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THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REWARDS PROGRAMS: PERFORMANCE AND POTENTIAL

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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CONTENTS

Page

WITNESSES

Mr. Robert A. Hartung, Assistant Director, Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State .. 8
Ms. M. Brooke Darby, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State 15
The Honorable Stephen J. Rapp, Ambassador-at-Large, Office of Global Criminal Justice 24

LETTERS, STATEMENTS, ETC., SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING

The Honorable Edward R. Royce, a Representative in Congress from the State of California, and chairman, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade: Prepared statement 3
Mr. Robert A. Hartung: Prepared statement 10
Ms. M. Brooke Darby: Prepared statement 17
The Honorable Stephen J. Rapp: Prepared statement 26

APPENDIX

Hearing notice 42
Hearing minutes 43

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REWARDS PROGRAMS: PERFORMANCE AND POTENTIAL

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 2012

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM,
NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 3:10 p.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Edward R. Royce (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. ROYCE. This hearing of the subcommittee will come to order. Today the subcommittee examines the State Department's rewards programs and proposals for the expansion of that program. The State Department currently runs three different programs which offer reward money.

There is the Rewards for Justice, Narcotics Rewards, and the War Crimes Rewards programs. Monetary awards are offered to those individuals who come forward, often at great personal risk to provide information that helps locate and capture terrorists or drug traffickers or certain wanted war criminals.

The terrorism rewards program, which dates back to the Reagan administration and the bombing at the Beirut Embassy, is the most recognized of the three. Besides paid newspaper and radio spots, the program uses billboards, it uses posters and flyers to publicize reward offers, and given the prominence of smoking overseas, they also use matchbooks, such as these, which are distributed among the people. Several years ago, the program faced some criticism that its publicity campaigns were poorly constructed. So we look forward to hearing today about how that has changed.

As we will hear today, all three programs can point to some significant victories. Terrorism rewards helped locate and put Ramzi Yousef behind bars. The Narcotics Rewards Program helped nab FARC commanders in Colombia and drug traffickers operating from Venezuela and Thailand. The war crimes programs have led to the arrest of some of the worst war criminals.

A reward on your head creates for the individual significant angst. As the State Department will testify, one captured narcotics target told the DEA that he could no longer trust anyone in his organization after a $5-million reward was offered. He felt, he said, "like a hunted man." And given the destruction many of these characters do to the globe and to the people in their country, this is money well spent.

But we live in a much different world than the one of the 1980s when these programs were first designed. Today transnational criminals are diversifying. And they are looking to sell anything to anybody. It could be arms. It could be intellectual property. It could be people. And one such arms trafficker was Viktor Bout, who supplied weapons to insurgents on both sides of the war, to militias, to terrorists around the world until his conviction in Federal Court. Reportedly the Narcotics Rewards Program helped to bag the "merchant of death," as he was called, Viktor Bout.

The overlap between the networks employed by criminals and employed by terrorists is growing. To keep pace, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 4077, cosponsored by Ranking Member Sherman and subcommittee member Poe, that would target transnational organized crime figures with a rewards program. Just as important, the legislation allows the rewards program to target those who are wanted for genocide or war crimes or crimes against humanity. In other words, the world's worst human rights abusers.

A likely target of this new war crimes authority would be Joseph Kony and the top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army. This group has terrorized northern Uganda and Central Africa for two decades with unspeakable crimes. In accordance with U.S. policy, a small team of U.S. troops are currently in the field helping local forces hunt down the individual who has captured over 30,000 children over the years. The women and girls he turned into concubines; the boys, into child soldiers. Our U.S. troops believe a rewards program aimed at Kony could bolster their efforts. That could generate the intelligence and that could boost the defections, and that could assist, because the ultimate work here is going to be undertaken by the Ugandan forces, who will basically either remove Kony from the battlefield and bring him to the bar of justice one way or the other.

This subcommittee looks forward to the testimony today and advancing this important legislation to the House floor. I will now turn to Ranking Member Sherman for his opening statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Royce follows:]

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade

The State Department's Rewards Programs: Performance and Potential

Opening Statement - Chairman Ed Royce

March 7, 2012

Today, the Subcommittee examines the State Department's rewards programs and proposals for its expansion.

The State Department currently runs three distinct programs which offer reward money: Rewards for Justice, Narcotics Rewards, and the War Crimes Rewards programs. Monetary awards are offered to individuals who come forward – often at great personal risk – to provide information that helps locate and capture terrorists, drug traffickers, and certain wanted war criminals.

The terrorism rewards program - which dates back to the Reagan Administration and the Beirut Embassy bombings - is the most recognized of the three. Besides paid newspaper and radio spots, the program uses billboards, flyers, and posters to publicize reward offers. Given the prominence of smoking overseas, matchbooks - like the one I have here – are distributed. Several years ago, however, the program faced criticism that its publicity campaigns were poorly constructed. We look forward to hearing today how that's changed.

As we will hear today, all three programs can point to victories. Terrorism rewards helped locate and put Ramzi Yousef behind bars. The narcotics rewards program has helped nab FARC commanders in Colombia and drug traffickers operating out of Venezuela and Thailand. The war crimes program has led to the arrest of some of the world's worst criminals.

A reward on your head creates significant angst. As the State Department will testify, one captured narcotics target told DEA agents that he could no longer trust anyone in his organization after a $5 million reward was offered. He felt "like a hunted man." Given the destruction many of these characters do, this is money well spent.

But we live in a much different world than the one of the 1980s, when these programs were first designed. Today, transnational criminals are diversifying – looking to sell *anything* to *anybody* – it could be arms, intellectual property or even people. One such arms trafficker was Viktor Bout, who supplied weapons to insurgents, militias, and terrorists until his conviction in federal court. Reportedly, the Narcotics Rewards program helped to bag Bout.

The overlap between the networks employed by criminals and terrorists is growing. To keep pace, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 4077 -- cosponsored by Ranking Member Sherman and Subcommittee member Poe – that would target transnational organized crime figures with a rewards program. Just as important, the legislation allows the rewards program to target those wanted for genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity – the world's worst human rights abusers.

A likely target of this new war crimes authority would be Joseph Kony and the top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This group has terrorized northern Uganda and central Africa for over two decades with unspeakable crimes. In accordance with U.S. policy, a small

team of U.S. troops are currently in the field, helping local forces hunt this megalomaniac. Our U.S. troops believe a rewards program aimed at Kony could bolster their efforts – generating intelligence and boosting defections.

The Subcommittee looks forward to the testimony today and advancing this important legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing on examining the State Department's reward program and how those programs can be expanded.

The State Department currently runs reward programs in three areas: The reward for justice program, focused on terrorism; the narcotics reward program; and the War Crimes Rewards Program, which targets war criminals subject to certain tribunals. I support the State Department's rewards programs, which have been effective in leading to the capture of some of the most reprehensible individuals. We save innocent lives. We save taxpayer money in the long run by rewarding those who give us information, often at great risk to themselves.

I support expanding this program. I have cosponsored your bill, H.R. 4077, which is bipartisan legislation which would expand the program to target transnational organized crime and those wanted for the most serious human rights abuses, all for reasons you well explained in your opening statement.

These efforts began, these programs began in the 1980s. The programs were designed by the diplomatic security agent who investigated the 1983 U.S. Embassy bombing in Beirut perpetrated by Hezbollah with direct help from Iran. The program was expanded to cover narcotics traffickers and some war criminals in the late 1980s. Today, rewards go up to $25 million; $25 million is the reward for information leading to the capture or death of key al-Qaeda leaders, most notably bin Laden but also including Ayman al-Zawahiri. The most recent example of the State Department offering a terrorism reward was for Yasin al-Suri, identified as a key fundraiser for al-Qaeda.

According to the State Department, al-Suri has operated out of Iran since 2005. He is supposedly under house arrest, but that may be a mistranslation; they may have meant special guest of Iran. And he is providing al-Qaeda network with transportation for operatives and access to money. Al-Zawahiri is one of three individuals the U.S. Government is offering a $10-million reward for. The other two are Mullah Omar, the Taliban leader in Afghanistan, and Abu Dua, the leader of al-Qaeda in Iraq. And one of the questions I will ask of our witnesses is whether we should go even higher on those rewards or others.

The State Department's Rewards for Justice Program focused on terrorism is the most recognized of the three rewards programs. The State Department, through the Secretary of State, may offer rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of anyone who plans or carries out acts of terrorism against Americans at home or abroad, that prevents such acts from occurring, that leads to the location of key terrorist leaders or disrupts terrorist financing.

The State Department maintains a list of current reward offers on its Web site, which is now available in nearly 30 languages. In addition to newspaper, radio, and TV ads in foreign media, the program utilizes billboards, flyers, postcards, and the well known matchbook cover. I see these matchbooks are in English, and I hope very much that a far greater number was created in Arabic, not that we need to worry about any of the three guys pictured on this particular matchbook at the present time. Many of us have

seen these matchbooks, and this is one of many creative ways to reach out to those who may seek the reward.

