

VARIOUS MEASURES

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 2901, H.R. 5206, H.R. 5241, H.R. 5656,
H.R. 5685, H.R. 5710, H. Res. 714 and H. Res. 758**

NOVEMBER 20, 2014

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VARIOUS MEASURES

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2014

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:32 a.m., in room 2712, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Ed Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. All right. We are going to ask all the members to take their seats, and this committee will come to order.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up eight bipartisan measures. And I want to begin by thanking all our committee members. And I want to thank the staff on both sides of the aisle here for the extensive preparation that went into this markup today.

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

And all members were notified yesterday we now intend to consider en bloc the eight measures and amendments provided to your offices previously. And so, without objection, the following items will be considered en bloc: H.R. 2901, the Water for the World Act; Poe Amendment 110 in the nature of a substitute; H.R. 5206, to allow Foreign Service officers to designate death benefits to the beneficiaries; Grayson Amendment 301 in the nature of a substitute; H.R. 5241, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act; H.R. 5656, the Global Food Security Act; Smith Amendment 80 in the nature of a substitute and Smith Amendment 84 to the amendment; H.R. 5685, the Rewards for Justice Congressional Notification Act; H.R. 5710, the Ebola Emergency Response Act; Smith Amendment 82; Cicilline Amendment 51; and Perry Amendment 45; House Resolution 714, regarding the peaceful resolution of maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the Asia-Pacific region; Faleomavaega Amendment 22 in the nature of a substitute; and, last, House Resolution 758, condemning the actions of the Russian Federation toward neighboring countries; and Engel Amendment 68 in the nature of a substitute.

[The information referred to follows:]

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2901

To strengthen implementation of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to implement, leverage, and monitor and evaluate programs to provide first-time or improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to the world's poorest on an equitable and sustainable basis, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 1, 2013

Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. COLE, Mr. JONES, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TERRY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. SCHOCK, and Ms. EDWARDS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To strengthen implementation of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to implement, leverage, and monitor and evaluate programs to provide first-time or improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to the world's poorest on an equitable and sustainable basis, 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,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2013”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 4. Purpose.

Sec. 5. Improving coordination and oversight of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities.

Sec. 6. Increasing sustainability of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities.

Sec. 7. United States complimentary strategies to increase sustainable, affordable, and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Sec. 8. Transparency and monitoring and evaluation.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The Senator Paul Simon Water for the
9 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat.
10 2533)—

11 (A) makes access to affordable, equitable,
12 and sustainable clean water, sanitation, and hygiene
13 for developing countries a specific policy
14 objective of United States foreign assistance
15 programs;

16 (B) requires the United States Govern-
17 ment to—

18 (i) develop a strategy to elevate and
19 further the United States foreign policy
20 and foreign assistance objective to provide

1 affordable and equitable access to safe
2 water, sanitation, and hygiene in devel-
3 oping countries; and

4 (ii) improve the effectiveness and tar-
5 geting of United States assistance pro-
6 grams undertaken in support of that strat-
7 egy;

8 (C) codifies Target 10 of the United Na-
9 tions Millennium Development Goals; and

10 (D) seeks to reduce by half between 1990
11 (the baseline year) and 2015—

12 (i) the proportion of people who are
13 unable to reach or afford safe drinking
14 water; and

15 (ii) the proportion of people without
16 access to basic sanitation.

17 (2) For maximum effectiveness of assistance,
18 safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene must be
19 coordinated with and reflected in programs and
20 strategies for food security, global health, environ-
21 ment, education, gender equality, and conflict pre-
22 vention and mitigation.

23 (3) On February 2, 2012, the United States
24 national intelligence community released a National

1 Intelligence Estimate on Global Water Security,
2 which found that—

3 (A) over the next decade, countries of strategic importance to the United States will experience water shortages, poor water quality, or floods, that will risk instability or state failure and increase regional tensions;

8 (B) water problems may pose a risk to global food markets and economic growth, and may harm the economic performance of important trading partners;

12 (C) water stresses compound existing problems, such as poverty, social tension, and ill-health and without good management of water food supplies will be reduced and water borne diseases will increase; and

17 (D) pressure will arise for a more engaged United States to make water a global priority and to support major development projects.

20 (4) On August 1, 2008, Congress passed House
21 Concurrent Resolution 318, which—

22 (A) supports the goals and ideals of the
23 International Year of Sanitation; and

1 (B) recognizes the importance of sanitation
2 on public health, poverty reduction, economic
3 and social development, and the environment.

