\$ 1,004.95	\$ 2,211.00	AM
3/27/2020	14:34	Ecuador	Guayaquil	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 1,303.99	\$ 1,004.95	\$ 2,211.00	AM
3/27/2020	14:00	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 182,000.00	\$ 1,012.99	\$ 916.29	\$ 1,029.00	AM
3/27/2020	12:00	Ecuador	Quito	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 196,500.00	\$ 1,443.96	\$ 1,036.36	\$ 2,355.00	AM
3/27/2020	1:45	Ecuador	Quito	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 204,600.00	\$ 1,443.96	\$ 1,036.36	\$ 2,355.00	AM
3/27/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.34	\$ 1,304.00	AM
3/27/2020	10:21	Tunisia	Tunis	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 2,089,711.93	\$ 1,427.25	\$ 1,114.25	\$ 1,425.00	OPENED

3/27/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
3/28/2020	11:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, TX	\$ 80,900.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 49.45	A/LM
3/28/2020	13:47	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, TX	\$ 80,900.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 49.45	A/LM
3/28/2020	14:30	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 182,000.00	\$ 1,012.99	\$ 916.29	\$ 101.29	A/LM
3/28/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.24	\$ 130.84	A/LM
3/28/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
3/28/2020	13:42	Madagascar	Antananarivo	AF	France	Nice	\$ 509,160.76	\$ 1,517.28	\$ 1,212.28	\$ 126.00	OPMED
3/28/2020	15:14	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	SCA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 988,000.00	\$ 1,780.25	\$ 1,415.25	\$ 185.75	A/LM
3/29/2020	14:30	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 182,000.00	\$ 1,012.99	\$ 916.29	\$ 101.29	A/LM
3/29/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.24	\$ 130.84	A/LM
3/29/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
3/29/2020	14:00	Ghana	Accra	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,231.85	\$ 1,031.85	\$ 137.84		OPMED
3/30/2020	11:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, TX	\$ 80,900.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 49.45	A/LM
3/30/2020	13:47	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, TX	\$ 80,900.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 49.45	A/LM
3/30/2020	11:35	Ghana	Accra	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,231.85	\$ 1,031.85	\$ 137.84		OPMED
3/30/2020	14:30	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 182,000.00	\$ 1,012.99	\$ 916.29	\$ 101.29	A/LM
3/30/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.24	\$ 130.84	A/LM
3/30/2020	9:45	Tunisia	Tunis	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 300,111.70	\$ 1,427.25	\$ 1,114.25	\$ 142.25	OPMED
3/30/2020	8:05	Bangladesh	Dhaka	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 1,832.35	\$ 1,434.55	\$ 183.25	A/LM
3/30/2020	21:08	Madagascar	Antananarivo	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,409,208.31	\$ 1,872.03	\$ 1,506.03	\$ 181.75	OPMED
3/30/2020	9:50	Algeria	Algiers	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,071.75	\$ 863.75	\$ 107.75		OPMED
3/31/2020	11:17	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, TX	\$ 80,900.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 49.45	A/LM
3/31/2020	13:47	Guatemala	Guatemala City	WHA	United States	Dallas Fort Worth, TX	\$ 80,900.00	\$ 584.75	\$ 584.75	\$ 49.45	A/LM
3/31/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.24	\$ 130.84	A/LM