The State Department takes measures to protect the identity of a reward recipient's program and the recipient's immediate family. Of course, the State Department must report to Congress the total amounts spent on the program. Reward payments are often not publicized, and those who receive them are eligible for participation in the U.S. Witness Protection Program. I look forward to hearing from our witnesses whether an explicit offer of a U.S. visa for a family or even an extended family should be part of certain posted rewards. No one—a lot of people want money, very few want a death sentence, and they may have some such in their home country.

I am going to skip ahead to a discussion of the chairman's legislation. The Department of State Rewards Program Update and Technical Corrections Act of 2012, this would expand the reward programs to confront international organized crime and those wanted for the most serious human rights abuses. The chairman's bill would allow the State Department to pay for information leading to the arrest or conviction of individuals engaged in international or transnational organized crime or the prevention or disruption of related criminal activities. The State Department officials have identified the lack of authority to target organized criminals with rewards as a major gap in the counterterrorism efforts.

The bill would also allow the department to use the rewards program to target others indicted by international hybrid or mixed tribunals for the most serious human rights abuses, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Once again, Mr. Chairman, I commend you for this legislation. Happy to cosponsor it, and I look forward to hearing from our witnesses.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you. Any other opening statements?

Mr. Connolly, would you like to say a few words?

Mr. CONNOLLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism established the State Department's Rewards For Justice Program, one of three rewards programs the State Department administers. The law allows the Secretary of State to authorize rewards for information that lead to the arrest or conviction of anyone who plans, commits or attempts international terrorist acts against U.S. persons or property, prevents such acts from occurring in the first place, leads to the location of a key terrorist leader or disrupts terrorist financing. The rewards program has led to the apprehension of Uday Hussein, Qusay Hussein, and Ramzi Yousef, among others. In fact, since the inception of the Rewards for Justice Program in 1984, the U.S. has paid more than $100 million to 70 people who provided credible information to put terrorists behind bars or prevented acts of international terrorism.

The RFJ is not the only rewards program in State's law enforcement tool kit. The Narcotics Rewards Program, also administered through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement at State, offers rewards of up to $5 million for information leading to the arrest and the conviction of major narcotics traffickers who operate outside of the U.S. Over $71 million has been

awarded to individuals who provided such information leading to the arrest or conviction of major narcotics traffickers.

Last is the War Crimes Rewards Program, which the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers in conjunction with the Office of Global Criminal Justice. This program is designed to bring to justice fugitives sought by the U.N. International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

Through the introduction of H.R. 4077, Chairman Royce has proposed expanding the State Department's rewards programs to confront transnational organized criminals and individuals wanted for the most recent human rights abuses. An example of somebody who might be targeted under such a proposed expansion is Joseph Kony, head of the Lord's Resistance Army in East Africa. It sounds like a commonsense expansion of the program, especially given the committee's record on Joseph Kony. I look forward to hearing more about the bill, including our witnesses' thoughts on how expanding the program might facilitate their mission.

And I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your leadership. I yield back.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Connolly.

We are joined today by three representatives from the State Department. First is Mr. Robert Hartung. He serves as assistant director for the Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate in the Bureau of Diplomatic Security. In this capacity, he oversees all diplomatic security programs that analyze or investigate or disseminate information on threats directed against U.S. diplomatic personnel around the world.

Before becoming a diplomatic security special agent back in 1985, he worked as a staffer to former Senator Paul Trible of Virginia.

Ms. Brooke Darby is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs. During her career, she has been responsible for numerous programs in the bureau, including the Criminal Justice Capacity Building Program in the Balkans, the program in Afghanistan, and the one in Iraq. She has also served on the National Security Staff. We welcome her.

And we have Ambassador Stephen Rapp, who heads the Office of Global Criminal Justice. Prior to his appointment, he served as prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, leading the case against Charles Taylor. During his time serving in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, he led the team that won the first convictions in history for public incitement to commit genocide via the media, the hate broadcasts that were broadcast out over Rwanda. So it is good to see the Ambassador again. I might add, we are awaiting the announcement of the Charles Taylor verdict, hopefully in April. It is slated to come down, and it is about time.

So we thank our witnesses all for being with us. I will remind them that their complete testimony will be included in the record. So if they keep their oral presentation to 5 minutes, that would be appreciated by the committee. We will then go to questions.

So we will begin with Mr. Hartung. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT A. HARTUNG, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, THREAT INVESTIGATIONS AND ANALYSIS DIRECTORATE, BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. HARTUNG. Chairman Royce, members of the subcommittee, good afternoon.

I am honored to appear before you today to discuss the role that the Bureau of Diplomatic Security plays in the fight against international terrorism through its Rewards for Justice Program. I would like to thank you for your continued support and interest in our program, as this collaboration helps enable Diplomatic Security fulfill its worldwide mission.

Operating from a global platform in 25 U.S. cities and 159 foreign countries, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, or DS, ensures that our country can conduct diplomacy safely and securely while assuring the integrity of our borders. DS plays a vital role in protecting U.S. Embassies and personnel overseas, investigating passport and visa fraud, securing critical information systems, and fighting terrorism.

To this end, Diplomatic Security's counterterrorism rewards program, known as RFJ, is considered by the Department of State to be one of the U.S. Government's most valuable assets in the fight against international terrorism. The mission of the program is to prevent terrorist acts, to disrupt terrorist planning, and to bring terrorists to justice in a court of law, U.S. or foreign.

The secondary goals of the program are also important, to deter terrorist operations, to decrease geographic safe havens for terrorists, and to restrict terrorists' freedom of movement.

Rewards may be paid to individuals who provide information leading to the arrest or conviction of those conspiring, attempting, or committing an act of international terrorism against U.S. persons or property or those aiding or abetting in the commission of such acts. A reward may also be paid for the information that prevents such acts from occurring in the first place, for information identifying or locating those holding key leadership positions in a terrorist organization, and for the disruption of the financial mechanisms of a foreign terrorist organization.

Since the program began in 1984, RFJ has garnered a number of successes throughout the years. RFJ has paid over $100 million to more than 70 individuals who have provided vital information.

Although the program's efforts are often classified for the safety of its participants, I can share some of its landmark cases with you today. In 1995 RFJ paid a $2-million reward to a source that provided information to Diplomatic Security special agents in Pakistan for the location of Ramzi Yousef, mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. Pakistani authorities, assisted by Diplomatic Security agents, arrested Yousef in Pakistan and extradited him to the United States. He is currently serving a life sentence in prison in Colorado.

In 2003, RFJ paid a $30-million reward for information on the exact whereabouts of Uday and Qusay Hussein. The 101st Airborne Division conducted an operation to capture these individuals. A 4-hour fire fight ensued, which resulted in the deaths of the two

brothers. In this instance, an RFJ campaign was initiated, and in 18 days, the source came forward, the fastest result in RFJ history.

And in 2007, the program paid a $10-million reward to courageous Filipino citizens who provided information on the locations of Abu Sayyaf group leaders, Khadaffy Janjalani and Abu Solaiman. These two notorious high-ranking leaders of the Abu Sayyaf group were killed by the armed forces of the Philippines as a result of information provided by the sources.

Last year, DS generated four new reward offers. These offers were for the following individuals: Harakat-ul-Jihad al-Islami leader Ilyas Kashmiri; North Caucasus based Caucasus Emirate senior leader and military commander, Doku Umarov; al-Qaeda in Iraq leader Abu Dua; and Yasin al-Suri, a senior al-Qaeda facilitator and financier based in Iran. RFJ's $10-million reward offer for al-Suri was the first made for a terrorist financier.

As is evident, Mr. Chairman, the DS Rewards for Justice Program is and will remain a valuable asset to the U.S. Government in its fight against international terrorism. RFJ's mission to prevent terrorist acts, disrupt terrorist financing, and bring terrorists to justice remains paramount. RFJ is engaging new media, new partners, and developing new practices in its effort to meet the challenging security situation we face in the ever-changing world. Every day, in all corners of the globe, the men and women of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security continue to work tirelessly to bring terrorists to justice.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today, and I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you for your testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hartung follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STATEMENT OF

ROBERT A. HARTUNG

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THREAT INVESTIGATIONS AND ANALYSIS
DIRECTORATE, BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BEFORE THE

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM,
NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE

HEARING ON
THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S REWARDS PROGRAMS: PERFORMANCE
AND POTENTIAL

MARCH 7, 2012

Good Morning/Afternoon, Chairman Royce and members of the subcommittee. I would like to thank you for your continued support and interest in the U.S. Department of State's rewards programs. Currently, the Department manages three rewards programs—the Rewards Program for Information on Terrorism, better known as "Rewards for Justice," which is administered by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security; the Narcotics Rewards Program, administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement; and the War Crimes Rewards Program, administered by the Office of Global Criminal Justice. I will make a brief statement on the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Rewards for Justice program.

