

**GIRLS COUNT ACT OF 2013; NAFTALI FRAENKEL REWARDS
FOR JUSTICE ACT OF 2014; EMERGENCY IRON DOME REPLEN-
ISHMENT ACT; EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER PERSISTENT AND
CREDIBLE REPORTS OF SYSTEMATIC, STATE-SANCTIONED
ORGAN HARVESTING FROM NON-CONSENTING PRISONERS OF
CONSCIENCE, IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; AND
EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES ON THE CURRENT SITUATION IN IRAQ**

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 3398, H.R. 5041, H.R. 5235, H. Res. 281 and
H. Res. 683**

JULY 30, 2014

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**GIRLS COUNT ACT OF 2013; NAFTALI FRAENKEL REWARDS
FOR JUSTICE ACT OF 2014; EMERGENCY IRON DOME RE-
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SISTENT AND CREDIBLE REPORTS OF SYSTEMATIC,
STATE-SANCTIONED ORGAN HARVESTING FROM NON-CON-
SENTING PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE, IN THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA; AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CURRENT SIT-
UATION IN IRAQ**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 2014

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:12 a.m., in room 2172 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Edward Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. The committee will come to order.

We meet today to mark up five measures. And I want to begin by thanking all of our committee members and staff on both sides of the aisle for the extensive preparation that went into today's markup.

We appreciate the long hours, including those subcommittees that held their own markups.

Without objection, all members may have 5 calendar days to submit statements for the record.

As all members were previously noticed, we now intend to consider en bloc five measures and amendments provided to your offices earlier this week. And so, without objection, the following items are going to be considered en bloc: H.R. 3398, the Girls Count Act, with a Chabot Amendment No. 50 in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3398; the Manager's Amendment No. 53 to that amendment; then, we have H.R. 5041, the Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act, along with the Royce, Sherman, McCaul, Engel Amendment No. 130 in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 5041; we have H.R. 5235, the Emergency Iron Dome Replenishment Act with the Engel-Royce Amendment No. 62 in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 5235; we have House Resolution 281 expressing concern about forced organ harvesting in the People's Republic of China, and we have the Manager's Amendment No. 129 in the nature of a substitute to that House Resolution 281; we have House Resolution 683, lastly, on the urgent need to protect religious minorities in Iraq, and we have the Poe Amendment No. 95 to House Resolution 683.

[The information referred to follows:]

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3398

To authorize the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to provide assistance to support the rights of women and girls in developing countries, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 30, 2013

Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Ms. MCCOLLUM) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to provide assistance to support the rights of women and girls in developing countries, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Girls Count Act of
5 2013”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) According to the United States Census Bu-
2 reau's 2013 international figures, 1 person in 12—
3 or close to 900,000,000 people—is a girl or young
4 woman age 10 through 24.

5 (2) The data also asserts that young people are
6 the fastest growing segment of the population in de-
7 veloping countries.

8 (3) Even though most countries do have birth
9 registration laws, every year 51,000,000 children
10 under 5 are not registered at birth, most of whom
11 are girls.

12 (4) A nationally recognized proof of birth is the
13 key to determining a child's citizenship, nationality,
14 place of birth, parentage and age, without which a
15 passport, drivers license, or national identification
16 card are impossible to obtain. The lack of such docu-
17 mentation prevents girls and women from officially
18 participating in and benefitting from the formal eco-
19 nomic, legal, and political sectors in their countries.

20 (5) Without the ability to gain employment and
21 identification necessary to participate officially in
22 these sectors, women and girls are confined to the
23 home and left unpaid and often-invisible members of
24 society.

1 (6) Girls undertake much of the domestic labor
2 needed for poor families to survive: carrying water,
3 harvesting crops, tending livestock, caring for young-
4 er children, and doing chores.

5 (7) Accurate assessments of access to edu-
6 cation, poverty levels, and overall census activities
7 are hampered by the lack of official information on
8 women and girls. Without this rudimentary informa-
9 tion, assessments of foreign assistance and domestic
10 social welfare programs cannot be accurately
11 gauged.

12 (8) To ensure that women and girls are fully in-
13 tegrated into United States foreign assistance poli-
14 cies and programs, that the specific needs of girls
15 are, to the maximum extent possible, addressed in
16 the design, implementation, and evaluation of devel-
17 opment assistance programs, and that women and
18 girls have the power to effect the decisions that af-
19 fect their lives, all girls should be counted and have
20 access to birth certificates and other official docu-
21 mentation.

22 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

23 It is the policy of the United States to—

24 (1) encourage countries to uphold the Universal
25 Declaration of Human Rights and enact laws that

1 ensure girls and boys of all ages are full participants
2 in society, including requiring birth certifications
3 and some type of national identity card to ensure
4 that all citizens, including girls, are counted;

5 (2) enhance training and capacity-building to
6 developing countries, local nongovernmental organi-
7 zations, and other civil society organizations to effec-
8 tively address the needs of birth registries in coun-
9 tries where girls are undercounted;

10 (3) include organizations representing children
11 and families in the design, implementation, and
12 monitoring of programs under this Act; and

13 (4) mainstream into the design, implementa-
14 tion, and evaluation of policies and programs at all
15 levels an understanding of the distinctive impact
16 that such policies and programs may have on girls.

17 **SEC. 4. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT COUNT-**
18 **ING OF GIRLS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.**

19 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary and the Admin-
20 istrator are authorized to—

21 (1) support programs that will contribute to im-
22 proved and sustainable Civil Registration and Vital
23 Statistics Systems (CRVS) with a focus on birth
24 registration as the first and most important life
25 event to be registered;

1 (2) promote programs that build the capacity of
2 developing countries' national and local legal and
3 policy frameworks to prevent discrimination against
4 girls;

5 (3) support programs to help increase property
6 rights, social security, and home ownership, land
7 tenure security, and inheritance rights for women;

8 (4) assist key ministries in the governments of
9 developing countries, including health, interior,
10 youth, and education ministries, to ensure that girls
11 from poor households obtain equitable access to so-
12 cial programs.

13 (b) COORDINATION WITH MULTILATERAL ORGANI-
14 ZATIONS.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the World
15 Bank, relevant United Nations agencies and programs,
16 and other relevant organizations to urge and work with
17 countries to enact, implement, and enforce laws that spe-
18 cifically collect data on girls and establish registration and
19 identification laws to ensure girls are active participants
20 in the social, economic, legal and political sectors of society
21 in their countries.

22 (c) COORDINATION WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND
23 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary and the
24 Administrator should work with United States, inter-
25 national, and local private sector and civil society organi-

1 zations to advocate for the registration and documentation
2 of all girls and boys in developing countries to prevent ex-
3 ploitation, violence, and other abuses.

4 **SEC. 5. REPORT.**

5 The Secretary and the Administrator shall include in
6 all relevant congressionally mandated reports and docu-
7 ments the following information:

8 (1) United States foreign assistance and devel-
9 opment assistance beneficiaries by age, gender, and
10 to the extent possible, marital status, location, and
11 school enrollment status in all programs and sectors.

12 (2) A description of how United States foreign
13 assistance and development assistance benefits girls.

14 (3) All information on programs that address
15 the particular needs of girls.

16 **SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

17 In this Act:

18 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-
19 trator” means the Administrator of the United
20 States Agency for International Development.

21 (2) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—The term
22 “development assistance” means—

23 (A) assistance under—

24 (i) chapter 1 of part 1 of the Foreign
25 Assistance Act of 1961;

1 (ii) the Millennium Challenge Act of
2 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.);

3 (iii) the United States Leadership
4 Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Ma-
5 laria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.);

6 (iv) title V of the International Secu-
7 rity and Development Cooperation Act of
8 1980 (22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.; relating to
9 the African Development Foundation); or

10 (v) section 401 of the Foreign Assist-
11 ance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f; relating
12 to the Inter-American Foundation);

13 (B) official development assistance under
14 any provision of law; and

15 (C) reconstruction assistance under any
16 provision of law.

17 (3) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term “foreign
18 assistance” means any tangible or intangible item
19 provided by the United States Government to a for-
20 eign country or international organization under the
21 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et
22 seq.) or any other Act, including any training, serv-
23 ice, or technical advice, any item of real, personal,
24 or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, any
25 gift, loan, sale, credit, guarantee, or export subsidy,

1 United States dollars, and any currencies of any for-
2 eign country which are owned by the United States
3 Government.

4 (4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
5 the Secretary of State.

6 **SEC. 7. SUNSET.**

7 This Act shall expire on the date that is 5 years after
8 the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 3398
OFFERED BY MR. CHABOT

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Girls Count Act of
3 2014”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) According to the United States Census Bu-
7 reau’s 2013 international figures, 1 person in 12—
8 or close to 900,000,000 people—is a girl or young
9 woman age 10 through 24.

10 (2) The data also asserts that young people are
11 the fastest growing segment of the population in de-
12 veloping countries.

13 (3) Even though most countries do have birth
14 registration laws, nearly one-third of all children
15 under the age of 5 worldwide have never had their
16 births registered. Moreover, an estimated 45 percent
17 of children under the age of 5 worldwide (about 290
18 million children) do not possess a birth certificate.

1 (4) A nationally recognized proof of birth is the
2 key to determining a child's citizenship, nationality,
3 place of birth, parentage and age, without which a
4 passport, drivers license, or national identification
5 card are impossible to obtain. Those who lack such
6 documentation are often prevented from officially
7 participating in and benefitting from the formal eco-
8 nomic, legal, and political sectors in their countries.

9 (5) The lack of birth registration among girls
10 worldwide is particularly concerning as it exacer-
11 bates their disproportionate vulnerability to traf-
12 ficking, child marriage, and lack of access to health
13 and education services.

14 (6) A lack of birth registration among women
15 and girls can also aggravate what in many places
16 amounts to an already reduced ability to seek em-
17 ployment, participate in civil society or purchase or
18 inherit land and other assets.

19 (7) Girls undertake much of the domestic labor
20 needed for poor families to survive: carrying water,
21 harvesting crops, tending livestock, caring for young-
22 er children, and doing chores.