3/31/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
3/31/2020	11:00	Cameroon	Yaounde	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 1,782.65	\$ 1,434.65	\$ 252.45	A/LM
3/31/2020	10:58	Cote D'Ivoire	Abidjan	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 745,500.00	\$ 1,754.65	\$ 1,362.95	\$ 180.05	A/LM
3/31/2020	6:30	Nepal	Kathmandu	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 990,000.00	\$ 1,370.75	\$ 1,099.75	\$ 125.85	A/LM
3/31/2020	6:30	Nepal	Kathmandu	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 990,000.00	\$ 1,370.75	\$ 1,099.75	\$ 125.85	A/LM
3/31/2020	14:52	Niger	Niamey	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,409,208.31	\$ 1,746.15	\$ 1,411.15	\$ 172.45	OPMED
3/31/2020	1:15	Tanzania	Dar Es Salaam	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,409,208.31	\$ 2,634.65	\$ 2,068.65	\$ 263.45	OPMED
4/1/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.24	\$ 130.84	A/LM
4/1/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
4/2/2020	17:00	MAJ	Bamako	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 296,918.80	\$ 1,672.85	\$ 1,341.85	\$ 198.65	OPMED
4/2/2020	0:45	Liberia	Monrovia	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 612,106.71	\$ 1,670.95	\$ 1,212.95	\$ 164.75	OPMED
4/3/2020	15:05	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 1,914.40	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.24	\$ 130.84	OPMED
4/3/2020	11:53	Peru	Cusco	WHA	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,302.84	\$ 1,030.24	\$ 130.84	A/LM
4/3/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
4/3/2020	13:20	Senegal	Dakar	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 659,176.67	\$ 2,581.25	\$ 2,017.25	\$ 258.25	OPMED
4/3/2020	4:48	Pakistan	Karachi	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 881,500.00	\$ 941.05	\$ 841.05		A/LM
4/4/2020	1:25	Nigeria	Abuja	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 413,000.00	\$ 2,405.85	\$ 1,851.45	\$ 245.95	TRANSCOM
4/4/2020	20:28	Uganda	Kampala	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 203,018.00	\$ 2,099.55	\$ 1,654.55	\$ 213.75	OPMED
4/4/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
4/4/2020	2:55	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/4/2020	5:55	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/4/2020	22:00	India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,583.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM
4/5/2020	20:30	India	Kolkata	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 1,748.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 260.00		A/LM
4/5/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM

4/5/2020		India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/5/2020		India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,583.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM
4/5/2020	8:00	Bangladesh	Dhaka	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 1,832.35	\$ 1,434.55	\$ 183.25	A/LM
4/5/2020		India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/6/2020	19:00	India	Delhradun	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 17,413.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 120.00	\$ -	A/LM
4/6/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHIA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
4/6/2020	16:10	Nigeria	Lagos	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 428,000.00	\$ 1,306.75	\$ 1,083.15	\$ 148.95	OPMED