The Rewards for Justice program, or RFJ, is the Department of State's counterterrorism rewards program. The Department considers RFJ to be one of the U.S. Government's most valuable assets in the fight against international terrorism. The mission of the program is to prevent terrorist acts, to disrupt terrorist planning, and to bring terrorists to justice in a court of law, U.S. or foreign. The secondary goals of the program are also important: to deter terrorist operations, to decrease geographic safe havens for terrorists, and to restrict terrorists' freedom of movement.

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, RFJ has taken on a prominent role, as the program represents the public face of U.S. efforts to prevent acts of international terrorism and to bring to justice those responsible for acts of terror. I would like to share with you today some background on the program, its history, and some of its success stories.

History of the RFJ Program

The RFJ program was established by the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism. RFJ has since developed into a global interagency effort, led and administered by the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security. Since the program's inception, RFJ has paid over $100 million to more than 70 individuals who have provided vital information that has prevented or favorably resolved acts of international terrorism against U.S. interests and brought to justice some of the world's most notorious terrorists.

The legal authority for the program, Section 2708 of Title 22 of the U.S. Code, provides the legislative framework under which rewards can be offered and for

which reward payments can be made. Under these statutory requirements, the State Department or other U.S. agencies may propose that a reward be offered for information on particular acts of terrorism or those who perpetrate them. These reward proposals are carefully vetted by the Interagency Rewards Committee and ultimately approved by the Secretary of State.

If a reward for information on an individual terrorist is approved by the Secretary of State, the terrorist is placed on RFJ's Most Wanted List. The Most Wanted List is one of the most visible representations of the U.S. Government's efforts to combat international terrorism. RFJ's reward offers are broadcast first and foremost via its Website, www.rewardsforjustice.net, and its toll-free phone number, 1-800 US REWARDS. At the RFJ Website, visitors can access information about reward offers in 28 languages, and tipsters can submit tips anonymously. As part of its advertising efforts, RFJ works closely with U.S. embassies and consulates around the world, other U.S. Government agencies, and foreign governments to ensure that our reward offers receive wide dissemination. Advertising campaigns use paid ads in newspaper, radio, and television in international media, social media engagement, billboards, flyers, leaflets, and miscellaneous advertising materials such as matchboxes, posters, and pens. RFJ has held advertising campaigns in such countries as Afghanistan, Colombia, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

A reward may be paid to an individual who provides information leading to the arrest or conviction of those conspiring, attempting, or committing an act of international terrorism against U.S. persons or property or those aiding or abetting in the commission of such acts. A reward may also be paid for information that prevents such acts from occurring in the first place; for information identifying or locating those holding key leadership positions in a terrorist organization; and for the disruption of the financial mechanisms of a foreign terrorist organization. The Interagency Rewards Committee acts as an advisory board and carefully considers all nominations for reward payments. The Committee, in turn, makes recommendations to the Secretary of State regarding the suitability of reward payments. All rewards are made ultimately at the discretion of the Secretary. The Attorney General also must concur with the decision to pay a reward in any case where the Department of Justice has jurisdiction. Because of the program's sensitive nature, RFJ protects the identity of anyone providing information and receiving reward payments. The Secretary of State also has the authority to take appropriate measures to ensure the protection of informants and the informant's family. Congress is notified within 30 days of the disbursement of payment.

Success Stories

The RFJ program is credited with successes that have demonstrated global results. Sources have provided information that has prevented or favorably resolved acts of international terrorism against U.S. interests and brought to justice some of the world's most notorious terrorists. These efforts have saved countless innocent lives. Although the RFJ program's efforts are often classified for the safety of its participants, RFJ can share some of its landmark cases today.

RFJ paid a $2 million reward to a source who provided information to Diplomatic Security special agents in Pakistan for the location of Ramzi Yousef, mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. In 1995, Pakistani authorities, assisted by Diplomatic Security Agents, arrested Yousef in Pakistan and extradited him to the United States. He is currently in prison in Colorado. In 2003, RFJ paid multiple sources a combined reward of $900,000 for information that led to the location of FARC commander Edgar Navarro in Colombia, who then died in a shootout with the Colombian Army.

RFJ also paid a $30 million reward to one person for information on the location of Uday and Qusay Hussein, the sons of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. In that instance, an RFJ campaign was initiated on July 3, 2003, and on July 23, 2003, information provided by a source led to the location of Uday and Qusay Hussein. With the assistance from the 101st Airborne Division, Task Force 20 conducted an operation to capture these individuals. A four hour firefight ensued, which resulted in the deaths of Uday and Qusay Hussein. In this instance, an RFJ campaign was initiated and in 18 days, the source came forward – the fastest result in RFJ history.

In 2007, the program paid a $10 million reward to courageous Filipino citizens who provided information on the locations of Abu Sayyaf Group leaders Khadaffy Janjalani and Abu Solaiman. These two notorious high-ranking leaders of the Abu Sayyaf Group were killed by the Armed Forces of the Philippines as a result of information provided by the Filipino sources.

Last year, RFJ generated four new reward offers. These offers were for the following individuals: Harakat-ul-Jihad al-Islami leader Ilyas Kashmiri; North Caucasus-based Caucasus Emirate senior leader and military commander Doku Umarov; al-Qaida-in-Iraq leader Abu Du'a; and Yasin al-Suri, a senior al-Qaida facilitator and financier based in Iran. RFJ's $10 million reward offer for al-Suri was the first made for a terrorist financier.

RFJ is in the vanguard of the U.S. Government's counterterrorism efforts and continues to seek new and dynamic approaches to accomplish its mission. Highly focused advertising campaigns, as well as social media engagement, are hallmarks of this effort. RFJ also stands as a model for increased interagency cooperation, collaboration, and partnership in the post-9/11 era.

Conclusion

The Rewards for Justice program is and will remain a valuable asset to the U.S. government in its fight against international terrorism. RFJ's mission to prevent terrorist acts, disrupt terrorist financing, and bring terrorists to justice remains paramount. RFJ is engaging new media, new partners, and developing new practices in its effort to meet the challenging security situation we face in this ever-changing world. RFJ will continue to work tirelessly to bring terrorists to justice. Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you.

Mr. ROYCE. Ms. Darby.

STATEMENT OF MS. M. BROOKE DARBY, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ms. DARBY. Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Sherman, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the invitation to discuss the Department of State's Narcotics Rewards Program, how it helps to bring major violators of U.S. narcotics trafficking laws to justice, and your legislation to expand the reach of our rewards program to capture other transnational criminals.

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, INL for short, which I help to lead is well known for our efforts to build the capacity of foreign governments to fight crime. We also administer key anticrime tools like the Narcotics Rewards Program.

Let me start where the Narcotics Rewards Program began and then tell you a bit about how it works. In 1986, Congress authorized the Secretary of State to offer rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of major narcotics traffickers outside the United States. The rewards program quickly proved to be a valuable tool for U.S. law enforcement, helping to develop critical information on key targets as well as putting pressure on drug trafficking organizations, disrupting their activities, and leaving them more vulnerable to law enforcement efforts.

Every step of the program is closely coordinated with U.S. law enforcement agencies who serve on the Narcotics Rewards Program committee, and in fact, the program operates from the field up. Generally U.S. Federal agents working overseas propose that the program target a fugitive from justice that they are working to apprehend. The program committee validates each request in Washington and develops an approach to publicize a reward where appropriate.

When an informant's information has proved useful to U.S. Federal agents, the agents can submit a request that a reward payment be made to the informant. The Interagency Review Committee then weighs a variety of factors, including the importance of the trafficker targeted, the role played by the informant, details of the arrest or interdiction operation, risks taken by the informant to assist in effecting the arrest or interdiction, and the suggested reward amount.

If the Secretary of State agrees with the committee's recommendation to pay the informant, the Secretary will then seek concurrence of the Attorney General before transferring any funds to the U.S. law enforcement agency managing the informant.

INL has developed a rigorous certification process for law enforcement to validate and confirm when payments have been made. We then notify Congress in classified form of each reward payment before closing our case file. The Narcotics Rewards Program has helped to bring many important narcotraffickers to justice. One example is Arturo Beltran-Leyva and members of his organization, who not only distributed shipments of hundreds of kilograms of narcotics to the United States but also were culpable for the rising violence just south of our border in Mexico. That organization is

now in shambles as a result of successful law enforcement operations, informed by our program, to take down the head and other members of the organization.

In some cases, the perceived or actual threat from the publication of a reward has driven criminals to seek protection from U.S. law enforcement, and as you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, one captured trafficker, who was the subject of a $5-million advertised reward, told DEA agents that after he was sought by the Narcotics Rewards Program, he began to distrust everyone. And his ability to maintain control of his organization was diminished, and he felt like a hunted man.