23 (8) Accurate assessments of access to edu-
24 cation, poverty levels, and overall census activities
25 are hampered by the lack of official information on

1 women and girls. Without this rudimentary informa-
2 tion, assessments of foreign assistance and domestic
3 social welfare programs cannot be accurately
4 gauged.

5 (9) To ensure that women and girls are fully in-
6 tegrated into United States foreign assistance poli-
7 cies and programs, that the specific needs of girls
8 are, to the maximum extent possible, addressed in
9 the design, implementation, and evaluation of devel-
10 opment assistance programs, and that women and
11 girls have the power to affect the decisions that af-
12 fect their lives, all girls should be counted and have
13 access to birth certificates and other official docu-
14 mentation.

15 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

16 It is the policy of the United States to—

17 (1) encourage countries to uphold the Universal
18 Declaration of Human Rights and enact laws that
19 ensure girls and boys of all ages are full participants
20 in society, including requiring birth certifications
21 and some type of national identity card to ensure
22 that all citizens, including girls, are counted;

23 (2) enhance training and capacity-building to
24 developing countries, local nongovernmental organi-
25 zations, and other civil society organizations to effec-

1 tively address the needs of birth registries in coun-
2 tries where girls are undercounted;

3 (3) include organizations representing children
4 and families in the design, implementation, and
5 monitoring of programs under this Act; and

6 (4) mainstream into the design, implementa-
7 tion, and evaluation of policies and programs at all
8 levels an understanding of the distinctive impact
9 that such policies and programs may have on girls.

10 **SEC. 4. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT COUNT-**
11 **ING OF GIRLS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.**

12 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary and the Admin-
13 istrator are authorized to—

14 (1) support programs that will contribute to im-
15 proved and sustainable Civil Registration and Vital
16 Statistics Systems (CRVS) with a focus on birth
17 registration as the first and most important life
18 event to be registered;

19 (2) promote programs that build the capacity of
20 developing countries' national and local legal and
21 policy frameworks to prevent discrimination against
22 girls;

23 (3) support programs to help increase property
24 rights, social security, and home ownership, land

1 tenure security, and inheritance rights for women;
2 and

3 (4) assist key ministries in the governments of
4 developing countries, including health, interior,
5 youth, and education ministries, to ensure that girls
6 from poor households obtain equitable access to so-
7 cial programs.

8 (b) COORDINATION WITH MULTILATERAL ORGANI-
9 ZATIONS.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the World
10 Bank, relevant United Nations agencies and programs,
11 and other relevant organizations to urge and work with
12 countries to enact, implement, and enforce laws that spe-
13 cifically collect data on girls and establish registration and
14 identification laws to ensure girls are active participants
15 in the social, economic, legal and political sectors of society
16 in their countries.

17 (c) COORDINATION WITH PRIVATE SECTOR AND
18 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary and the
19 Administrator should work with United States, inter-
20 national, and local private sector and civil society organi-
21 zations to advocate for the registration and documentation
22 of all girls and boys in developing countries to prevent ex-
23 ploitation, violence, and other abuses.

1 **SEC. 5. REPORT.**

2 The Secretary and the Administrator shall include in
3 relevant evaluations and reports to Congress the following
4 information:

5 (1) To the extent practicable, United States
6 foreign assistance and development assistance bene-
7 ficiaries by age, gender, marital status, location, and
8 school enrollment status.

9 (2) A description of how United States foreign
10 assistance and development assistance benefits girls.

11 (3) Specific information on programs that ad-
12 dress the particular needs of girls.

13 **SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

14 In this Act:

15 (1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Adminis-
16 trator” means the Administrator of the United
17 States Agency for International Development.

18 (2) **DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.**—The term
19 “development assistance” means—

20 (A) assistance under—

21 (i) chapter 1 of part 1 of the Foreign
22 Assistance Act of 1961;

23 (ii) the Millennium Challenge Act of
24 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.);

1 (iii) the United States Leadership
2 Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Ma-
3 laria Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.);

4 (iv) title V of the International Secu-
5 rity and Development Cooperation Act of
6 1980 (22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.; relating to
7 the African Development Foundation); or

8 (v) section 401 of the Foreign Assist-
9 ance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f; relating
10 to the Inter-American Foundation);

11 (B) official development assistance under
12 any provision of law; and

13 (C) reconstruction assistance under any
14 provision of law.

15 (3) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term “foreign
16 assistance” means any tangible or intangible item
17 provided by the United States Government to a for-
18 eign country or international organization under the
19 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et
20 seq.) or any other Act, including any training, serv-
21 ice, or technical advice, any item of real, personal,
22 or mixed property, any agricultural commodity, any
23 gift, loan, sale, credit, guarantee, or export subsidy,
24 United States dollars, and any currencies of any for-

1 eign country which are owned by the United States
2 Government.

3 (4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
4 the Secretary of State.

5 **SEC. 7. SUNSET.**

6 This Act shall expire on the date that is 5 years after
7 the date of the enactment of this Act.



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 3398
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE**

Page 6, strike line 18 and all that follows through line 14 on page 7.

Page 7, strike line 15 and all that follows through line 2 on page 8 and insert the following:

1 (2) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term “foreign
2 assistance” has the meaning given the term in sec-
3 tion 634(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
4 (22 U.S.C. 2394(b)).

Page 8, line 3, strike “(4)” and insert “(3)”.



113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5041

To require the Secretary of State to offer rewards totaling up to \$5,000,000 for information on the kidnapping and murder of Naftali Fraenkel, a dual United States-Israeli citizen, that began on June 12, 2014.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 2014

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

A BILL

To require the Secretary of State to offer rewards totaling up to \$5,000,000 for information on the kidnapping and murder of Naftali Fraenkel, a dual United States-Israeli citizen, that began on June 12, 2014.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. REWARDS AUTHORIZED.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Rewards
5 for Justice program authorized under section 36(b) of the
6 State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22
7 U.S.C. 2708(b)), the Secretary of State shall offer a re-
8 ward to any individual who furnishes information leading

1 to the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual
2 for committing, conspiring or attempting to commit, or
3 aiding or abetting in the commission of the kidnapping
4 and murder of Naftali Fraenkel.

5 (b) LIMIT ON TOTAL REWARDS.—The total amount
6 of rewards offered under subsection (a) may not exceed
7 \$5,000,000.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 5041
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA, MR.
SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA, MR. MCCAUL OF
TEXAS, AND MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Naftali Fraenkel Re-
3 wards for Justice Act of 2014”.

**4 SEC. 2. REWARD AUTHORIZED FOR INFORMATION ON THE
5 KIDNAPPING AND MURDER OF NAFTALI
6 FRAENKEL.**

7 (a) REWARD AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State is
8 authorized to offer and pay a reward to any individual
9 who furnishes information leading to the arrest or convic-
10 tion in any country of an individual for committing, con-
11 spiring to commit, or aiding or abetting in the commission
12 of, the kidnapping or murder of Naftali Fraenkel, a dual
13 United States-Israeli citizen.

14 (b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The authority to offer
15 and pay rewards under subsection (a) shall be subject to
16 the same terms and conditions that apply to the authority

1 to offer and pay rewards under section 36 of the State
2 Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C.
3 2708) (as amended by section 3 of this Act).

4 (c) CONSULTATION.—Prior to making a reward
5 under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall consult
6 and coordinate with the Government of Israel in order to
7 ensure the payment of the reward does not duplicate or
8 interfere with Israeli law enforcement efforts.

9 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF REWARD OF-**
10 **FERED UNDER DEPARTMENT OF STATE RE-**
11 **WARDS PROGRAM.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36 of the State Depart-
13 ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is
14 amended—

15 (1) in subsection (g), by adding at the end the
16 following new paragraph:

17 “(4) REPORTS ON REWARDS AUTHORIZED.—
18 Not less than 15 days after a reward is authorized
19 under this section, the Secretary of State shall sub-
20 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a
21 report, which may be submitted in classified form if
22 necessary, detailing information about the reward,
23 including the identity of the individual for whom the
24 award is being made, the amount of the reward, the

1 acts with respect to which the reward is being made,
2 and how the reward is being publicized.”; and

3 (2) in subsection (k)(2), by striking “Inter-
4 national Relations” and inserting “Foreign Affairs”.

5 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
6 subsection (a)(1) takes effect on the date of the enactment
7 of this Act and applies with respect any reward authorized
8 under section 36 of the State Department Basic Authori-
9 ties Act of 1956 on or after the date of the enactment
10 of this Act.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to offer and pay a reward for information on the kidnapping and murder of Naftali Fraenkel, a dual United States-Israeli citizen, and to require a congressional notification of a reward offered under the Department of State Rewards Program.”.



.....
(Original Signature of Member)

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. _____

To authorize further assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ENGEL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To authorize further assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Emergency Iron Dome
5 Replenishment Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Since June 12, 2014, the foreign terrorist
9 organization Hamas and other Palestinian extrem-

1 ists have been launching dozens of rockets per day
2 at the State of Israel.

3 (2) Hamas possesses approximately 12,000 mis-
4 siles of assorted ranges that could threaten approxi-
5 mately 40 percent of the Israeli population.

6 (3) Iran has supplied Hamas and other Pales-
7 tinian extremists with long-range missiles, capable of
8 hitting Israeli population centers 100 miles away.

9 (4) Hamas rockets are either unguided or have
10 inaccurate guidance systems, making them true
11 weapons of terror designed only to kill people at ran-
12 dom.

13 (5) Hamas has admitted targeting Israel's nu-
14 clear research reactor at Dimona.

15 (6) The use of rockets by Hamas against Israeli
16 population centers has been called a war crime.

17 (7) In March 2014, Israel intercepted the ship
18 Klos-C, which was carrying dozens of long-range
19 rockets, reportedly from Iran to Hamas.

20 (8) The United States remains committed to
21 Israel's qualitative military edge, including its ad-
22 vantage over Hamas and other foreign terrorist or-
23 ganizations.

24 (9) The Israeli Defense Forces report that the
25 Iron Dome anti-missile defense system has achieved

1 a success rate of 90 percent, intercepting rockets
2 bound for civilian population centers, including resi-
3 dential neighborhoods, busy road junctions, shopping
4 centers, and crowded streets.