4/6/2020		India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,583.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM
4/7/2020	19:30	India	Chandigarh	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 17,028.00	\$ 133.00	\$ 133.00	\$ -	A/LM
4/7/2020	16:15	India	Hyderabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 25,676.00	\$ 285.00	\$ 285.00	\$ -	A/LM
4/7/2020	16:55	India	Chennai	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 32,548.00	\$ 418.20	\$ 418.20	\$ -	A/LM
4/7/2020		India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/7/2020	13:00	Nigeria	Lagos	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 1,306.75	\$ 1,083.15	\$ 148.95	TRANSCOM
4/7/2020		Cameroon	Yaounde	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 1,782.65	\$ 1,434.65	\$ 252.45	A/LM
4/7/2020	8:15	Gambia, The	Banjul	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 915,255.00	\$ 1,600.95	\$ 1,270.95	\$ 148.85	OPMED
4/7/2020	2:15	Guinea	Conakry	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 915,255.00	\$ 1,627.25	\$ 1,290.25	\$ 151.85	OPMED
4/7/2020	4:45	Myanmar (Burma)	YVYY/Yangon	EAP	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 840,000.00	\$ 1,198.10	\$ 915.10	\$ 129.85	TRANSCOM
4/8/2020	19:15	India	Anantnag	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 11,082.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 145.00	A/LM
4/8/2020	2:36	Vanuatu	Port Vila	EAP	SAMOA	Apia	\$ 102,854.75	\$ 1,540.90	\$ 1,121.30	\$ 136.00	OPMED
4/8/2020	9:08	Samoa	Apia	EAP	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	\$ 305,992.87	\$ 1,616.50	\$ 1,186.50	\$ 148.00	OPMED
4/8/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHIA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
4/8/2020		India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/8/2020	15:51	Nigeria	Lagos	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 428,000.00	\$ 1,306.75	\$ 1,083.15	\$ 148.95	OPMED
4/8/2020	11:00	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 884,752.00	\$ 2,897.35	\$ 2,206.35	\$ 257.85	OPMED
4/8/2020	12:54	Liberia	Monrovia	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 884,752.00	\$ 1,670.98	\$ 1,232.95	\$ 164.75	OPMED
4/8/2020	12:45	Chad	N'Djamena	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ -	\$ 1,912.67	\$ 1,532.67	\$ 191.27	A/LM
4/9/2020	5:45	Russian Federation	Moscow	EUR	United Kingdom	London LHR	\$ 127,600.00	\$ 1,685.50	\$ 841.50	\$ 98.00	A/LM
4/9/2020	9:20	Papua New Guinea	Goroka	EAP	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	\$ 16,135.46	\$ 205.00	\$ 144.50	\$ 17.00	A/LM
4/9/2020	12:10	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Goroka	EAP	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	\$ 16,135.46	\$ 205.00	\$ 144.50	\$ 17.00	A/LM
4/9/2020	10:50	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Goroka	EAP	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	\$ 71,328.78	\$ 205.00	\$ 144.50	\$ 17.00	A/LM
4/9/2020	16:50	Peru	Lima	WHIA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 307,000.00	\$ 1,363.54	\$ 1,074.54	\$ 136.54	A/LM
4/9/2020	11:00	Senegal	Dakar	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 353,000.00	\$ 2,581.25	\$ 2,017.25	\$ 258.25	TRANSCOM
4/9/2020		India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/9/2020	9:55	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Port Moresby	EAP	Solomon Islands	Honiara	\$ 496,274.15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	OPMED
4/9/2020	14:00	Solomon Islands	Honiara	EAP	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 514,271.71	\$ 2,458.85	\$ 1,777.25	\$ 246.85	OPMED