Our U.S. and foreign law enforcement partners recognize the Narcotics Rewards Program is a valuable tool to help bring drug traffickers to justice and disrupt their operations. Since 1986, however, transnational criminals other than narcotics traffickers have escaped the reach of the rewards program. On July 25th, President Obama introduced a National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, which describes the significant and evolving threat to the United States and the global community that these transnational criminals pose and advocates for additional tools to counter the threat.

The legislation that you have introduced, Chairman Royce, and that you have cosponsored, Congressman Sherman, is such a tool.

By updating the successful rewards program to include transnational organized crime targets, you will extend the reach of justice to major criminals who have transcended borders with near impunity. These criminals victimize Americans through Internet crimes, launder money, traffic arms and people, and pirate America's intellectual property. To illustrate the impact of these illicit activities, in an average year, the United States seizes hundreds of millions of dollars in counterfeit goods, estimated to be a mere fraction of what is produced worldwide and imported for sale into the United States.

Counterfeit products wreak havoc on our economy and, in some cases, such as counterfeit pharmaceuticals, jeopardize the health and safety of our citizens.

Under the President's strategy, we are committed to pursuing transnational organized criminals and their networks wherever they hide across the globe. Our Treasury Department has already designated four major transnational criminal organizations, the Yakuza, the Brothers Circle, Los Zetas, and the Camorra for financial sanctions. With your support, a future transnational organized crime rewards program could help U.S. law enforcement do much more, dismantle these networks and apprehend those who lead them.

Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Sherman, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for your interest in and support of this important initiative to help our Nation combat transnational organized crime. I look forward to working with you to advance your legislation to provide new tools to counter transnational crime and protect our national security interests.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Ms. Darby.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Darby follows:]

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF:

M. Brooke Darby
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)

BEFORE THE:

U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee
Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade
Hearing on "The State Department's Rewards Programs:
Performance and Potential"

March 7, 2012

Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Sherman, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to discuss the Department of State's Narcotics Rewards Program, how it supports U.S. law enforcement efforts to bring major violators of U.S. narcotics trafficking laws to justice, and your legislation to strengthen this important tool by expanding its reach to other transnational criminals.

My name is Brooke Darby, and I am the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State responsible for Anti-Crime programs in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). The INL Bureau is well known for administering counternarcotics, rule of law, corrections, and police assistance programs that build the capacity of our foreign partners to fight crime and eliminate safe havens for criminals. These programs protect our national security interests by undermining criminal networks overseas. Less well known, but just as important to our national security interests, are INL's anti-crime tools, such as the Narcotics Rewards Program, which help U.S. authorities and their international counterparts pursue and close cases against some of the most nefarious international criminals overseas -- narcotics traffickers.

Let me start where the Narcotics Rewards Program began. In 1986, Congress authorized the Secretary of State to offer rewards for information leading to the arrest and/or conviction of major narcotics traffickers operating outside of the United States. Since that time, the Narcotics Rewards Program has proved a valuable tool for U.S. law enforcement agencies -- not only encouraging confidential informants to come forward and thereby helping bring traffickers to justice, but also applying pressure to drug traffickers, making their illicit operations significantly more difficult and costly.

How It Works

The Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs manages the Narcotics Rewards Program, closely coordinating with the Department of Justice [Criminal Division, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)], the Department of Homeland Security [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Coast Guard (USGC)], and other interested U.S. agencies, such as the Department of Treasury and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). These organizations serve as members of the Narcotics Rewards Program Committee, which is the interagency mechanism we use to review and approve rewards.

Generally, U.S. law enforcement agencies propose targets, who are major overseas narcotics traffickers, typically subject to existing or planned U.S. legal proceedings in the United States. The State Department shares the target request and justification with the interagency Narcotics Rewards Program Committee for concurrence and coordination across law enforcement agencies. Once a target is approved, the nominating law enforcement agency and INL develop a public information strategy – which often includes publication of targets on our Narcotics Rewards Program website and advertising campaigns to draw attention to the subject for whom leads are being sought.

There are two exceptions to this protocol: First, depending on the sensitivity, for example, of the ongoing investigation of, or judicial proceedings against, the target, we may not always publicize a declared target of the program; and second, U.S. law enforcement agencies can request a reward payment be made for information on a narcotics trafficker who has not been expressly targeted by the program.

Validating Rewards Requests

Requests for payment of rewards are similarly reviewed and validated by U.S. law enforcement agencies and the Narcotics Reward Committee. A U.S. law enforcement agency that has acted on information provided by a source and recommends the payment of a reward submits that request to the Department of State via classified channels that addresses: 1) the importance of the trafficker targeted; 2) role played by the source who provided information and is the candidate for a reward payment; 3) details of the arrest or interdiction operation; 4) risk taken by the informant to assist in effecting an arrest or interdiction; 5) other pertinent details, including confirmation that the U.S. law enforcement agency headquarters, appropriate U.S. Ambassador, and prosecuting U.S. Attorney's Office concur with the reward request, and 6) the requested reward amount.

After reviewing a reward request, the Department of State convenes a meeting of the Rewards Committee to adjudicate it, at which time law enforcement agents responsible for the proposed reward are afforded the opportunity to brief. Affirmative adjudications are then sent to the Secretary of State for approval.

If the Secretary agrees with the Committee's recommendation to pay the rewards program participant, the Secretary of State will seek concurrence from the U.S. Attorney General, as required by statute for all cases with a U.S. criminal jurisdiction angle. It has been the department's practice to coordinate with the

attorney general on all cases. Upon concurrence, the validated reward amount is transferred to the U.S. law enforcement agency that proposed the reward, and that agency pays the informant. The State Department requires that a certified payment receipt be provided to INL, at which time the reward will be closed. The Department of State then notifies the Congress of the award payment, within 30 days, as required by statute.

Rewards Payments

The Department of State funds reward payments through the "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" appropriation, known as the "K" fund. Since the program's inception in 1986, the Secretary of State has authorized approximately $71 million in rewards to confidential informants who helped bring narcotics traffickers to justice. Over the past three years, our Narcotics Rewards payments have averaged approximately $10 million annually.

Narcotics Reward Program Successes

The sacred trust that we share with U.S. law enforcement to protect program participants from traffickers and their organizations limits some of the information I can share in a public setting about the results of our rewards program. However, I can say that throughout the Western Hemisphere, and notably in Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela, the Narcotics Rewards program has helped to bring important traffickers to justice, including FARC commanders in Colombia like Guillermo Leon Saenz-Vargas, and major logistics managers for cocaine distribution networks out of Colombia and Venezuela, like Salomon Camacho-Mora. Outside of the Western Hemisphere, Yang Wan-Hsuan, a heroin distributor and exporter to the United States, was captured by Thai authorities in 2001 with information from a Narcotics Reward Program lead.

More recently, the program has helped to bring a number of cartel leaders to justice in Mexico. For example, after publicizing rewards for certain members of the Arturo Beltran-Levya drug trafficking organization in early December 2009, Marcos Arturo Beltran-Leyva was killed during a law enforcement operation attempting to effect his capture, and the organization's logistics leader, Jose Gerardo Alvarez-Vasquez, was separately captured in April 2010. This was a significant blow to the Beltran-Leyva organization, which had organized, managed, and distributed multi-hundred kilogram shipments of narcotics to the United States and was recognized as a Narcotics Kingpin. The Beltran-Leyva organization was also culpable in rising rates of violence in Mexico due to its turf

battles with other cartels and ruthless tactics, including assassinations of Mexican law enforcement officials.

The Narcotics Rewards Program provides other benefits beyond rewards to informants. We have seen that, where appropriate, publicity of a reward offer against major drug traffickers forces them to change their organizational dynamics and operational logistics, opening windows of opportunity for their capture by law enforcement. In some cases the perceived or actual threat within narcotics organizations that can result from publication of reward targets has driven targeted criminals to seek protection from U.S. law enforcement.

One captured target, who was the subject of an advertised $5 million reward, told DEA agents that after he was targeted by the Narcotics Rewards Program he could not trust anyone in his hierarchy and his ability to maintain control of his organization diminished. From that moment on he felt, for the first time, like a hunted man. We have seen multiple confirmations that regardless of whether a payment is made, publicized reward offers, where appropriate, can cripple the ability for traffickers to operate effectively and freely.

A More Powerful Tool

The Department of State's U.S. and foreign law enforcement partners recognize the Narcotics Rewards Program as a valuable tool to help bring drug traffickers to justice and disrupt their operations. Since 1986, however, transnational criminals have evolved from specialists in one form of crime – like drug trafficking – to generalists willing to capitalize on any avenue that might produce illicit profits. We believe strongly that it is important to update our tool kit to address the threats before us.