5 (10) The recent success of the Iron Dome anti-
6 missile defense system averted massive Israeli cas-
7 ualties.

8 (11) Supporting Israel's ability to defend itself
9 against missiles, rockets, and other threats advances
10 the United States' own vital national security inter-
11 ests and the cause of Middle Eastern peace and sta-
12 bility.

13 (12) The White House said on July 8, 2014,
14 "No country can accept rocket fire aimed at civilians
15 and we support Israel's right to defend itself against
16 these vicious attacks."

17 (13) In 2012, President Obama called Iron
18 Dome "critical in terms of providing security and
19 safety for Israeli families. It is a program that has
20 been tested and has prevented missile strikes inside
21 of Israel."

22 **SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL FOR**
23 **IRON DOME ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.**

24 The President, acting through the Secretary of De-
25 fense and the Secretary of State, is authorized to provide

1 assistance, upon request by the Government of Israel, for
2 the procurement, maintenance, and sustainment of the
3 Iron Dome anti-missile defense system for purposes of
4 intercepting short-range missiles launched against Israel.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 5235
OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK AND MR.
ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Emergency Iron Dome
3 Replenishment Act”.

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) Since June 12, 2014, the foreign terrorist
7 organization Hamas and other Palestinian extrem-
8 ists have been launching dozens of rockets per day
9 at the State of Israel.

10 (2) Hamas possesses approximately 12,000 mis-
11 siles of assorted ranges that could threaten approxi-
12 mately 40 percent of the Israeli population.

13 (3) Iran has supplied Hamas and other Pales-
14 tinian extremists with long-range missiles, capable of
15 hitting Israeli population centers 100 miles away.

16 (4) Hamas rockets are either unguided or have
17 inaccurate guidance systems, making them true

1 weapons of terror designed only to kill people at ran-
2 dom.

3 (5) Hamas has admitted targeting Israel's nu-
4 clear research reactor at Dimona.

5 (6) The use of rockets by Hamas against Israeli
6 population centers has been called a war crime.

7 (7) In March 2014, Israel intercepted the ship
8 Klos-C, which was carrying dozens of long-range
9 rockets, reportedly from Iran to Hamas.

10 (8) The United States remains committed to
11 Israel's qualitative military edge, including its ad-
12 vantage over Hamas and other foreign terrorist or-
13 ganizations.

14 (9) The Israeli Defense Forces report that the
15 Iron Dome anti-missile defense system has achieved
16 a success rate of 90 percent, intercepting rockets
17 bound for civilian population centers, including resi-
18 dential neighborhoods, busy road junctions, shopping
19 centers, and crowded streets.

20 (10) The recent success of the Iron Dome anti-
21 missile defense system averted massive Israeli cas-
22 ualties.

23 (11) Supporting Israel's ability to defend itself
24 against missiles, rockets, and other threats advances
25 the United States' own vital national security inter-

1 ests and the cause of Middle Eastern peace and sta-
2 bility.

3 (12) The White House said on July 8, 2014,
4 “No country can accept rocket fire aimed at civilians
5 and we support Israel’s right to defend itself against
6 these vicious attacks.”.

7 (13) In 2012, President Obama called Iron
8 Dome “critical in terms of providing security and
9 safety for Israeli families. It is a program that has
10 been tested and has prevented missile strikes inside
11 of Israel.”.

12 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

13 It is the policy of the United States to assist in the
14 defense of Israel by providing Israel all necessary assist-
15 ance, consistent with the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procure-
16 ment Agreement signed March 5, 2014, specifically for the
17 production, procurement, maintenance, and sustainment
18 of the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system.

19 **SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL FOR**
20 **IRON DOME ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.**

21 The President is authorized to provide all necessary
22 assistance, upon request by the Government of Israel, for
23 the production, procurement, maintenance, and
24 sustainment of the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system,

1 consistent with the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procurement
2 Agreement signed March 5, 2014.

3 **SEC. 5. STRATEGY AND REPORT ON REPLENISHMENT OF**
4 **IRON DOME ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.**

5 (a) STRATEGY.—The President shall develop a strat-
6 egy with respect to the Iron Dome anti-missile defense sys-
7 tem, consistent with the U.S.-Israel Iron Dome Procure-
8 ment Agreement signed March 5, 2014, to include objec-
9 tives and estimated timelines for production and procure-
10 ment to replenish and enhance the following:

11 (1) Iron Dome batteries and interceptors to
12 meet Israel's military requirements under its current
13 procurement cycle.

14 (2) Iron Dome interceptors used during the
15 2014 conflict in Gaza.

16 (3) Iron Dome interceptors for use in any po-
17 tential conflict with Hezbollah or other non-state ac-
18 tors.

19 (4) Iron Dome interceptors for use in any po-
20 tential conflict with Iran, Syria, or other hostile
21 state actors.

22 (b) REPORT.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
24 the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
25 shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-

1 mittees a report that contains the strategy required
2 by subsection (a).

3 (2) FORM.—The report shall be submitted in
4 an unclassified form and may include a classified
5 annex.

6 (3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
7 “appropriate congressional committees” means—

8 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
9 the Committee on Armed Services of the House
10 of Representatives; and

11 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
12 and the Committee on Armed Services of the
13 Senate.

14 **SEC. 6. IRON DOME ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM DE-**
15 **FINED.**

16 In this Act, the term “Iron Dome anti-missile defense
17 system” or “Iron Dome” means the anti-missile defense
18 system established for purposes of intercepting short-
19 range missiles, rockets, and projectiles launched against
20 Israel.



113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 281

Expressing concern over persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience, in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners imprisoned for their religious beliefs, and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 2013

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself and Mr. ANDREWS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing concern over persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience, in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners imprisoned for their religious beliefs, and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups.

Whereas when performed in accordance with ethical standards, the medical discipline of organ transplantation is one of the great achievements of modern medicine;

Whereas the People's Republic of China performs more than 10,000 organ transplantations per year, yet as of May

2013 it did not have an organized or effective public system of organ donation or distribution;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization's requirement of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways, and the Government of the People's Republic of China has resisted independent scrutiny of the system;

Whereas the Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2011 stated, "Overseas and domestic media and advocacy groups continued to report instances of organ harvesting, particularly from Falun Gong practitioners and Uighurs";

Whereas due in part to traditional views on the importance of preserving the body intact after death, China has very low rates of voluntary organ donations;

Whereas the People's Republic of China implemented regulations in 1984 that permitted the harvesting of organs from executed prisoners;

Whereas in June 2001, Chinese doctor Wang Guoqi testified before the House of Representatives International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations and Human Rights that hospitals worked in collusion with state security agencies to extract organs from executed prisoners without written consent of the organ donors, and that these transplants were a lucrative source of income;

Whereas former Vice-Minister of Health Huang Jiefu admitted publicly that more than 90 percent of transplant organs extracted from deceased donors stemmed from executed prisoners in China;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation and international medical organizations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of ethical guidelines in medicine;

Whereas Falun Gong, a spiritual practice involving meditative “qigong” exercises and centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, became immensely popular in the 1990s, with multiple estimates placing the number of practitioners upwards of 70,000,000;

Whereas in July 1999, the Chinese Communist Party launched an intensive, nationwide persecution designed to eradicate the spiritual practice of Falun Gong, reflecting the party’s long-standing intolerance of large independent civil society groups;

Whereas since 1999, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been detained extra-legally in reeducation-through-labor camps, detention centers, and prisons, where torture and abuse are routine;

Whereas in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience comprise the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment;

Whereas in order to protect their families and associates, many Falun Gong prisoners of conscience refuse to provide real names or other personally identifying information to security agencies, thus making them more vulnerable to abuses;

Whereas the number of organ transplant operations in China increased significantly after 1999, corresponding with the onset of the persecution of Falun Gong;

Whereas this increase does not appear to be attributable either to an overall increase in the number of death row inmates or to an increase in voluntary donations, and in fact, human rights groups and legal experts believe there has been a decrease in the number of executions in China in recent years;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to adequately account for the sources of the excess organs;

Whereas Chinese hospitals have advertised wait times of 2 to 4 weeks for kidney and liver transplants, and documented cases of scheduled heart transplantations with 3 weeks advanced notice;

Whereas because organs have a very limited survival period outside the body, such short wait times are best explained by the existence of a large pool of living donors whose organs can be harvested on demand;

Whereas interviews conducted with previously imprisoned Falun Gong practitioners suggest that, while in custody, they were targeted for medical exams, including blood and urine tests, x-rays, ultra-sounds, and selective physical exams;

Whereas the targeted nature of these exams suggests they are intended to assess the health of the practitioners' vital organs and their potential candidacy for organ harvesting;

Whereas other prisoner groups are generally not subjected to such medical tests;

Whereas Canadian researchers David Matas, human rights attorney, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, conducted an investigation into allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners of conscience in 2006, based on extensive circumstantial evidence, their report concluded that the allegations were true and that tens of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners may have been killed for their organs;

Whereas in 2006, doctors from 17 Chinese hospitals admitted in phone calls with undercover investigators that they used or could obtain vital organs of Falun Gong prisoners of conscience for transplant, with some of the doctors implicating local courts and security agencies in the organ procurement process;

Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents may have been killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008, and that a smaller number of other religious and ethnic minorities may also have been targeted;

Whereas Gutmann published findings that Chinese security agencies began harvesting organs from members of the predominantly Muslim Uyghur ethnic minority group in the 1990s, including from Uyghur political prisoners;

Whereas in May 2012, the World Organization to Investigate the Persecution of Falun Gong (WOIPFG) released telephone transcripts and audio recordings of conversations between undercover investigators and senior Chinese Communist Party officials, in which several officials indicated that central authorities were aware of or involved in organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners;

Whereas among those implicated were former Politburo member Bo Xilai and his deputy, Wang Lijun;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People's Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses;

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life;

Whereas the Department of Health in Taiwan urged doctors in Taiwan to discourage patients from undergoing commercial organ transplants in China; and