4/9/2020	9:00	Turkey	Istanbul	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 549,407.00	\$ 1,091.88	\$ 830.88	\$ 199.88	A/LM
4/9/2020		South Africa	Durban	AF	South Africa	Cape Town	\$ 614,820.00	\$ 206.50	\$ 206.50	\$ -	A/LM
4/9/2020		South Africa	Johannesburg	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 846,150.00	\$ 1,277.65	\$ 998.65	\$ 108.85	A/LM
4/9/2020		South Africa	Cape Town	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 846,150.00	\$ 1,809.45	\$ 1,441.45	\$ 183.75	A/LM
4/10/2020	16:15	India	Hyderabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 25,676.00	\$ 285.00	\$ 285.00	\$ -	A/LM
4/10/2020	16:15	India	Hyderabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 25,676.00	\$ 285.00	\$ 285.00	\$ -	A/LM
4/10/2020	15:30	India	Chennai	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 32,548.00	\$ 418.20	\$ 418.20	\$ -	A/LM
4/10/2020	16:10	India	Chennai	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 32,548.00	\$ 418.20	\$ 418.20	\$ -	A/LM
4/10/2020	18:00	India	Chennai	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 50,541.00	\$ 471.00	\$ 471.00	\$ 26.30	A/LM
4/10/2020		India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,583.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM
4/10/2020	5:30	Niger	Niamey	AF	SENEGAL LEONE	Freetown	\$ 554,877.00	\$ 855.20	\$ 714.20	\$ 82.80	OPMED
4/10/2020	20:08	Sierra Leone	Freetown	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 554,877.00	\$ 1,869.25	\$ 1,486.25	\$ 164.85	OPMED
4/10/2020	20:17	Pakistan	Islamabad	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 652,000.00	\$ 1,411.11	\$ 1,411.11	\$ -	A/LM

4/10/2020	7:25	Cabo Verde	Praia	AF	MAURITANIA	Nowackchott	\$ 713,000.00	\$ 428.10	\$ 428.10	\$ 47.40	OPMED
4/10/2020	6:55	Uberia	Mororvia	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 713,000.00	\$ 1,670.95	\$ 1,232.95	\$ 164.75	OPMED
4/10/2020	10:15	Mauritania	Nowackchott	AF	TOGO	Lome	\$ 713,000.00	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 971.00	\$ 93.90	OPMED
4/10/2020		Botswana	Gaborone	AF	DRC/RAZ/AND	Mthahane	\$ 713,000.00	\$ 386.40	\$ 332.40	\$ 36.50	A/LM
4/11/2020	18:10	Tinor-Leste	Dili	EAP	AUSTRALIA	Darwin	\$ 75,016.40	\$ 562.20	\$ 427.20	\$ 54.00	A/LM
4/11/2020	11:53	Peru	Lima	WHN	United States	Miami, FL	\$ 203,884.76	\$ 1,012.99	\$ 916.29	\$ 101.29	A/LM
4/11/2020	14:00	Nigeria	Abuja	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 2,405.85	\$ 1,851.45	\$ 245.95	TRANSCOM
4/11/2020	20:53	Pakistan	Karachi	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 637,000.00	\$ 941.05	\$ 941.05	\$ -	A/LM
4/11/2020		Australia	Darwin	EAP	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 1,729.35	\$ 1,291.95	\$ 202.85	\$ -	OPMED
4/12/2020	16:15	India	Hyderabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 25,676.00	\$ 285.00	\$ 285.00	\$ -	A/LM
4/12/2020	16:30	India	Chennai	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 32,548.00	\$ 418.20	\$ 418.20	\$ -	A/LM
4/12/2020	15:30	India	Hyderabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 32,548.00	\$ 285.00	\$ 285.00	\$ -	A/LM
4/12/2020		India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,583.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM
4/12/2020	19:06	Pakistan	Islamabad	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 652,000.00	\$ 1,411.11	\$ 1,411.11	\$ -	A/LM
4/12/2020	13:30	Lani	Vientiane	EAP	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ -	\$ 1,900.00	\$ 797.25	\$ 200.75	OPMED