On July 25, 2011, President Obama introduced a National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, which illustrates the evolving criminal threat and promotes additional efforts to counter it. The legislation that you have introduced, Chairman Royce, if implemented, will provide law enforcement with a new tool to combat the transnational criminal threat by expanding the authority of the successful Rewards Program to target transnational organized crime figures.

The Case Against Transnational Organized Criminals

Transnational organized crime extends far beyond narcotics-related activities. It covers a range of illicit activity from arms trafficking, intellectual

property rights piracy, trafficking in persons, to cybercrime that directly impacts the welfare of the American people.

For example, in an average year, the United States seizes hundreds of millions of dollars in counterfeit goods, which is estimated to be just a mere fraction of counterfeit products produced worldwide and imported for sale in the United States. Counterfeit products not only financially damage American companies, but some, such as counterfeit pharmaceuticals, threaten the health and safety of the American public directly.

Organized crime affects our global partners as well. The World Bank estimates that these criminals cost some Central American countries up to eight percent of their gross domestic product, and the activities of transnational criminals in Mexico have expanded beyond narcotics and into other illicit areas for financial profits such as trafficking in persons, weapons smuggling, extortion and kidnapping. Russian and Eurasian crime syndicates collude with state-allied actors to undermine strategic markets such as gas, oil, and precious metals. Criminal organizations are also expanding their activities in the Asia/Pacific, as the economic importance of the area heightens the threat of intellectual property rights violations and cybercrime.

Under the President's 2011 Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime and a related Executive Order, we are committed to pursuing the top transnational criminals and their networks across the globe, to bring them to prosecution and deny them safe haven and access to their ill-gotten gains. In fact, the Department of Treasury has already designated four transnational criminal groups – the Yakuza, the Brothers Circle, Los Zetas, and the Camorra –for financial sanctions. The ability to offer rewards for, and publicize the targeting of, transnational organized criminals, if authorized by Congress, would help U.S. authorities and our international partners to dismantle these networks.

Transnational criminal organizations rely heavily on their control over, and the secrecy of, their illicit networks. Our Narcotics Rewards Program successes demonstrate that we can undermine this sense of confidence and control by criminal networks, disrupting their ability to operate effectively.

Establishing a rewards program to capture the world's top transnational criminals would fill a critical gap in our tool kit and complement our other rewards programs for major drug traffickers and terrorists. We envision the coordination and approval process for a potential Transnational Crime Rewards Program to

mirror the successful Narcotics Rewards Program. Nominations for targets and rewards would be subject to the careful review of an interagency committee, and the approval of targets and rewards would require the same concurrence process as the Narcotics Rewards program does presently. We would look forward to continuing to inform Congress of all rewards payments, including those that might pertain to transnational criminals, in classified form, in the future.

Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Sherman, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for your interest in this important initiative to help our nation to combat transnational organized crime. I look forward to working with you to advance legislative proposals that provide new tools to counter transnational crime and protect our national security interests.

Mr. ROYCE. Ambassador.

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE STEPHEN J. RAPP, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE, OFFICE OF GLOBAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Ambassador RAPP. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I would like to thank you and the subcommittee members for your continued support and interest in the U.S. Department of State's rewards program.

We welcome the legislation that you have introduced, H.R. 4077, which would allow the Department of State to better use these programs to pursue and help bring to justice individuals who have committed acts of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

The current War Crimes Rewards Program has been instrumental in bringing to justice some of the most notorious and brutal fugitives sought by the United Nations International Criminal Tribunals for Yugoslavia, the ICTY, and for Rwanda, the ICTR. In the last 2 years alone, we have made 14 payments at an average of $400,000 per payment, ranging from $75,000 to $2 million for information leading to the arrest and conviction of these fugitives.

This program has been and continues to be very successful in generating information that has led to the arrest of the world's worst criminals.

However, the present statutory authority of the War Crimes Rewards Program is limited to fugitives from the ICTY and ICTR and the Special Court for Sierra Leone. From these tribunals, which indicted more than 250 people, there remain only nine targeted fugitives at large, all from the Rwanda tribunal. After the capture of these fugitives, this program will cease to be useful as a tool to ensure accountability.

The State Department would like to expand this program to bolster our ongoing efforts to bring other alleged war criminals to justice.

The proposed legislation, sponsored by you, Mr. Chairman, would do just that. It would authorize the Secretary of State to publicize and pay rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of specifically identified foreign nationals accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide before any international criminal tribunal, including hybrid or mixed courts.

Let me be clear: Under the proposed authority, fugitives would only be added to the rewards program after careful review and approval by an interagency committee and the Secretary of State or designee. This is similar to the interagency committee that now makes the decisions about the amounts of rewards to be granted and that makes decisions about selection of individuals upon which rewards may be provided in the terrorism and narcotics programs. This committee would have representatives of the State Department, DOD, DOJ, DHS, and the intelligence community.

I want to focus on a few specific cases where this authority would help our foreign policy objectives. You, Mr. Chairman, mentioned the case of Joseph Kony of the Lord's Resistance Army. As you noted, for two decades, he has carried on a campaign of murder and terror and the abduction and brainwashing of women and children; the women to become sex slaves, the boys to become fighters.

The U.N. estimates that some 465,000 people were displaced or living as refugees across three countries in 2011 as a result of the LRA threat.

The International Criminal Court has issued arrest warrants for Joseph Kony and other top LRA leaders on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity, and although the United States is not a party to the Rome statute establishing the ICC, we support the ICC's efforts to bring the LRA leaders to justice and believe they could be apprehended and held to account for their actions.

You mentioned the group of U.S. military advisers, consistent with the LRA Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act, that have now been deployed in Central Africa and are working with our partners, particularly the Ugandans, but other forces as well in LRA-affected areas, helping to enhance the capacity to bring these top commanders to justice.

The proposed expansion of the program would bolster our efforts to generate information about the whereabouts of Joseph Kony and other LRA commanders by giving lower level fighters a material incentive to provide information. If Kony and other commanders were added to the programs through the interagency process I described, we could work to publicize the rewards using leaflets, radio broadcasts, and other publicity tools, like we have done with other fugitives.

Another individual is Abdullah al-Senussi, the head of, the former head of Libyan military intelligence, who was the head of one of the most powerful and efficient organs of repression in Libya. And he is wanted by the ICC for his alleged responsibility for crimes against humanity committed last February. It has been reported that he has fled Libya, and he is in hiding.

Of course, this will allow rewards not just in ICC cases but to any court that has international presence as a mixed court or hybrid tribunal. It will be crime-specific, not court-specific, and as required under our ASPA law, our American Service members Protection Act, it will be consistent with that and being a case-by-case determination that is allowed by ASPA where we can provide assistance to international justice.

The War Crimes Rewards Program, at the moment, we are advertising rewards up to $5 million, although rewards up to $25 million could be paid in exceptional cases, but as I note, the average amount is some $400,000, and the amount of the reward depends upon a number of factors, including which war criminal is apprehended, the quality of the assistance provided, and the risk taken by the informant. We believe that the funding for the rewards authorized by this new legislation could be provided through currently available resources and transfer authorities.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the War Crimes Rewards Program is and we hope will remain a valuable asset to the U.S. in its fight to ensure that foreign nationals who commit serious violations of international humanitarian law are held to account, and we will continue to work tirelessly to bring these perpetrators to justice. We thank you for the opportunity to appear before you and to thank you for your continued leadership in this area.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Ambassador.

[The prepared statement of Ambassador Rapp follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STATEMENT OF

STEPHEN J. RAPP

AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE
OFFICE OF GLOBAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(FORMERLY OFFICE OF WAR CRIMES ISSUES)
BUREAU OF CIVILIAN SECURITY, DEMOCRACY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BEFORE THE

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM,
NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE

HEARING ON
"The State Department's Rewards Programs: Performance and Potential"

MARCH 7, 2012

Good Morning/Afternoon, Chairman Royce and members of the subcommittee. I would like to thank you and the subcommittee members for your continued support and interest in the U.S. Department of State's rewards programs. We welcome the legislation that you have introduced, H.R. 4077, which would allow the Department of State to better use these programs to pursue and help bring to justice individuals who have committed acts of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

Introduction

Currently, the Department manages three rewards programs—the Rewards Program for Information on **Terrorism**, better known as Rewards for Justice and administered by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security; the **Narcotics** Rewards Program, administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement; and the **War Crimes** Rewards for Justice Program, administered by the Office of Global Criminal Justice. I will make a brief statement on the War Crimes Rewards for Justice, or War Crimes Rewards Program.

The War Crimes Rewards Program has been instrumental in bringing to justice some of the most notorious and brutal fugitives sought by the UN International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR). In the last two years alone, we have made 14 payments, at an average of about $400,000 per payment (ranging from $75,000 to $2 million), for information leading to the arrest and conviction of these fugitives. Further details are provided in the report that we submit to the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relation Committees for every reward we issue, though I cannot go into further detail during today's unclassified hearing. I can say, however, that the program

has been and continues to be very successful in generating information that has led to the arrest of some of the world's worst criminals.