Whereas in September 2012, experts testified before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that United States patients continue to travel to China for organ transplants and that the medical community continues cooperation and training with Chinese colleagues, creating the risk that they may be indirectly aiding abusive practices: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) calls on the Government of the People's Re-
3 public of China to immediately end the practice of
4 organ harvesting from all prisoners, and particularly
5 from Falun Gong prisoners of conscience and mem-
6 bers of other religious and ethnic minority groups;

1 (2) calls for a full and transparent investigation
2 by the United States Department of State into
3 organ transplant practices in the People's Republic
4 of China, and for the prosecution of those found to
5 have engaged in such unethical practices;

6 (3) demands an immediate end to the 14-year
7 persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual practice by
8 the Communist Party of China, and the immediate
9 release of all Falun Gong practitioners and other
10 prisoners of conscience;

11 (4) recommends that the United States State
12 Department issue a travel warning for United States
13 citizens traveling to China for organ transplants in-
14 forming them that the organ source for their oper-
15 ation may be a prisoner of conscience; and

16 (5) recommends that the United States Govern-
17 ment publicly condemn organ transplantation abuses
18 in China and ban the entry of those who have par-
19 ticipated in illegal removal of human tissues and or-
20 gans, prosecuting such individuals should they be
21 found on United States soil.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 281
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas when performed in accordance with ethical standards, the medical discipline of organ transplantation is one of the great achievements of modern medicine;

Whereas despite an announcement by the Government of the People's Republic of China in August, 2013, to create a nationwide voluntary organ transplant system, the country continues to systematically rely on organs of executed prisoners;

Whereas in 2012, official government statistics show that 64 percent of organ transplants in China came from executed prisoners;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China and Communist Party of China continues to deny reports that many organs are taken without the consent of prisoners yet at the same time prevents independent verification of its transplant system;

Whereas the China Organ Transplant Committee, the official organization overseeing transplants, has yet to implement a timeline on ending the practice of performing transplants with organs harvested from executed prisoners;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization's require-

ment of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation and international medical organizations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of ethical guidelines in medicine;

Whereas the Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2012 stated, “Advocacy groups continued to report instances of organ harvesting from prisoners”;

Whereas the People’s Republic of China implemented regulations in 1984 that permitted the harvesting of organs from executed prisoners;

Whereas in June 2001, Chinese doctor Wang Guoqi testified before the House of Representatives International Relations Subcommittee on International Organizations and Human Rights that hospitals worked in collusion with state security agencies to extract organs from executed prisoners without written consent of the organ donors, and that these transplants were a lucrative source of income;

Whereas Falun Gong, a spiritual practice involving meditative “qigong” exercises and centered on the values of truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance, became immensely popular in the 1990s;

Whereas in July 1999, the Chinese Communist Party launched an intensive, nationwide persecution designed to eradicate the spiritual practice of Falun Gong, reflecting

the party's long-standing intolerance of large independent civil society groups;

Whereas since 1999, hundreds of thousands of Falun Gong practitioners have been detained extra-legally in reeducation-through-labor camps, detention centers, and prisons, where torture and abuse are routine;

Whereas in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience comprise the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment;

Whereas in 2006, Canadian researchers David Matas, human rights attorney, and David Kilgour, former Canadian Secretary of State for Asia-Pacific, conducted an independent investigation into allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, concluded that reports of Falun Gong practitioners being killed for their organs was highly probable;

Whereas Matas and Kilgour have implicated state and party entities in illicit organ harvesting, including domestic security services and military hospitals;

Whereas researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents may have been killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008, and that a number of other religious and ethnic minorities may also have been targeted;

Whereas Gutmann published findings that Chinese security agencies began harvesting organs from members of the predominantly Muslim Uyghur ethnic minority group in the 1990s, including from Uyghur political prisoners;

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed con-

cern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People's Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses; and

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) condemns the practice of state-sanctioned
3 forced organ harvesting in the People's Republic of
4 China;

5 (2) calls on the Government of the People's Re-
6 public of China and Communist Party of China to
7 immediately end the practice of organ harvesting
8 from all prisoners;

9 (3) demands an immediate end to the 15-year
10 persecution of the Falun Gong spiritual practice by
11 the Government of the People's Republic of China
12 and the Communist Party of China, and the imme-
13 diate release of all Falun Gong practitioners and
14 other prisoners of conscience;

1 (4) encourages the United States medical com-
2 munity to help raise awareness of unethical organ
3 transplant practices in China;

4 (5) calls on the People's Republic of China to
5 allow a credible, transparent and independent inves-
6 tigation into organ transplant abuses; and

7 (6) calls on the Department of State to conduct
8 a more detailed analysis on state-sanctioned organ
9 harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of con-
10 science in the annual Human Rights Report.

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution express-
ing concern regarding persistent and credible reports of
systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-
consenting prisoners of conscience, in the People's Re-
public of China, including from large numbers of Falun
Gong practitioners, and members of other religious and
ethnic minority groups."



113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 683

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL) as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 2014

Mr. VARGAS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL) as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq.

Whereas Iraq is currently embroiled in a political and religious insurrection stemming from an Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL)-led offensive that began in the Anbar province and has spread to key locations such as Mosul, Tikrit, and Samarra and continues to engulf the region in violence and instability;

Whereas ISIL is a transnational Sunni insurgency whose ideological and organizational roots lie in both al Qaeda in Iraq and the Syria-based Jabhat al Nursa and has a stated mission of establishing an Islamic state and a caliphate across the Levant through violence against Shiites, non-Muslims, and unsupportive Sunnis;

Whereas Iraq's population is approximately 31,300,000 with 97 percent identifying themselves as Muslim and the approximately 3 percent of religious minorities groups comprising of Christians, Yezidis, Sabeen-Mandaeans, Bahais, Shabaks, Kakais, and Jews;

Whereas the Iraqi Christian population is estimated to be between 400,000 and 850,000 with two-thirds being Chaldean, one-fifth Assyrian, and the remainder consisting of Syriacs, Protestants, Armenians, and Anglicans;

Whereas the Iraqi constitution provides for religious freedom by stating—

(1) “no law may be enacted that contradicts the principles of democracy”;

(2) “no law may be enacted that contradicts the rights and basic freedoms stipulated in this Constitution”; and

(3) “[This Constitution] guarantees the full religious rights to freedom of religious belief and practice of all individuals such as Christians, Yazidis, and Mandeans Sabeans”;

Whereas over 500,000 people have been displaced by the current situation in Iraq and reports have surfaced of targeted harassment, persecution, and killings of Iraqi religious minorities by ISIL with little to no protection from the Iraqi Government and other security forces;

Whereas the fall of Mosul in particular has sparked enough anxiety among the Christian population that for the first time in 1,600 years there was no Mass in the city;

Whereas over 50 percent of Iraq's Christian population has fled since the fall of Saddam Hussein, 1,100,000 people of diverse religious backgrounds remain internally displaced and the government under Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki has not upheld its commitment to protect the rights of religious minorities;

Whereas the United States has provided over \$73,000,000 of cumulative assistance to Iraq's minority populations since 2003 through economic development, humanitarian services, and capacity development;

Whereas 84,902 Iraqis have resettled to the United States between 2007 and 2013 and over 300,000 Chaldean and Assyrians currently reside throughout the country, particularly in Michigan, California, Arizona, Illinois, and Ohio; and

Whereas President Barack Obama recently declared on Religious Freedom Day, "Foremost among the rights Americans hold sacred is the freedom to worship as we choose . . . we also remember that religious liberty is not just an American right; it is a universal human right to be protected here at home and across the globe. This freedom is an essential part of human dignity, and without it our world cannot know lasting peace": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) reaffirms its commitments to promoting and
3 protecting religious freedom around the world and

1 providing relief to minority groups facing persecu-
2 tion;

3 (2) calls on the United States Department of
4 State to work with the Kurdistan Regional Govern-
5 ment, the Iraqi central government, neighboring
6 countries, the diaspora community in the United
7 States, the United Nations High Commissioner for
8 Refugees, and other key stakeholders to help secure
9 safe havens for those claiming amnesty in Iraq; and

10 (3) respectfully requests the addition of a Spe-
11 cial Representative for Religious Minorities to be in-
12 cluded in Prime Minister al-Maliki's newly recon-
13 structed government.

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 683
OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

Page 4, beginning on line 12, strike “Prime Minister al-Maliki’s newly reconstructed government” and insert “the newly reconstructed government of Iraq”.



Chairman ROYCE. And after opening remarks by myself and the ranking member, I will be glad to recognize any member seeking recognition to speak on the en bloc items here.

Nearly one-third of children around the world have never had their births registered, one-third. And this has resulted in whole populations of children growing up in the shadows, not formally recognized as members of their society. These children cannot prove their age, their parentage, their citizenship, and that, of course, complicates their ability to attend school or receive health services.

For girls, in particular, a lack of documentation can undermine existing legal protections against their being trafficked or made child brides. As they grow up, girls without an official identify face especially high barriers to education and to entrepreneurship.

And that is why I want to recommend to all of you that you take a look at Representative Chabot’s work here on House Resolution 3398. It is called the Girls Count Act. This bill supports efforts to increase birth registration worldwide by encouraging the State Department and the USAID to work with countries on improving their civil registries. The bill also encourages the development of laws and policies to prevent discrimination against girls and to improve property and inheritance rights for women.

I encourage all members to support this good bipartisan measure.

Next, we consider the Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act of 2014, introduced by Mr. Lamborn and by Mr. Sherman.

On June 12, 2014, three Jewish teens were kidnapped and murdered by Hamas terrorists. One of the boys, Naftali Fraenkel, was a dual American citizen. While Israel battles Hamas rockets from Gaza, Israeli Security Forces are searching for the perpetrators of these brutal killings.

I have met with a family member of one of these young men. These killers must be brought to justice and we should be doing all we can to assist Israeli authorities to ensure that that happens.

To that end, this legislation endorses the use of the State Department’s Rewards for Justice Program, in consultation with Israeli

authorities, to assist in this case. The Department considers the program to be a key tool in fighting terrorism and it could help in this case.

Importantly, this legislation also includes important language from Mr. McCaul to ensure that the committee is kept fully informed about developments with the Rewards Program.