4/13/2020		INDIA	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/13/2020	8:00	Bangladesh	Dhaka	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 1,832.35	\$ 1,434.55	\$ 183.25	A/LM
4/15/2020	13:30	India	Ahmedabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 24,325.00	\$ 396.50	\$ 396.50	\$ 28.40	A/LM
4/15/2020	17:15	India	Ahmedabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 24,325.00	\$ 396.50	\$ 396.50	\$ 28.40	A/LM
4/15/2020	16:00	INDIA	Goa	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 24,665.00	\$ 250.30	\$ 250.30	\$ 19.80	A/LM
4/15/2020	13:02	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	AF	LIBERIA	MONROVIA	\$ 41,932.80				OPMED
4/15/2020	21:19	Namibia	Windhoek	AF	CAPV VERDE	Praia	\$ 20,712.84				OPMED
4/15/2020	15:15	Ukraine	Kyiv	EUR	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 316,633.25	\$ 1,792.35	\$ 1,402.35	\$ 172.85	OPMED
4/15/2020	13:32	India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,583.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM
4/15/2020	11:17	Ghana	Accra	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 613,200.00	\$ 1,231.85	\$ 1,031.85	\$ 137.84	OPMED
4/16/2020	22:33	Congo (Kinshasa)	Kinshasa	AF	Cabo Verde	Praia (Then onto DC)	\$ 190,096.30	\$ 1,807.55	\$ 1,490.05	\$ 188.75	OPMED
4/17/2020	11:58	Armenia	Yerevan	EUR	Qatar	Doha	\$ 920,124.74	\$ 1,218.25	\$ 954.25	\$ 52.00	OPMED
4/18/2020		Cabo Verde	Praia	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 116,689.42	\$ 1,604.25	\$ 1,259.75	\$ 151.85	OPMED
4/18/2020	11:41	Cameroon	Yaounde	AF	Central African Republic	Bangui	\$ 119,323.86				OPMED
4/18/2020	10:00	Nigeria	Lagos	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 1,306.75	\$ 1,083.15	\$ 148.95	TRANSCOM
4/18/2020	21:28	Qatar	Doha	NEA	DIEGO GARCIA	DIEGO GARCIA	\$ 920,124.74				OPMED
4/19/2020	8:40	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/20/2020	21:06	Algeria	Algiers	NEA	Cape Verde	Praia	\$ 109,578.60	\$ 717.00	\$ 580.00	\$ 55.00	OPMED
4/20/2020	18:00	India	Chennai	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 50,541.00	\$ 471.00	\$ 471.00	\$ 26.30	A/LM
4/20/2020	18:00	India	Chennai	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 50,541.00	\$ 471.00	\$ 471.00	\$ 26.30	A/LM
4/20/2020	15:19	Senegal	Dakar	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 69,444.40	\$ 2,581.25	\$ 2,017.25	\$ 258.25	OPMED
4/20/2020	19:30	Tunisia	Tunis	NEA	Algeria	Algiers	\$ 109,578.60	\$ 126.70	\$ 97.70	\$ 9.00	OPMED
4/20/2020	17:41	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM
4/20/2020	9:31	Afghanistan	Kabul	SCA	ARMENIA	YEREVAN	\$ 880,319.35				OPMED
4/20/2020	13:37	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 880,319.35	\$ 1,656.25	\$ 1,302.25	\$ 158.85	OPMED
4/20/2020		Cabo Verde	Praia	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ -	\$ 1,604.25	\$ 1,259.75	\$ 151.85	OPMED
4/20/2020	9:38	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 880,319.35	\$ 1,724.35	\$ 1,362.35	\$ 180.75	OPMED
4/21/2020	2:42	Egypt	Cairo	NEA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	SARAJEVO	\$ 126,422.44				OPMED
4/21/2020	5:32	Congo (Brazzaville)	Brazzaville	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 201,183.50	\$ 1,843.65	\$ 1,482.65	\$ 239.95	OPMED
4/21/2020	19:12	Tanzania	Dar Es Salaam	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 300,811.70	\$ 2,634.65	\$ 2,068.65	\$ 263.45	OPMED