However, the present statutory authority for the War Crimes Rewards Program is limited to those fugitives indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), the ICTR and ICTY. From these three tribunals, there remain only nine targeted fugitives at large, all from the ICTR. After the capture of those fugitives, the program will cease to be useful as a tool to ensure accountability for some of the world's worst crimes. The State Department would like to expand this program to bolster our ongoing efforts to help bring other alleged war criminals to justice. The proposed Congressional legislation sponsored by Chairman Royce would do just that; it would authorize the Secretary of State to publicize and pay rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of specifically identified foreign nationals accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide before any existing international criminal tribunal, including hybrid or mixed courts, or any such tribunal that come into existence in the future.

Let me be clear: Under the proposed authority, fugitives would only be added to the rewards program after careful review and approval by an interagency committee and the Secretary of State or her designee. This is similar to the interagency committee process presently used to recommend the amount to be paid when a current targeted fugitive is arrested, as well as the process used to recommend new targets and reward amounts under the Bureau of Diplomatic Security Counterterrorism Rewards for Justice and Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Narcotics Rewards Programs. Like those committees, the committee would include representatives from relevant agencies, including State, DOD, DOJ, DHS and the Intelligence Community.

I want to focus for a moment on a few specific cases where this authority would help advance our foreign policy objectives. Subject to the interagency

committee's recommendations and the Secretary or her designee's approval, some individuals who ***could*** be considered for inclusion in the War Crimes Rewards Program under the expanded authority include Joseph Kony and the other top commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army or Abdullah al-Senussi.

Mr. Chairman, as you know well, the LRA, led by Joseph Kony, is one of the world's most brutal armed groups and has survived for over two decades by abducting women and children, brainwashing them and forcing them to serve as porters, sex slaves, and fighters. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimates that over 465,000 people were displaced or living as refugees across three countries in central Africa in 2011 as a result of the LRA threat. The International Criminal Court has issued arrest warrants for Joseph Kony and other top LRA leaders on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Although the United States is not a party to the Rome Statute establishing the ICC, we support the ICC's efforts to bring the LRA leaders to justice and believe they should be apprehended and held accountable for their actions.

Consistent with the LRA Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act, of 2009, the United States is continuing to pursue a comprehensive, multi-year strategy to help our partners in the region to mitigate and eliminate the threat posed by the LRA. As one part of this strategy, the President notified Congress last October that the United States was deploying a small number of U.S. military forces to serve as advisors to the national militaries in the region pursuing the LRA's top commanders and working to protect local populations. Small teams of these advisors are now working with partners forces in LRA-affected areas and helping to enhance their capacity to bring these individuals to justice.

The proposed expansion of the War Crimes Rewards Program could bolster efforts to generate information about the whereabouts of Joseph Kony and other

LRA commanders by giving lower-level fighters a material incentive to provide information. If Joseph Kony and the other top LRA commanders were added to the program, through the interagency process I just described, we would work to publicize the rewards using leaflets, radio broadcasts, and other publicity tools. Our military advisors believe this program would enhance their efforts in the field. We believe it could also help encourage lower-level LRA fighters to defect and escape from the organization's ranks. Since October, scores of individuals have escaped or been released from the LRA's ranks. We are working with the governments in the region and UN to encourage more individuals to defect.

Abdullah al-Senussi is another potential fugitive the interagency committee could consider under the proposed expanded authority. Al-Senussi was the head of both the internal and external intelligence services under Gaddafi, one of the most powerful and efficient organs of repression in Libya, and he is wanted by the ICC for his alleged responsibility for crimes against humanity committed last February. It has been reported that he has fled Libya and is in hiding.

Although these examples involve individuals wanted by the International Criminal Court, the proposed legislative expansion is *not* tied to a specific court and could be used to help apprehend any foreign national wanted by an international, hybrid, or mixed court for war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide. In other words, the program would be *crime*-specific, not *court*-specific and would allow the United States to engage more fully in pursuit of such foreign nationals. The proposed authority falls within section 2015 of the American Service members' Protection Act of 2002 ("ASPA") and is not intended to authorize activity with respect to the ICC that would currently be precluded under ASPA. As required under law and in our existing programs, reward payments would be made to individuals, not to courts or government officials acting in their official duties. Finally, as we have noted, the Department of State would

coordinate carefully with other agencies through an interagency rewards committee, as it does for rewards under the existing rewards programs.

Under the program, the Department of State is authorized to make payments up to $25 million, but as mentioned, rewards payments in the War Crimes Program to date have averaged around $400,000. The amount of award payments depend on a number of factors, including which war criminal is apprehended, the quality of the assistance provided, and the risk taken by the informant. The funding for these payments comes from the Emergencies in Diplomatic and Consular Service (ECDS) appropriation, which receives funding each year. The Department also has the authority to transfer expired, unobligated balances in the Diplomatic and Consular Programs account to this EDCS account for reward payments. Given this existing funding authority, we do not believe that the proposed expansion would require new funding. The interagency committee reviewing possible additions to the program would take into account existing funding levels when making their decisions.

Conclusion

The War Crimes Rewards Program is, and we hope will remain, a valuable asset to the U.S. government in its fight to ensure that foreign nationals who commit serious violations of international humanitarian law are held accountable, and we will continue to work tirelessly to bring those perpetrators to justice. Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you and thank you for your continued leadership in this area.

Mr. ROYCE. I think it was back in 2004 that we commissioned some studies to look at the media to see how we could better utilize technology in order to bring people to the bar of justice through this rewards program. I would ask if there has been thought since then—well, first, let's just maybe review what the studies told us, but now with the advent of social media, maybe some thoughts on how that could be deployed in order to assist worldwide in these efforts. Could I get some responses to that?

Ambassador RAPP. Yeah, I certainly agree with you, Mr. Chairman, we don't want to die with the secret that we have these rewards on offer. And I have been involved in getting the message out in Central Africa through community radio and other media that people have access to there. But I think we need to leave no stone unturned to make sure that people are aware of these rewards, and we use every possible media that is effective with a specific population.

Mr. ROYCE. One of the thoughts I have on this is the host government cooperation used to be needed. In 2010, I know that VOA began the process of actually broadcasting and could effectively do that whether or not you had the host government in support.

Well, as you begin to look at the use of social media, again, you have the ability to work around whether or not the state thinks it is important to track down the Viktor Bouts of the world, and so I would appreciate any observations on that methodology.

Ambassador RAPP. Well, we would certainly be supportive of that, and we will be glad to follow up and report to you, but I think the social media—I mean, it is true that throughout the world, even in areas where electric power isn't necessarily reliable, people are having access to the Internet, there are hundreds of millions of subscribers to these sites. And we want to make sure that we get the information out there and that people understand it.

Mr. ROYCE. Do you have any thoughts on that, Ms. Darby?

Ms. DARBY. Only to say that we absolutely agree that we need to use all of the publicity tools at our disposal, and that is an excellent recommendation and one we definitely will take into account.

Mr. ROYCE. One of the things I have thought about also is from a diplomatic aspect, when dealing with host countries, we have longstanding relationships with, you know, maybe countries like Italy where the Cosa Nostra is operating and no opposition, but when we begin to talk about organized crime, international, transnational organized crime operating out of Russia or operating out of China, you can run into a situation in the State Department where if you are overt, are you rocking the boat vis-à-vis the relationship with Russia and so forth.

On the other hand, with these additional technologies that might be available to us, there is a way to get at the target without confronting the state, but I would just ask you, any experience in the past with resistance in the State Department to rocking the boat, if you will? I watched the reaction on the part of the Russian Government just over this Viktor Bout issue, and it truly was extraordinary the lengths they went to, to try to suppress his apprehension, his transfer to custody, his conviction, so I know that some of these figures have their own supporters in certain host governments, and it has complicated efforts to bring them to justice.

Mr. HARTUNG. If I just may add, with social networking, in December, we held a press conference at the State Department with the Department of Treasury on announcing that Yasin al-Suri would be added to the list of the Rewards for Justice Program, and at that time, working with an office within the Department of State, we actually tweeted that information. So we started using social network, and also we partnered with Voice of America. As part of one of their broadcasts that goes into Iran and other countries in the region, we conducted a short interview with that program, and that has since been broadcast in that region, and we are now exploring the use of Facebook to get the message out even further.

Mr. ROYCE. One of the interesting aspects of Ms. Darby's testimony, and I think you all might agree, is the way in which the aspect of feeling hunted, being hunted, if you are a transnational, if you are a criminal, can cripple an organization, the idea that you can't depend upon the people in your organization, in your operation because whatever you are paying them, it is not this amount of money. And so someone could turn on you.