Next, I want to thank Ranking Member Engel for his leadership in authoring H.R. 5235, the Emergency Iron Dome Replenishment Act. Scores of Israeli civilians were killed in their country's 2000 conflict with Hezbollah. I remember well the rockets slamming into Haifa when I was there. I went down to the Rambam Trauma Hospital. There were 600 victims in that one hospital alone. This was all a result of the Iranian- and Syrian-made rockets that the terrorist organizations used to target Israeli civilians.

Today Hamas is engaged in a similar murderous effort with its rocket attacks at Israeli communities, again provided by Iran, but in this case with very little success, thanks to Israel's Iron Dome Antimissile Defense System. With the Iron Dome, Israel has reportedly intercepted Hamas' missiles with a once unthinkable success rate of 90 percent. This has allowed Israel to safeguard its population centers, its neighborhoods, its schools, and its hospitals. These are the targets they attack, not military installations. These rocket attacks—missile attacks—always come on civilian targets. And that has saved innocent lives.

Thus, we stand today not in support of continued U.S. assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome, but with legislation to ensure that this system is well-supplied and equipped to handle future threats.

And I want to thank the ranking member again for leading this important bipartisan bill, which I am proud to cosponsor.

In turning to House Resolution 281, the promotion of human rights is a task the committee takes very seriously. Regardless of where the violations occur, it is our solemn duty as members of this committee to speak up and fight for human dignity and for respect.

In the People's Republic of China the horrendous practice of forced organ harvesting continues unabated. We know that prisoners sentenced to death, regardless of whether they received a fair trial or not, are forced to sign a piece of paper that supposedly demonstrates their informed consent. We also know that the Communist Party of China has undertaken a severe and brutal crackdown of Chinese citizens whose only crime is to exercise their natural right to practice religion.

House Resolution 281, authored by Chairman Emeritus Ros-Lehtinen, condemns the practice of forced organ harvesting in its entirety and calls on the government of the People's Republic of China to permit a transparent and independent investigation of their organ transplant system. The resolution also encourages the State Department to include greater detail on forced organ harvesting in its current reporting.

Finally, just as importantly, this resolution encourages medical professionals to educate their patients about the dangers of transplant tourism.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute, the Manager's Amendment here, builds upon the changes made by the Asia-Pa-

cific Subcommittee. These changes are noncontroversial and have the support of Falun Gong practitioners.

And I want to thank my colleagues, Mr. Chris Smith and Mr. Dana Rohrabacher, for your helpful input.

Finally, we turn to House Resolution 663, introduced by Mr. Vargas from California. This committee and the Terrorism and Middle East Subcommittees have been very active on the crisis in Iraq. For months we have sounded the alarm to the administration over ISIS's increasing strength and threat that ISIS poses to Iraq, to the region, and to U.S. interests.

Allowing terrorists to grow to military strength has real deadly consequences, and few are feeling the terror of that reality more than Christians of Mosul. Mosul Christians have worshiped in the city for over 1,600 years, but they now have been given an ISIS ultimatum: Convert or die. Most have fled to Iraqi Kurdistan where they continue to live in jeopardy.

This resolution reaffirms Americans' commitment to the universal right of religious freedom for all and urges the U.S. Department of State and the Kurdish regional government and the Iraqi Government to protect groups facing such peril under the current ISIS offensive.

I now would like to go to our ranking member, Mr. Eliot Engel of New York, for his remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, thank you for holding this important markup. Thank you for the bipartisan collaboration you have brought to all of these measures and for working with me on what I consider a vital measure, the Emergency Iron Dome Replenishment Act.

Since early June, Hamas and other terrorist groups have launched thousands of rockets against the Israeli civilian population centers as well as Ben Gurion Airport and the Israeli nuclear reactor at Dimona. In this time, the Iron Dome Antimissile Defense System has intercepted 492 rockets. At \$82,000 per interception, Israel has spent more than \$40 million in 6 weeks. The Iron Dome is Israeli-developed but American-financed, and our financing is vital to the safety of the people in Israel.

The Secretary of Defense recently requested \$225 million in supplemental funding for Iron Dome. The Senate Appropriations Committee has introduced legislation that fully funds this request. It is time for the House to do the same. I hope that this authorization language puts us on the path to meeting Israel's needs when Israel needs us most.

I support the Royce amendment to this legislation. This provision focuses on a replenishment strategy for all of Israel's missile threats, whether they be from Hamas, Hezbollah, Syria, or Iran. The amendment also adheres to the recent agreement between the United States and Israel to begin co-production of the Iron Dome interceptors and other components.

I, once again, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for working with me on this legislation and urge my colleagues to support it.

Let me next thank Representative Chabot for introducing the Girls Count Act. Around the world over a third of children under the age of 5 have no registration of their birth.

You know, it is interesting because I remember my grandmother, who was born in Europe, telling me that she didn't have a birth certificate. And when I asked her when her birthday was, she wasn't quite sure. She said she thought it was sometime in December.

So, most of these children are girls. Someone who doesn't exist on paper faces particular vulnerabilities. They often can't get official documentation and they become easy targets for child labor, human trafficking, and child marriage.

H.R. 3398 will ramp up efforts to get more children registered. It authorizes the State Department and USAID to work with local governments to ensure equal access to registration programs. Getting children registered at birth helps get them off to a good start, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I also support H.R. 5041, the Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act. Naftali Fraenkel was an Israeli-American teenager who loved basketball, music, and ping pong. He was on his way home from school when two Hamas terrorists kidnapped and murdered him and two other Israeli teenagers.

The Israeli Defense Force, partnering with the Palestinian Security Forces, searched for the teenagers for weeks in Operation Brother's Keeper. Israeli authorities named two suspects. Both belonged to Hamas.

We must use every tool we have to find Naftali's murderer. To this end, this bill would authorize the Secretary of State to offer and pay a reward to anyone who furnishes information leading to the arrest or conviction of an individual for their role in Naftali's kidnapping or murder. Again, Naftali was an American citizen. So, we have extra special reason to be concerned about this.

I would like to commend Representatives Lamborn, Sherman, and McCaul for their work on this important issue.

I also support H. Res. 281, introduced by my friend, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, and the Royce amendment to that resolution. This measure shines a light on disturbing allegations that China has engaged in organ harvesting from prisoners, including Falun Gong practitioners and ethnic Uighurs.

Forced organ harvesting is an unconscionable violation of human rights. The targeting of individuals based on their faith or ethnicity is equally deplorable and must not be tolerated.

In 2012, Chinese authorities committed to ending the practice of transplanting organs from executed prisoners. Last year the government announced plans to create a voluntary organ donor system. But today we have no evidence that China is living up to its word on either count. I hope the State Department will continue its good work of reporting on human rights practices in China, including allegations of organ harvesting from political prisoners.

And finally, I would like to thank Representative Juan Vargas for introducing H. Res. 663, expressing the urgent need to protect religious minorities in Iraq from persecution by ISIS. Last month the leadership of ISIS announced that the Christians of Mosul, Iraq's second-largest city and one of the world's oldest Christian communities, must convert to Islam, pay a protection tax, leave, or face execution. Understandably, most of Mosul's 35,000 Christians are fleeing to territory controlled by the Kurds.

People of all faiths should be alarmed by this situation in Iraq. This measure reiterates our commitment to the protection of religious freedom and calls on the State Department to work with the international community to help find safe havens for those trying to escape ISIS. It also calls on Iraq to establish a special representative for religious minorities. As thousands suffer under the brutality of ISIS, we need to look for ways to protect the basic rights and dignity of all Iraqis.

So, Mr. Chairman, thank you again for holding this markup and for working with us in a bipartisan manner.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Engel.

We go now to members seeking recognition. I see Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, the chairman of the legislation condemning the practice of forced organ harvesting on the part of the government of the People's Republic of China. I will recognize her.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I would like to thank you and Mr. Engel for bringing forth these measures today, including the House Resolution 281, which I introduced last year, calling on China to end its inhumane and gruesome practice of organ harvesting of prisoners of conscience, especially the Falun Gong.

The Communist regime in China has been engaged in a violent and targeted campaign against Falun Gong spiritual practitioners. These individuals who promote truthfulness, compassion, and tolerance are being detained in re-education and labor camps, in detention centers, in prisons, where they are routinely tortured, abused, and beaten. And then, they are executed by the regime for their organs in what has to be one of the most egregious and unimaginable violations of the right to life.

The United States must do more to end China's wonton human rights violations and its persecution of Falun Gong and other religious minorities and prisoners of conscience. This resolution will raise awareness on the dire situation of human rights in China, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I also want to speak briefly on two Israel-related measures before us today. I was in Israel with my colleague Ted Deutch when the bodies of three Israeli teens, Eyal, Gilad, and Naftali, were found riddled with bullets, murdered by members of Hamas. We attended their funeral and sat Shiva with Naftali's family, and we told them that the United States Congress would support Israel in its efforts to bring justice to the Fraenkel family.

Authorizing funds for the Rewards for Justice Program is a step in the right direction. We must also help the entire Israeli nation as it remains under constant threat from Hamas and others, as we are seeing in Gaza today. And that is why Ranking Member Engel's bill to authorize more assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome recognizes the vital need for Israel to defend itself and protect its citizens against the rockets of Hamas.

Since Operation Protective Edge began, Hamas has launched over 2,600 rockets at Israel's population centers, including Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. But Iron Dome has shielded millions of innocent Israeli civilians from Hamas' indiscriminate rocket attacks, and we must continue to support this vital program. And that is why this measure is so important.

I am also pleased to support two other human rights measures today, H.R. 3398, authorizing the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to provide assistance to support the rights of women and girls in developing countries, and House Resolution 683, on the need to protect religious minorities in Iraq from persecution by the terrorist group ISIL.

Women and girls bear the lion's share of many global problems as poverty, being victims of human trafficking, and having a lack of access to education. Empowering women and girls throughout the world to overcome the significant challenges that they face and to fulfill their potential as valuable members of society must be a priority for the United States. When the rights of women and girls are protected, societies are better off economically and socially, and the world is better off because of it.

But we must also make the protection of religious minorities a priority as well. What we have seen in the past weeks in Iraq and throughout the Middle East, including the crucifixion of Christians and, most recently, the ultimatum for Christians to pay taxes, leave, or face death, goes against every principle we stand for in our beloved country. This is a calamity that threatens the existence of all Iraq's Christians, and we must not allow it to continue.