4/21/2020	8:54	Burundi	Bujumbura	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 729,986.00	\$ 1,634.67	\$ 1,458.47	\$ 180.85	OPMED
4/21/2020	6:00	Central African Republic	Bangui	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 729,986.00	\$ 1,773.55	\$ 1,415.55	\$ 246.25	OPMED
4/21/2020	5:15	Bangladesh	Dhaka	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 985,000.00	\$ 1,832.35	\$ 1,434.55	\$ 183.25	TRANSCOM

4/21/2020	9:45	Sudan	Khartoum	AF	ETHIOPIA	ADDIS	\$ 1,024,610.00	\$ 1,093.88	\$ 830.88	\$ 109.88	OPMED	
4/21/2020	10:55	Cote D'Ivoire	Abidjan	AF	United States	Washington - IAD		\$ 1,754.05	\$ 1,362.95	\$ 180.05	OPMED	
4/22/2020	7:50	Pakistan	Islamabad	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 873,333.33	\$ 1,411.11	\$ 1,411.11	\$ -	TRANSCOM	
4/22/2020	18:15	India	Kolkata	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 173,810.00	\$ 260.00	\$ 260.00	\$ -	A/LM	
4/22/2020	18:50	India	Hyderabad	SCA	India	Delhi	\$ 17,906.00	\$ 400.90	\$ 400.90	\$ 18.80	A/LM	
4/22/2020	17:55	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM	
4/22/2020		India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,563.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM	
4/22/2020	7:15	Ukraine	Kyiv	EUR	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 180,119.35	\$ 1,292.35	\$ 1,402.35	\$ 172.85	OPMED	
4/23/2020	8:05	France	Nice	EUR	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 78,207.77				OPMED	
4/23/2020	22:54	Pakistan	Karachi	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 835,000.00	\$ 941.05	\$ 941.05	\$ -	TRANSCOM	
4/23/2020	22:53	Pakistan	Islamabad	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,411.11	\$ 1,411.11	\$ -	TRANSCOM	
4/23/2020		Guadeloupe	Pointe à Pitre	WHA	United States	San Juan, PR		\$ 271.25	\$ 204.25	\$ 33.35	A/LM	
4/23/2020	9:00	Indonesia	Jayapura	SCA	Indonesia	Jakarta		\$ 323.60	\$ 323.60	\$ 31.90	A/LM	
4/24/2020	9:02	Cameroon	Yaounde	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 349,209.00	\$ 1,782.65	\$ 1,434.65	\$ 252.45	OPMED	
4/24/2020	18:36	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM	
4/24/2020	10:55	Congo (Brazzaville)	Brazzaville	AF	Cameroon	Yaounde	\$ 457,511.03				OPMED	
4/24/2020	0:12	Pakistan	Islamabad	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 873,333.33	\$ 1,411.11	\$ 1,411.11	\$ -	TRANSCOM	
4/26/2020	17:21	Pakistan	Karachi	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 835,000.00	\$ 941.05	\$ 941.05	\$ -	TRANSCOM	
4/26/2020	21:57	Pakistan	Islamabad	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 873,333.33	\$ 1,411.11	\$ 1,411.11	\$ -	TRANSCOM	
4/26/2020	17:35	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM	
4/26/2020		Ukraine	Moscow	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 1,670.95	\$ 1,232.95	\$ 164.75		OPMED	
4/27/2020	11:05	Iran	Isfahid	NEA	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 254,453.80	\$ 2,265.25	\$ 1,748.25	\$ 214.85	OPMED	
4/28/2020	5:20	Bulgaria	Sofia	EUR	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 254,453.80	\$ 1,725.43	\$ 1,414.95	\$ 162.75	OPMED	
4/28/2020	17:35	India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 410,000.00	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM	
4/29/2020	10:41	Tanzania	Dar Es Salaam	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 939,070.80	\$ 2,634.65	\$ 2,068.65	\$ 263.45	OPMED	
4/29/2020		Gambia, The	Banjul	AF	United States	Washington - IAD		\$ 1,600.95	\$ 1,270.95	\$ 148.85	OPMED	
4/29/2020		Niger	Niamey	AF	United States	Washington - IAD		\$ 1,746.15	\$ 1,411.15	\$ 172.45	OPMED	