I was going to ask in terms of the applicability of that to transnational organized crime beyond the example you gave us, which was a drug cartel, if you could give us your thoughts on that.

Ms. DARBY. Certainly, Mr. Chairman.

That is absolutely true. I mean, one of the benefits of rewards is to encourage informants to come forward, obviously, but the other chief benefit of a rewards program is disrupting the operations of these drug trafficking organizations, and with the new proposal on the table, transnational organized criminal organizations, forcing them to change the way they do business, which leaves them more vulnerable to law enforcement efforts to go after them. So absolutely, we would agree.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you. I think my time has expired.

I will turn to Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you.

In the imagination of a few nationalists in Islamabad, everyone in Pakistan speaks Urdu. In reality, the Punjabi and Sindhi languages are spoken by far more people than Urdu. Are you reaching out in Pakistan only in the Urdu language or are you equally reaching out to Punjabi and Sindhi and Baloch, for that matter, or do you know? If you don't know, tell me you don't know, and I will make you answer for the record.

Mr. HARTUNG. Through Rewards for Justice, we reach out in all languages in Pakistan. Now, we do not have a program specifically——

Mr. SHERMAN. It can't be all languages.

Mr. HARTUNG. Well, not—the main primary languages.

Mr. SHERMAN. So you are doing as much in Punjabi and Sindhi as you are doing in Urdu?

Mr. HARTUNG. Well, let me backtrack a little bit. We do not have a post-specific program in Pakistan, but we do have a program——

Mr. SHERMAN. What does it mean you don't have a post-specific program?

Mr. HARTUNG. Well, in some countries, like Afghanistan, we have partnered with the government to undertake an advertisement campaign in that country. We have not done that in Pakistan.

Mr. SHERMAN. So you are saying you don't advertise in Pakistan because——

Mr. HARTUNG. No.

Mr. SHERMAN. Or you just don't—it is just not a cooperative effort?

Mr. HARTUNG. We advertise as far as our global program.

Mr. SHERMAN. What are you doing to advertise in Pakistan and in what languages?

Mr. HARTUNG. I know we push information on our Web site in the primary languages. I can get you the information about how that is divided up and into what languages.

Mr. SHERMAN. Other than Web site, what are we doing to inform Pakistanis?

Mr. HARTUNG. We do not have a program in Pakistan, sir.

Mr. SHERMAN. Wow.

Mr. HARTUNG. In order to——

Mr. SHERMAN. Is there a country where there are more—well, I guess you could also argue about Iran. But can you name many countries where there are more terrorists bent on killing Americans?

Mr. HARTUNG. In order to have that program in Pakistan, we need the permission of the Government of Pakistan to operate within that country.

Mr. SHERMAN. Have we asked—okay, have we publicized to the American people that a country getting over $1 billion in American aid is prohibiting us from distributing matchbooks?

Mr. HARTUNG. I am not aware of that, sir.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, perhaps this hearing could illustrate that and could be added to the list of things we would expect to change. What formal action has been taken to ask the Pakistani Government, if not for their help, at least for their permission to buy advertising in local media outlets, to distribute matchbooks or whatever? Can you tell me what has been asked for?

Mr. HARTUNG. I do not have that information.

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay, so the first question for the record is in what languages do you have the Web page, which, you know, I know the whole world is being wired, but you are here showing us the matchbooks. These guys are all dead. The guys that are still alive are mostly in Pakistan, and you don't do the matchbooks in Pakistan. So you will want to respond for the record.

Have we hit—have we pushed the Pakistanis hard? Have they—is it illegal for us to distribute matchbooks in Pakistan? If so, are we doing it in other languages?

Speaking of matchbooks, I assume that these were in Arabic as well?

Mr. HARTUNG. That is correct.

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay. Now, it occurs to me and everyone that folks getting these rewards might find their country of origin to be a dangerous place. Does the State Department have the legal authority to provide visas as part of the reward, visas to live in the United States?

Mr. HARTUNG. All of our rewards, the information that is advertised indicates that we are willing to relocate the person who provides us the information or family members if it is determined that their lives may be in danger. We have worked——

Mr. SHERMAN. But there is no guarantee that if you provide the information, the State Department will reach that conclusion. Let's say you do determine that their lives are in danger and you find that no other country wants to give them refuge, do you have the authority to give them permanent visas to live in the United States?

Mr. HARTUNG. We have actually had cases where we have worked with, for example, with the FBI and the Department of Justice where visas have been issued to the individuals who have provided us information.

Mr. SHERMAN. But if we really provided the fine print on the Web site the way you would in a securities offering, we would have to asterisk and say whether or not we help you avoid death is subject to our sole determination as to whether you are in danger, and whether or not we can let you live in the United States, even if we think that is necessary for your protection, is subject to the determination of other agencies. I don't recommend necessarily that you put that on the Web site, but are both those statements true?

Mr. HARTUNG. We work—the examples I gave are other agencies that we have worked with that we have issued for those individuals to come to the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN. But, first, if the person feels they are going to get killed and you don't agree with them, they are not getting a visa, even if they are getting the reward; and even if you think they are going to get killed, if you can't persuade other agencies to give them a visa, they are not getting a visa.

Mr. HARTUNG. No, the visa would be issued by the Department of State.

Mr. SHERMAN. Okay. So you work with those other agencies——

Mr. HARTUNG. We do work with them.

Mr. SHERMAN. But you have the final determination; if somebody convinces State that they are going to get killed, you have the authority to do that?

Mr. HARTUNG. We have our Intergovernment Rewards Committee that is made up of various U.S. Government agencies, law enforcement, intelligence, military, DoD, and that information is discussed, and that determination is made.

Mr. SHERMAN. Please get back to me soon on Pakistan, how hard have we pushed? What is the official slam the door, not just to cooperation, but even to allowing us? I mean, I can buy an ad in a Pakistani newspaper selling a motorcycle, but apparently, you can't buy one selling a reward. And so let's see, what have we asked for? What has been the response? How hard have we pushed? And what languages are we doing this Web site in, although if it is just a Web site, it is pretty much a secondary question? I yield back. I thank the chairman for the additional time.

Mr. ROYCE. We appreciate that.

If we go to the Basic Authorities Act, Section 36, paragraph (e)(5), the sense of it, as written, is if the Secretary determines that the identity of the recipient of the reward or members of the recipi-

ent's immediate family must be protected, the Secretary may take such measures in connection with the payment of the reward as the Secretary considers necessary to effect such protection. But it is my understanding that in the past, there are a number of cases where that, in fact, has taken place, but as we work out the final language, if there is any additional thoughts on that, we would be happy to work with the department.

Let's go to Mr. Connolly for his questions.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hartung or Ambassador Rapp—and welcome to all three of you—were any of these programs used in the identification of the location of Osama bin Laden?

Mr. HARTUNG. The Rewards for Justice was not. I mean, we advertised through Rewards for Justice, but we did not pay a reward for information concerning Osama bin Laden.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Ambassador? You have no additional information?

Ambassador RAPP. Nothing, no further information.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Ms. Darby, with respect to the program under your purview, obviously, we are growing increasingly anxious about what is happening in northern Mexico, the southern part of our border, with respect to narcotics traffickers and uncontained violence, violence against public officials, law enforcement officials with impunity. Has your program been used in a situation in northern Mexico, and if so, how so?

Ms. DARBY. Without getting into too much information on specific cases, I can tell you we certainly have used rewards. We have paid rewards and promoted, publicized rewards that have resulted in the bringing to justice of Mexican drug traffickers, for example Javier Arellano Felix, head of one of the most violent criminal drug trafficking organizations in Mexico, was the subject of one of our rewards and was brought to justice. So, yes, absolutely, sir.

Mr. CONNOLLY. And presumably, we are coordinating with the Mexican Government in the utilization of this program, among other levels of cooperation.

Ms. DARBY. I don't know the specifics of that, sir. I imagine that is the case, but we will get back to you with more detailed information on that.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I would appreciate that. Because it seems to me if one were just looking at the situation and one was aware of your program, this rewards program, one would think it could be a very useful tool in the kit bag. So I think we would like to know a lot more about, well, how, without in any way jeopardizing ongoing activities, but in general is it, in fact, effectively being deployed and, candidly, could it be expanded, because I think there would be, again, a fair amount of receptivity up here to doing just that given what is happening on our southern border?

Ambassador Rapp, you talked about a range of between $5 million and $25 million depending on certain circumstances in your testimony.

Ambassador RAPP. What I said is our rewards have basically been between—the ones that I have dealt with in the last 2 years, the 14, we have made an evaluation basically looking at $5 million as the maximum, and we have—and these have involved like 12

different fugitives, 14 rewards paid. We made an evaluation in terms of the level of the person that was being brought in, the risk, et cetera, and made the award accordingly. And, as I said, as we publicized the program and as it has been discussed at some length, we have viewed it as a $5-million program. We understand that we could have the capacity in the truly extraordinary case to go to $25 million.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Okay. And you have sort of answered my question, which is, how does one decide the range? You look at seriousness of the target and risk involved and so forth?