I urge my colleagues to support these measures before us today, and I thank you again, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I simply want to thank you and Ranking Member Engel for the way in which you have conducted not only this business meeting, but this committee. You have brought us together. You have tried to find common ground. You have carried everything out in a spirit of civility and bipartisanship, even when we do disagree. I think that sets a tone and a model for the Congress. I wish every committee would emulate what we have been able to achieve in this committee. And I just salute you for the style and tone in which you have comported yourself and set a standard for all the rest of us.

I certainly join you and Mr. Engel in support for all of these resolutions.

And I particularly want to thank my friend Ileana Ros-Lehtinen for her resolution on China. The persecution of minorities, Christian minorities, the persecution of indigenous groups like Falun Gong, and the odious practice of harvesting organs after summary justice and executions of prisoners' bodies; I just think is one of the most odious practices of any country in the world. And I salute Ms. Ros-Lehtinen for her leadership of this and am delighted to join with her in support of the legislation.

One final thing, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chabot and I are today introducing the Crimea Non-Recognition Act. It is a very simple bill, four paragraphs, but it is Congress directing the U.S. Government that it must not, cannot recognize in any way, shape, or form the illegal annexation of Crimea. I am going to be circulating that bill with Mr. Chabot in a "Dear Colleague." Any of our colleagues who would like to get on the bill, just let us know. We will be glad to give you a copy and put you on.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go to the chairman of the Asia Subcommittee, Mr. Steve Chabot of Ohio.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for calling this important markup today.

I would like to, before I get into my remarks on H.R. 3398, thank Mr. Connolly for his leadership on the Crimean Act. He came to me on that issue, and he has been the primary driver on it, and I commend him for that, working on it in a bipartisan manner.

I also would like to reiterate his comments about the way you have handled this committee. I know it means a lot more when it comes from somebody on the other side of the aisle, but Mr. Connolly is exactly right, which I wouldn't say all the time. But Foreign Affairs—

Mr. CONNOLLY. It only hurts the first time, Steve. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHABOT. I know. That is a good point.

But on this committee we do have a tendency to agree. I have seen you on another committee on TV sometimes, and I have to say I don't necessarily agree with you there. But, in any event, I do think, Mr. Chairman, that you have gone out of your way to make this committee actually work. You know, they talk about Congress being dysfunctional. This committee clearly is not and I think does work in a bipartisan manner for the best interests of the country. And I think the American people are well-served by that, and you are a driving force in that. So, thank you.

And I am supportive of all the measures before the committee today. I will just focus for a moment on H.R. 3398, which a number of other members have already mentioned, the Girls Count Act of 2013, which I introduced along with 44 of my colleagues, including about a dozen members on this committee, bipartisan.

It is estimated that there are 230 million children across the globe whose births were never recorded. It is particularly acute in Africa. The lack of a birth certificate restricts the ability of children from engaging in a number of fundamental rights which we take for granted here in the United States.

In order to address this issue, H.R. 3398 directs the Department of State and USAID to provide technical assistance to develop a birth registry/birth certificate program. Helping to ensure that every child has a birth certificate will aid in a host of areas, including, but not limited to, access to voting rights, land tenure rights, health services, education, and will help support efforts to thwart human and sex trafficking, and aid in identifying displaced persons. H.R. 3398 would also aid in international adoption cases.

Despite the fact that almost all countries require some type of birth registration prior to the government's issuance of identifying documents, like a birth certificate or driver's license, nearly one-third of all children under the age of five worldwide have never had their births registered.

As Chairman Royce already emphasized, for girls, in particular, this lack of birth registration increases the barriers they face to receive education, healthcare, and it increases their vulnerability to trafficking and sexual exploitation.

The legislation also authorizes the State Department and USAID to support programs that are designed to protect girls' legal rights,

particularly economic and property rights, and to build legal and policy frameworks to prevent discrimination against women and girls and improve property and inheritance rights.

Mr. Chairman, I support the committee amendment. I thank my colleagues for broad bipartisan support of the legislation. I urge an aye vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Chabot.

We go now to Mr. Brad Sherman of California, ranking member of the Terrorism and Nonproliferation Subcommittee.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, first, I want to associate myself with the comments of the gentleman from Virginia in his lavish praise and justified praise of our chairman and ranking member. And I associate myself with that, in the fervent hope that that will lead them to support my bills as they come before the committee. [Laughter.]

As to H.R. 4051, the bill introduced by Ted Cruz and supported by Senator Menendez in the Senate, which passed just a couple of days ago, and which I introduced in this House, we do have an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It does move from requiring and mandating that a reward be given for information leading to the appropriate treatment of those who killed an American, Naftali Fraenkel. And so, it does perhaps give the administration more leeway. But I think we ought to pass it in this form. It is the form that has the greatest consensus not only in this room, but also with the administration. And I am confident that the State Department will use this authority to seek the conviction of the criminals in this case.

I support all the bills before us today, though I do want to bring to the committee's attention one concern I have about Resolution 281, dealing with China. And that appears on page 3, most of the way down the page, where it says, "Whereas, researcher and journalist Ethan Gutmann estimates that approximately 65,000 Falun Gong adherents may have been killed for their organs from 2000 to 2008." If there is a general consensus, we could replace the words "approximately 65,000" with the words "large numbers of."

And the reason I would suggest that, but I am not going to put it in a formal amendment, is we have reached out to the human rights community and we can't find anybody other than Ethan Gutmann that comes anywhere close to or is willing to support this 65,000 figure. So, while it is true that that is the figure given to us by Ethan Gutmann, I think the resolution would be better if we avoid using a figure that doesn't have general support in the human rights community.

I have worked with the author on this a bit. And again, I am not going to offer a formal amendment.

I will yield to the chair.

Chairman ROYCE. We can probably talk after the markup today then.

Mr. SHERMAN. We could do that as well.

Chairman ROYCE. All right.

Mr. SHERMAN. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Sherman.

Other members seeking recognition? We have Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. First of all, thank you for bringing to the committee a number of very important pieces of legislation.

I want to thank Chairman Chabot for his bill, the Girls Count Act of 2014. Documenting the birth of baby girls is extremely important, having accountability. It does lead to, as he pointed out, a greater ability for other rights to be exercised as that girl grows older into a young woman.

While the bill doesn't address it, I continue to be deeply concerned about the missing daughters worldwide. Some estimates put it as large as 200 million. Mara Hvistendahl has recently written a book in which he documented that there are about 164 million girls in Asia who have been killed through sex-selection abortion; it is 200 million worldwide. And the hope is for greater documentation or greater affirmation of the girl child because gender discrimination begins in the womb. So, I thank him for his very important piece of legislation.

I want to thank Chairman Emeritus Ros-Lehtinen for her very important bill, H. Res. 281. As the chairwoman has done many times in the past, as I have done many times in the past with the human rights subcommittee, 20 years ago we had a hearing on organ harvesting and Harry Wu brought an individual here who was a member of the Chinese police, who was smuggled out of China and told how people were lined up and killed in order to procure organs—kidneys, whatever the need was, that person was killed in order to obtain that organ which was, then, sold to someone else at a very, very high price.

With the Falun Gong, as the chairwoman has pointed out, the Falun Gong have been targeted in an insidious way to harvest their organs. They are killed with impunity. And this resolution I think at long last really puts us on record as saying clearly and unambiguously this is something that the likes of Josef Mengele, Dr. Mengele, did during the worst days of the Nazi regime. So, I want to thank her for that important one.

Juan Vargas, thank you for your resolution. We know that Christians are being targeted. ISIL certainly has been beheading, killing, and maiming Christians, raping Christian women. It is because they are Christians. It is genocide. And there has been a failure both on the Bush administration and now on the part of the Obama administration in speaking out clearly about this genocide against Christians. And I thank him for doing his very important resolution.

And finally, on the issue of replenishing the protection of Israel by way of missiles, let's not forget that just 2 days ago Khaled Meshaal, leader of Hamas, told Charlie Rose, when asked, "Do you want to coexist with the State of Israel?" the Hamas leader said in a completely matter-of-fact manner, "No." It is clear that Hamas doesn't want peace. It doesn't want reconciliation. It does not want coexistence. It wants only the total demise of Israel.

And let me also remind everybody, and I would encourage everybody to reread the Hamas Charter, which is filled with anti-Semitic invective. Article 13—and I just quote this in pertinent part—

"Initiatives and so-called peaceful solutions and international conferences are a contradiction to the principles of

the Islamic Resistance Movement. There is no solution to the Palestinian question except through jihad. Initiatives, proposals, and international conferences are all a waste of time and vain endeavors.”

So says Article 13 of the Hamas Charter. So, we are kidding ourselves if we think there is any possibility or probability that a negotiation can be engaged in with people who are firing missiles, digging tunnels, terror tunnels.

And again, this legislation, again put by the ranking member, clearly says we need to replenish the Iron Dome capabilities. So, the 500 missiles that have been shot down by that system, these missiles are not going to stop anytime soon.

I appreciate it, and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go now to Mr. Ted Deutch, ranking member on the Middle East and North Africa Subcommittee, of Florida.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thanks to you and Ranking Member Engel for once again working in a bipartisan fashion to bring up these good bills. And I associate myself with the many comments that have already been made praising your leadership of this committee and the way in which you conduct the markups and our hearings.

I offer my support to all of today’s measures, and I will just make some brief comments on a few.

First, I would like to commend my friend, the ranking member, for his leadership on the Emergency Iron Dome Replenishment Act. I am proud to cosponsor this critical piece of legislation that will authorize the administration to provide additional support for Israel’s Iron Dome Missile Defense System that is saving the lives of tens of thousands of Israeli civilians every single day.

For the past 23 days, rockets have rained down from Negev to the Galilee and Eilat and Sderot, in Jerusalem and in Tel Aviv. Iron Dome has intercepted nearly 90 percent of rockets before they could strike their intended targets, homes, schools, airports, hospitals. It doesn’t really matter where they land to the Hamas terrorists who fire them.