4/30/2020	16:00	India	Hyderabad	SCA	India	Mumbai	\$ 25,676.00	\$ 285.00	\$ 285.00	\$ -	A/LM	
4/30/2020	13:24	India	Mumbai	SCA	United States	Atlanta, GA	\$ 469,245.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,563.25	\$ 202.75	A/LM	
5/1/2020	10:00	Djibouti	Djibouti	AF	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	\$ 59,920.30	\$ 1,425.30	\$ 1,086.10	\$ 138.00	OPMED	
5/1/2020		Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 624,502.70	\$ 1,831.67	\$ 1,463.37	\$ 198.75	OPMED	
5/1/2020	11:30	Sudan	Khartoum	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 624,502.70	\$ 1,093.88	\$ 830.88	\$ 109.88	OPMED	
5/1/2020		Bangladesh	Dhaka	SCA	United Kingdom	London LHR		\$ 1,789.50	\$ 1,351.40	\$ 156.00	A/LM	
5/4/2020	21:59	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	SCA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 797,674.50	\$ 1,656.25	\$ 1,302.25	\$ 158.85	OPMED	
5/6/2020	14:01	Nigeria	Lagos	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 691,220.00	\$ 1,306.75	\$ 1,081.15	\$ 148.95	OPMED	
5/7/2020	16:27	Lebanon	Beirut	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 641,907.00	\$ 1,769.25	\$ 1,394.75	\$ 185.75	OPMED	
5/7/2020	11:21	Tunisia	Tunis	NEA	Lebanon	Beirut		\$ 641,907.00	\$ 396.30	\$ 338.10	\$ 64.00	OPMED
5/7/2020	11:21	Tunisia	Tunis	NEA	United States	Washington - IAD		\$ 641,907.00			OPMED	
5/8/2020	14:50	Uganda	Kampala	AF	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	\$ 115,575.00	\$ 830.20	\$ 650.30	\$ 88.00	OPMED	
5/8/2020	9:38	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	AF	Nigeria	Abuja	\$ 398,970.00				OPMED	
5/8/2020	19:02	Ukraine	Moscow	AF	Ireland	Dublin		\$ 398,970.00			OPMED	
5/8/2020	7:30	Nigeria	Abuja	AF	United States	Washington, DC	\$ 398,970.00	\$ 2,405.85	\$ 1,851.45	\$ 245.95	OPMED	
5/9/2020	10:40	Peru	Lima	WHA	United States	St. Lauderdale, FL		\$ 539.89	\$ 539.89	\$ 46.59	OPMED	
5/13/2020	14:29	Cameroon	Yaounde	AF	Cote D'Ivoire	ADIDIAN	\$ 393,150.00				OPMED	
5/13/2020	18:01	Cote D'Ivoire	Abidjan	AF	Ireland	Dublin	\$ 393,150.00	\$ 1,735.00	\$ 1,320.90	\$ 172.90	OPMED	
5/14/2020		India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA	\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55		A/LM	
5/16/2020	15:30	Ghana	Accra	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 702,190.00	\$ 1,231.95	\$ 1,033.85	\$ 137.84	OPMED	
5/16/2020		India	Delhi	SCA	United States	San Francisco, CA		\$ 2,538.09	\$ 1,978.39	\$ 240.55	A/LM	

5/24/2020	16:46	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	AF	United States	Washington - IAD	\$ 209,209.70	\$ 2,911.45	\$ 1,684.65	\$ 291.45	OPMED
5/22/2020	11:50	Sudan	Khartoum	AF	IRELAND	Dublin	\$ 303,600.00	\$ 2,145.63	\$ 1,653.63	\$ 205.13	OPMED
5/28/2020	12:19	Madagascar	Antananarivo	AF	Diego Garcia	Diego Garcia	\$ 175,039.50				OPMED
5/29/2020	3:00	Cabo Verde	Praia	AF	United States	Boston, MA		\$ 1,494.85	\$ 1,172.15	\$ 161.75	IA/LM
6/2/2020		Guinea	Conakry	AF	United States	Washington - IAD		\$ 1,627.25	\$ 1,290.25	\$ 151.85	OPMED
6/9/2020	14:18	Sierra Leone	Freetown	AF	United States	Washington - IAD		\$ 1,869.25	\$ 1,498.25	\$ 164.85	OPMED
6/12/2020	12:42	Asmara	Eritrea	AF	Sudan	Khartoum					OPMED
6/12/2020	15:24	Sudan	Khartoum	AF	Ireland	Dublin	\$ 303,600.00	\$ 2,145.63	\$ 1,653.63	\$ 205.13	OPMED
6/21/2020		Somalia	Mogadishu	AF	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa					OPMED
7/2/2020	22:00	Nigeria	Lagos	AF	United States	Atlanta, GA		\$ 2,075.55	\$ 1,651.35	\$ 235.65	IA/LM