Ambassador RAPP. You know, it is an—I mean, to some extent, some of the ones that we have had most recently have involved relatively lower level Rwandan individuals, certainly alleged to be responsible for very, very serious crimes, and then, you know, if we were—right now, for instance, there are three high-value fugitives of the Rwandan tribunal, the former head of the presidential guard, Protais Mpiranya, Felicien Kabuga, who was the head of hate radio, the chairman of it and the alleged financier of the genocide, the former minister of defense. If those individuals are brought in, they would be potentially higher value because of the crimes for which they are alleged and the level of responsibility they had. And then we would look at how much risk the individual took, what kind of risk they have, what kind of things they did in terms of it. There are seven factors under our analysis as we come up with a number.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Very helpful. Perhaps you could give us those seven factors for the record.

In the very brief period of time I have left, I wonder if you could just—let's say I am in the bush with Joe Kony and I somehow hear about this program and I want to do the right thing, and I want to help bring Joe Kony to justice. I am a member of the LRA, and I am far away from the capital city perhaps and modern communications. Can you walk me through, what would such an individual have to do? What would be the process whereby that person might try to participate in the program and help us in our mutual goals?

Ambassador RAPP. Well, obviously, to the extent you have people that are truly being compelled against their will as slaves and they have no access outside, indeed, it could be difficult. But people do periodically escape from Joseph Kony's control, that is one of the ways that we obtain some intelligence now. Now you have got another reason to get away when you hear about this and to reach places where you could make a phone contact with the sort of information that we would then provide to you, the sort of contact information that we provided in the case of the Yugoslavian and Rwandan tribunals, numbers you could call, that kind of thing. People do have access to cell phones even in some very remote areas of Africa. So there are ways to do that. And that information could be certainly then acted upon much more quickly because of this operation in which we are providing advisers in cooperation with the governments out there and helping with intelligence and logistics in order to be able to operate on that quickly and potentially get an arrest.

Of course, our program is focused on arrests and transfer and eventual conviction, this we will pay if Mr. Kony or the other two commanders that are alive and that are also indicted are brought to justice, and then we will evaluate what it is worth. First, of course, I should note that if we do get the expansion that is proposed here, we will be making a determination about these other courts. In the past, we have just said anybody indicted by the Yugoslavia tribunal, Rwandan tribunal, we will pay a reward of some kind or another. If we get this authority, obviously, we are going to have to deal with whether we want to pay it in all ICC cases, in some ICC cases, whether the Bosnia war crimes court has some fugitives there that is a mixed chamber that we can pay in. We will make that determination in the committee. Then we will publicize it. Then we will provide the access in ways that people can use it. And then if we get success, we will pay it.

Mr. CONNOLLY. If the chair would allow one follow-up question, and hopefully it is a relatively brief answer, but how does it work operationally vis-à-vis the State Department here and the folks on the ground in Embassies and consulates abroad? Are they actively promoting this program, and do they make material available in whatever the local language may be, or do they leave that up to sort of headquarters?

Ambassador RAPP. Well, I mean, we are involved with developing the materials and have contracts and work with people that can advise us on the most effective ways to do that, but I do want to salute Mr. Hartung's agency, the Diplomatic Security Bureau. We work very closely in all of our Embassies with the regional security officers, and those people are, frankly, in half a dozen Embassies regularly receiving information in our Rwanda program and evaluating and following it up and really then providing the real legwork in making this program work.

So it is in Washington, but it is out in the field, and then whenever I am in an area where there may be fugitives, we are doing everything we can to show the posters, to interview about it, to talk about the fact that this is a real program and people are being paid.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Thank you so much.

And Mr. Chairman, thank you for your indulgence, a very interesting topic, and I look forward to working with you on it.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Connolly.

Ambassador, if we went back to the circumstances that we are talking about right now with respect to Joseph Kony, you have a situation where he has been indicted, where we have now passed legislation creating the wherewithal to bring him to justice, where we have passed legislation on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration. And one of the aspects of this that is interesting is the fact that there are increasingly ever larger numbers of defections.

Now, if we turn back the clock to when he started as a war lord, there are a total of 65,000 children that he has abducted, but it is the use of technologies like mutilation that make him so feared, that create an environment in which people are fearful of coming forward. So if we create an incentive for people and if they know as part of this legislation that they and their immediate families will be protected, if they also know that these defections are on the

increase so that they are not alone, they can see the fact that the day will come when Kony and the other senior commanders are brought to the bar of justice, then there is more than one reason why this program could be effective. I thought you might speak to the thoughts of the State Department in this and also the Department of Defense, which right now are working directly, under the legislation that we passed out of this committee, working directly with the Ugandan forces in order to retire this Lord's Resistance Army from the field and tell us why they are enthusiastic about these changes in the legislation which we seek to make with this bill.

Ambassador RAPP. Well, I think you are quite correct, Mr. Chairman, that there are a lot of defections, there is a public campaign going on encouraging people to leave Kony. This would add, I think, a critical element in that because at the moment, if people defect, they are interested in their own situation. Obviously, they want to take advantage of perhaps going back to Uganda and perhaps not—having amnesty under the Ugandan law. They are looking out for their own interests after the horrible experience they have been through. This would add an element there where there would be a great incentive for them to provide information on where Kony was, what his favorite spots are, where he is likely to move, and to—and by doing that, if that leads to his arrest, give themselves the opportunity for substantial reward that can truly change the life of themselves and their family, and indeed as we note, I mean, if people are going to be at risk, we can work to relocate them, and we have worked in a variety of ways, sometimes not relocation to our country, but to other places with the other reward programs that we have, and so we would—this would, I think, provide a real incentive to gather that information, to bring something useful in, and then for us to operate on it. And I think, as you note, AFRICOM, which is working on this in support of this military adviser mission in which we are partnering with regional forces, is extremely supportive of this legislation. And I think it could help make this operation a success.

And in the case of Kony—I mean, there are other movements, where you may take out two or three people, and then somebody else pops up. I really do think if you take out Kony and these key commanders, that is the end of the LRA. This is a critical thing that we need to do.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you, Ambassador.

Ms. Darby, did you want to make any remarks on that subject?

Ms. DARBY. I would just say that the U.S. Law enforcement community is very excited about the prospect of having this tool. They have seen how effective the Narcotics Rewards Program, in particular, has been in helping them to capture criminals, bring them to justice, and they are very excited about the opportunity that is presented in your legislation.

Mr. ROYCE. Thank you. I think this is an issue we can solve if we persevere on it.

I want to thank our witnesses for appearing here today.

I want also to mention, without objection, that members may have 5 legislative days to submit their statements and questions,

and if you don't mind responding to any additional questions, that would be appreciated. So this hearing now stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:11 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

Material Submitted for the Hearing Record

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade
Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman

February 29, 2012

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN hearing of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade, to be held in room **2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live, via the WEBCAST link on the Committee website at http://www.hcfa.house.gov):**

DATE: Wednesday, March 7, 2012

TIME: 2:00 p.m.

SUBJECT: The State Department's Rewards Programs: Performance and Potential

WITNESSES: Mr. Robert A. Hartung
Assistant Director, Threat Investigations and Analysis Directorate
Bureau of Diplomatic Security
U.S. Department of State

Ms. M. Brooke Darby
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
U.S. Department of State

The Honorable Stephen J. Rapp
Ambassador-at-Large
Office of Global Criminal Justice

By Direction of the Chairman

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON *Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade* HEARING

Day *Wednesday* **Date** *March 7, 2012* **Room** *2172*

Starting Time *3:10 pm* **Ending Time** *4:10 pm*

Recesses *n/a* (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____)

Presiding Member(s)

Mr. Royce

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☑
Executive (closed) Session ☐
Televised ☐

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☑
Stenographic Record ☑

TITLE OF HEARING:

"The State Department's Rewards Programs: Performance and Potential."

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Reps. Royce, Sherman, and Connolly

NON-SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT: *(Mark with an * if they are not members of full committee.)*

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.)*

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED _____

Subcommittee Staff Director

Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade Subcommittee

Member Attendance

Republicans

- ☑ Rep. Edward Royce (Chair)
- ☐ Rep. Ted Poe
- ☐ Rep. Jeff Duncan
- ☐ Rep. Bill Johnson
- ☐ Rep. Tim Griffin
- ☐ Rep. Ann Marie Buerkle
- ☐ Rep. Renee Ellmers

Democrats

- ☑ Rep. Brad Sherman (Ranking Member)
- ☐ Rep. David Cicilline
- ☑ Rep. Gerry Connolly
- ☐ Rep. Brian Higgins
- ☐ Rep. Allyson Schwartz

○