The vital partnership between the United States and Israel on missile defense is the single reason Israeli civilians’ lives aren’t lost every single day. And hardly a day goes by that we don’t hear messages of thanks from the Israeli people.

I would also like to thank Chairman Royce and Mr. Sherman for their work on the Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act. It seeks to hold accountable those responsible for the heinous murder of an Israeli-American teen.

Chairman Emeritus Ros-Lehtinen and I were in Israel to mourn with the Fraenkel family at Naftali’s funeral and at their home. This family and the families of Eyal and Gilad deserve justice for this senseless act of terror.

Finally, I offer my strong support to the resolution introduced by my friend, Mr. Vargas, expressing the urgent need to protect religious minorities in Iraq. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant’s march through Iraq has terrorized millions, with over 1,000 killed in June alone and nearly 2.8 million Iraqis displaced.

The persecution of Christians in Mosul, including the violent removal of families from their homes, and the threats to either pay taxes, convert, or die, has caused thousands to flee to Kurdish-protected areas. The Christian community in Iraq has existed and thrived for 2,000 years. Prime Minister Maliki has condemned the violence against Christians, but he must do more to protect them.

And this Congress must speak out for religious tolerance and freedom in every corner of the world.

Again, I would like to thank all my colleagues for their work on today's measures, and I commend the chairman for continuing to work in a bipartisan way. And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank your, Mr. Deutch.

We now go to Mr. Ted Poe, Judge Ted Poe, who is chairman of the Terrorism and Nonproliferation Subcommittee.

Mr. POE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like, first, to talk about the persecution of religious minorities bill. I want to also commend Mr. Vargas for this legislation.

In Iraq, especially where ISIL is, it is open season on Christians. Christians are being murdered, threatened, and persecuted by this radical terrorist organization. The world needs to be aware that persecution of Christians occurs in many places, but right now it is occurring in Iraq.

And I also want to thank the chairman for his support of my amendment in this legislation that takes out the phrase "Prime Minister Maliki's government," takes his name out. It shouldn't be his government. He has got to go. So, that amendment will just say "the Iraqi Government," instead of "Prime Minister Maliki's government."

I also want to comment on the legislation by the chairman and the ranking member regarding Iron Dome. I was in Israel last year. I saw the operation of one of those batteries of Iron Dome. It needs to be clear to Americans and the rest of the world that the Iron Dome is a defensive missile system. A defensive missile system that shoots down rockets that come into Israel, Iranian rockets that come from Gaza shot by Hamas. It is not an offensive weapons system. They are trying to defend their homeland from this terrorist organization, and Iron Dome works. We need to support them, not with just more materials, but verbally and politically, and let the world know the United States stands by Israel's right of self-defense.

Hamas wants to destroy Jews, wants to destroy Israel. That is why they are attacking them. And every time there is a ceasefire by so-called world leaders, Hamas reloads. They get more missiles from Iran, and then they are ready for the next round of missiles to be fired into Israel.

Hamas needs to be defeated. They are not a country. They are a bunch of thugs and terrorists who want to eliminate the Jews in Israel. They should be recognized as such. And they are a foreign terrorist organization. We need to deal with them accordingly.

So, I commend the Israelis for defending their country because it is the absolute right of every nation to be left alone. And that is all the Israelis want to do, is be left alone. Whether it is Hamas or whether it is Hezbollah or anybody else, we should support them

materially, politically, and verbally for doing what any country ought to do, is to protect their people from criminals and terrorists.

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

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. David Cicilline of Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to begin by thanking you and Ranking Member Engel for your continued commitment to working across the aisle and for marking up legislation before we recess for a month on these important subjects.

I am particularly glad to see forward momentum on a number of important bills, such as House Res. 281, expressing concern over persistent and credible reports of systemic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting; H.R. 3398, the Girls Count Act, and all of the other bills that we are considering today.

In particular, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for bringing before this committee the Emergency Iron Dome Replenishment Act. Like so many, I am deeply troubled by the ongoing violence in Israel and the Palestinian territories and strongly condemn Hamas' use of rockets against the State of Israel and its despicable use of civilians, including women and children, as human shields to protect their military assets. My thoughts and prayers are with all the innocent civilians who live in danger as long as this conflict continues.

There is no question that Israel has a right to defend itself against any attack on its sovereignty and its people. One of the reasons why Israel has been able to keep its civilian death count comparatively low is due to the effectiveness of the Iron Dome Antimissile Defense System, which intercepts dangerous rockets headed for Israeli population centers.

Up until this point, the United States has provided over \$700 million in foreign aid to Israel to support the Iron Dome. We have had the opportunity to see video of the Iron Dome at work, intercepting rockets midair.

Since the beginning of the escalation of violence in June, Iron Dome has intercepted about 500 rockets, approximately 90 percent of those rockets classified as threats. And the cost of these interceptions is very high, approximately \$82,000.

United States Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel supports Israel's request for \$225 million in supplemental funding for Iron Dome. And I am very proud that this committee is about to put some additional pressure on the appropriators to fund this life-saving program. At the same time, I think we should use this opportunity to recognize that it has become even clearer than ever before that the United States has a vested interest in supporting a swift resolution to this crisis. Violence and revenge are never the answer and will only serve to undermine efforts to advance peace and security in the region.

And I thank you, Mr. Chairman. With that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Cicilline.

We now go to Mr. Cotton of Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. I want to speak in support of the Emergency Iron Dome Replenishment Act on behalf of two groups, Arkansans and America's troops. Arkansans living in places like El Dorado, Texarkana, Mena, and Huntsville would demand a system like Iron Dome if they were being attacked by Islamic terrorists across the

borders of the State of Arkansas or invaded through tunnels coming into the State of Arkansas. They would demand that kind of swift action.

They would also regret, as we all regret, civilian casualties, as we see today in Gaza. But we should all make no mistake that there is one party responsible for every single civilian casualty, and that is Hamas.

Hamas commits double war crimes every day it attacks. It attacks Israeli civilians with indiscriminate rocket, missile, and mortar fire. And second, it sites its missiles and rockets and mortars at mosques and churches and synagogues and hospitals and schools.

Hamas is not a country. It is not a legitimate negotiating partner. It is a terrorist organization that must be destroyed. And if world leaders want to stop civilian casualties, they would support Israel and its operation in Gaza, or perhaps they would fly to Damascus and demand that Bashar al-Assad stop his genocide. Or maybe fly to Baghdad and demand action to stop the cleansing of Christians out of Mosul. Or perhaps maybe fly to Moscow where Vladimir Putin is supplying thugs that are shooting civilian airliners out of the sky.

Second, I want to thank or I want to support the Iron Dome Act on behalf of America's troops. In 2006, I was deployed with the 101st Airborne at Camp Falcon in Iraq. We took regular mortar and missile fire into our base. Unfortunately, there was little in the way of a defense against that fire. Our defense, jokingly, was big base, little bullet.

One day American troops are going to face that same kind of fire coming into bases, and the Iron Dome will be there to save them. For that, we should all be proud of and supportive of this bill, and we should be thankful to our Israeli partners.

Chairman ROYCE. We go now to Mr. Juan Vargas of California.

Mr. VARGAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I, too, want to add my voice to those that have commented how this committee, Mr. Chairman, is led by you and Ranking Member Engel in a bipartisan way for the betterment of our country and our allies around the world.

In particular, I want to thank you for bringing forth House Resolution 663 for a vote, and to thank my colleagues who have commented positively on this resolution. I introduced this resolution out of a deep concern for the plight of religious minorities in Iraq as the Sunni Islamist terrorist group ISIS began to expand its control of northwestern Iraq.

In particular, after the fall of Mosul and the Nineveh plain region to these insurgents, the Iraqi Christian community began facing harassment, persecution, and displacement from their homes. The Iraqi Christian community has a long and rich history in the region, dating back thousands of years. And to lose their homeland during this humanitarian crisis would be a grave injustice. Since the fall of Saddam Hussein, over 50 percent of Iraq's Christians have fled their historical homeland.

I have been in contact with leaders in the Chaldean-American community who have shared many disturbing stories of targeted persecution against their friends and loved ones back in Iraq. After ISIS established its control over northwestern Iraq and declared a

caliphate, these Islamic terrorists warned Christians living under its jurisdiction to either convert to Islam, pay an outrageous religious tax, or be executed.

Since this declaration, over 10,000 Iraqi Christians have packed their belongings and fled to neighboring communities in Kurdistan, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. The last 1500 families to leave were robbed at an ISIS checkpoint, and there are reports that there are no more Christians living in Mosul and certainly no more masses. This mass exodus represents the largest forced displacement in the Middle East since the Armenian genocide in Turkey about 100 years ago.

We cannot be silent in the fact of this horrific crime against humanity, and I truly commend this committee for shedding a light on this important topic.

This type of barbaric behavior is nothing new to ISIS. In Syria they burn churches and kidnap bishops in the Christian city of Maaloula. Their brutal intolerance is also a break from a long tradition of the Muslim/Christian coexistence of the region.

ISIS has also set its targets on other religious minorities, Shiites and unsupported Sunnis. I strongly believe we must provide immediate protection and humanitarian assistance throughout the Nineveh plain to Iraq civilians fleeing this persecution.

I also want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and express my strong support for all the legislation presented today, especially the Iron Dome Replacement Act, which authorizes additional assistance to Israel for their Iron Dome Antimissile Defense System. I stand unequivocally with Israel as it defends its citizens from an onslaught of over 2,000 unprovoked rockets from Gaza since June 12th, 2014. While the Iron Dome is used to protect innocent Israel citizens from indiscriminate rocket fire, Hamas continues to cowardly use Palestinian civilians as human shields in order to protect their military arsenal.

The atrocities occurring under Hamas are a clear violation of international humanitarian law and must be condemned by all nations. Thus, in light of the realities on the ground and Hamas' unwillingness to accept peace, I fully support Israel's ongoing operation to destroy Hamas' terror infrastructure. With the Iron Dome intercepting over 400 rockets in the last 6 weeks, I fully support the supplemental funding before us today that will further enable these capabilities. Israel remains our stalwart ally in the region, and we must support their efforts to protect their civilians.

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

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Vargas. And again, we thank you. We want to express our appreciation for your authorship of the Iraqi religious minority resolution here.

If I could exercise the chairman's prerogative and make a very brief announcement here? I usually don't announce events for members, but tomorrow we have a very important briefing. Many on this committee have been focused on the human rights disaster in Syria. Tomorrow we will have a truly exceptional briefing in this room with a Syrian defector who has taken tens of thousands of photos of the catalogued corpses of tortured Syrian political prisoners.

And “Caesar” will testify in anonymity, in fear of Syrian authorities, but he will deliver a powerful message that what is happening in Syria is an unmitigated humanitarian disaster. He wanted to come and tell this story and he brings his photos. And I hope all members can attend.

Thank you.

And we go now to Mr. Schneider of Illinois.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for bringing us here today. But, also, let me associate myself with the previous remarks of many of my colleagues, thanking you, thanking the ranking member, for how this committee has conducted its business. And not just the two of you; I think all of the members of the committee have shown the ability to work together in a bipartisan way, making sure that we, as a committee, as a Congress, protect human interests around the globe, making sure we work toward better human rights and a more just world. So, it is an honor to serve with you, but this has been an example, I hope, for the rest of the Congress of how a committee can work.

I am honored and proud to support all of the measures before us today. I commend Mr. Chabot for the Girls Count Act. As Mr. Engel said earlier, I know my grandmother, who came when she was five from Kiev, her birthday was marked by its association with Passover, but Passover moves on the calendar. So, we never knew her exact birthday. Giving young women or women around the world that identity is crucial.

I also want to commend Mr. Sherman for the Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act. I think it is crucial that we bring the perpetrators of that heinous crime to justice, and as soon as possible.

Let me touch a little more deeply on the Iron Dome Replenishment Act. I had the privilege last year to visit Israel and visit the Iron Dome, meet with many of the officers, commanders in charge of the batteries.

Sitting at lunch with them, I was next to an officer who shared a story, how he was a relatively-new father, and before Iron Dome, he sat during an air raid alert in a bomb shelter holding his newborn son to his chest and thinking of the threat and concerns, not just for his son, but for Israelis throughout the country.

A couple of years later, he was able to join the troops that are manning the Iron Dome System, a system that was created in Israel but developed with U.S. financial support, and wouldn't be possible without our support. And he told how, in 2012, being in charge of an Iron Dome battery, how the difference in feeling, protecting his son, but knowing he was also protecting all Israelis throughout the country from the ongoing assault of rockets from Gaza.

Since Israel unilaterally and completely withdrew from Gaza in 2005, 10,000 rockets have been fired indiscriminately at civilian targets inside Israel. Since just July 2008, over 2,000 rockets have been fired at Israel. Air raid sirens ring out on average every 10 minutes, causing concern, causing worry, causing unnecessary and unremitting stress.

Hamas is not shooting at military targets. Hamas is aiming directly at civilians, at homes, at schools, at hospitals. Hamas is acting in violation of international law by targeting civilians in Israel,

but also by using civilians in Gaza as human shields to protect their rockets.

The world needs to speak out. I am pleased to be joined in a letter to the UN by over 100 of my colleagues calling for those rockets, those stockpiles of rockets to be eliminated in Gaza.

But, until they are eliminated, Iron Dome is shielding Israelis by reducing the impact of rockets and saving lives not just in Israel, but in Gaza, by allowing Israel to carefully and selectively target, knowing that their citizens are protected by the Iron Dome. I strongly support and am pleased to be a cosponsor of the bill making sure that the United States continues to fund this crucial weapon system, protection system.

I would also like to speak directly to my good friend Juan Vargas and thank him for introducing the bill protecting religious minorities in Iraq. Mosul at its peak not too long ago had 60,000 Christians. It was a vibrant community. It was an important community.

To hear today that there are no longer any Christians living in Mosul, as the world sits quietly by, is simply unacceptable. Religious minorities everywhere in the world must be protected. I am proud that this body today is standing up and speaking out in a strong voice, protecting religious minorities and, again, declaring our support for people around the world, and working to make this a better place.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go to Ms. Lois Frankel of Florida.

Ms. FRANKEL. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

First, I wanted to say that I support all the bills and resolutions before us today. And I, like my colleagues, thank the chair, the ranking member, for your bipartisan efforts, and, also, my colleagues for their bipartisan efforts.

As to the terror attacks by Hamas on Israel, the Iron Dome will go a long way to help. With that said, Israel's defense must be more than the Iron Dome. And I would like to add a comment in this regard, Mr. Chair.

The situation in Israel and Gaza is tragic and sorrowful, too many innocent men, women, and children on both sides of the border dying and suffering because of the terrorist actions of Hamas. I know that a permanent ceasefire is what decent, humane people would eventually hope for, but it cannot be unconditional. We cannot ask Israel to cease fire while Hamas maintains its infrastructure of destruction.

And for that reason, Mr. Chair, I want to reaffirm my support and join my colleagues' support for Israel's right to defend its citizens, not only from the rocket attacks, but also from Hamas' tunnels of terror. No nation would accept the perpetual threat of terrorist launching attacks and kidnappings from underground tunnels.

Since the beginning of Operation Protective Edge of the Israeli Defense Force, they have identified 32 sophisticated underground attack tunnels, each with multiple shafts and openings. The tunnels were built by Hamas for the sole purpose of infiltrating Israel in order to murder and kidnap Israeli civilians and soldiers.

Last week 10 Hamas thugmen emerged from a tunnel near Israel's Kibbutz near Ahm and killed four Israeli soldiers before they were killed themselves and returned fire. Hamas militants have infiltrated Israel six times this month through hidden tunnels. Officials have reported that tunnels are stocked with tranquilizers, handcuffs, syringes, ropes, and other materials used for abductions. The tunnels also hold vast quantities of explosives and other military equipment meant to be used in mass casualty attacks.

It is shocking to learn that Hamas has spent upwards of \$100 million on these tunnels at the expense of Palestinians in Gaza. The Hamas leadership cares more about killing Israelis than it does about helping Palestinians.

Construction materials delivered by Israel, meant for Palestinian civilians, have been systematically diverted by Hamas. Since the beginning of 2014 alone, more than 4,000 trucks carrying 181,000 tons of gravel, iron, cement, wood, and other supplies have passed through Israel's Kerem Shalom crossing in Gaza. Yet, instead of building schools, clinics, and homes, Hamas has used much of the material to build tunnels aimed at annihilating Israel.

And as I have said before, and I have heard my colleagues say today, Hamas is to blame for the violence in the Gaza and Israel, and they must be stopped.

I thank you, Mr. Chair, and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Ms. Frankel.

Any other members seeking recognition?

[No response.]

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

Those in favor say aye.

Those opposed no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the measures considered en bloc, H.R. 3398, H.R. 5041, H.R. 5235, House Resolution 281, and House Resolution 683, are agreed to as amended.

Without objection, each of the measures as amended is ordered favorably reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute. Staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes.

And that concludes our business for today.

And I want to thank our ranking member, Mr. Engel, and all of our committee members for their contributions and assistance on these markups.

This committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

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

Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman

July 30, 2014

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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

DATE: Wednesday, July 30, 2014

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 3398, To authorize the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to provide assistance to support the rights of women and girls in developing countries, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5041, The Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act of 2014;

H.R. 5235, To authorize further assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system;

H. Res. 281, Expressing concern over persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience, in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners imprisoned for their religious beliefs, and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups; and

H. Res. 683, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL) as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq.

By Direction of the Chairman

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day Wednesday Date 07/30/14 Room 2172

Starting Time 10:12 a.m. Ending Time 11:12 a.m.

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

Presiding Member(s)

Edward R. Royce, Chairman

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Televised ☒

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☒

Stenographic Record ☒

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

H.R. 3398, H.R. 5041, H.R. 5235, H. Res. 281, H. Res. 683

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See Attendance Sheet.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

None.

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

None.

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

See Markup Summary

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
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TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 11:12 p.m.


Doug Anderson, General Counsel

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FL
X	Dana Rohrabacher, CA
X	Steve Chabot, OH
X	Joe Wilson, SC
	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Ted Poc, TX
X	Matt Salmon, AZ
	Tom Marino, PA
	Jeff Duncan, SC
	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Mo Brooks, AL
X	Tom Cotton, AR
X	Paul Cook, CA
X	George Holding, NC
	Randy K. Weber, Sr., TX
	Scott Perry, PA
	Steve Stockman, TX
	Ron DeSantis, FL
X	Doug Collins, GA
X	Mark Meadows, NC
	Ted S. Yoho, FL
	Sean Duffy, WI
	Curt Clawson, FL

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
	Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, AS
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
X	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
	Brian Higgins, NY
X	Karen Bass, CA
X	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
X	Alan Grayson, FL
X	Juan Vargas, CA
X	Bradley S. Schneider, IL
	Joseph P. Kennedy III, MA
	Ami Bera, CA
X	Alan S. Lowenthal, CA
	Grace Meng, NY
X	Lois Frankel, FL
X	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
X	Joaquin Castro, TX

07/30/14 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

The Chair called up the following measures for consideration by the Committee and, by unanimous consent, the following items were considered *en bloc*:

1. H.R. 3398 (Chabot), "Girls Count Act of 2014."
 - a. Chabot 50 in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3398
 - i. Manager's amendment 53 to Chabot 50
2. H.R. 5041 (Lamborn), "Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act of 2014."
 - a. Royce/Sherman/McCaul/Engel 130 in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 5041
3. H.R. 5235 (Engel), "To authorize further assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system."
 - a. Engel/Royce 62 in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 5235
4. H. Res. 281 (Ros-Lehtinen), "Expressing concern over persistent and credible reports of systematic, state-sanctioned organ harvesting from non-consenting prisoners of conscience, in the People's Republic of China, including from large numbers of Falun Gong practitioners imprisoned for their religious beliefs, and members of other religious and ethnic minority groups."
 - a. Manager's amendment 129 in the nature of a substitute to H. Res. 281
5. H. Res. 683, "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL) as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq."
 - a. Poe 95

The items considered en bloc were agreed to by voice vote, and the measures, as amended, were ordered favorably reported to the House by unanimous consent.

The Committee adjourned.