4 (5) According to the 2005 Millennium Eco-
5 system Assessment, commissioned by the United Na-
6 tions, more than one-fifth of the world's population
7 relies on freshwater sources that are either polluted
8 or excessively withdrawn. Healthy ecosystems pro-
9 vide multiple water-related services, such as flood
10 control and water purification, upon which human
11 security, health and well-being depend. Therefore,
12 measures aiming to maintain or restore those serv-
13 ices ensure the long-term sustainability of strategies
14 to secure safe and reliable access to water and sani-
15 tation.

16 (6) While progress is being made on safe water
17 and sanitation efforts—

18 (A) more than 783,000,000 people
19 throughout the world lack access to safe drink-
20 ing water; and

21 (B) approximately 35 percent of the total
22 global population does not have access to basic
23 sanitation services.

1 (7) A lack of access to clean water and ade-
2 quate sanitation has disproportionate, and too often
3 deadly impacts on children:

4 (A) Water and sanitation-related disease,
5 despite being preventable, remains one of the
6 most significant child health problems world-
7 wide. Diarrhea is the most serious of these dis-
8 eases, alone killing over 3,000 children each
9 day, and is the second biggest cause of death in
10 children in the post neonatal period, aged one
11 month to 5 years. Ninety percent of all people
12 that die from diarrheal disease are children
13 under the age of 5. Eighty-eight percent of di-
14 arrheal disease is attributed to unsafe drinking
15 water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene.

16 (B) Even when bouts of diarrhea don't kill,
17 these episodes can physically and mentally stunt
18 children, affecting them for the rest of their
19 lives.

20 (C) Having adequate and appropriate
21 water supply and sanitation facilities in schools
22 is a major factor influencing whether children,
23 and especially adolescent girls, attend school.

24 (D) Adequate sanitation facilities and
25 practices contributes to reducing malnutrition

1 in children, improves the quality of life and dig-
2 nity of girls and women, protects the environ-
3 ment, and generates economic benefits for com-
4 munities and nations.

5 (8) The health and environmental consequences
6 of unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation are sig-
7 nificant, accounting for nearly 10 percent of the
8 global burden of disease, and as further indicated by
9 the following:

10 (A) At any given time, half of the hospital
11 beds in developing countries are occupied by pa-
12 tients suffering from diseases associated with
13 lack of access to safe drinking water, inad-
14 equate sanitation, and poor hygiene.

15 (B) More than 3,575,000 people die each
16 year from water-related disease.

17 (C) Chronic or acute diarrhea can lead to
18 cognitive delays, with severe repercussions for
19 economic development.

20 (D) Lack of adequate sanitation contami-
21 nates rivers worldwide, as one of the most sig-
22 nificant sources of water pollution. Every day,
23 2,000,000 tons of untreated sewage and indus-
24 trial and agricultural waste are discharged into
25 the world's freshwaters.

1 (9) Clean water and sanitation are among the
2 most powerful drivers for human development. They
3 extend opportunity, enhance dignity, and help create
4 a virtuous cycle of improving health and rising
5 wealth.

6 (10) Diseases linked to unsafe water and poor
7 sanitation, as well as the time and energy women
8 often devote to collecting water, significantly reduce
9 economic productivity in less developed countries
10 and promote lifecycles of disadvantage.

11 (11) Expanding access to clean water, sanita-
12 tion, and hygiene, while protecting the natural infra-
13 structures that store, deliver, and purify water for
14 nature and people, are essential steps in reducing
15 the global burden of disease, advancing sustainable
16 economic and social development, protecting basic
17 human rights, preventing violence against girls and
18 women, and mitigating sources of conflict associated
19 with water scarcity, mass migration, and water re-
20 lated disasters, both within and between countries.

21 (12) Nearly 1,000,000,000 people across the
22 globe still suffer from chronic hunger. Water scar-
23 city and poor water management reduce agricultural
24 productivity and add pressures on valuable fisheries,
25 posing a major threat to food security and local live-

1 livelihoods, and limits the ability of the world to provide
2 the resources necessary for the doubling of food pro-
3 duction that will be required to meet the demands
4 of a projected population of 9,000,000,000 people by
5 2050.

6 (13) 2.8 billion people in more than 48 coun-
7 tries are expected to face severe and chronic water
8 shortages by 2025, with major impacts on energy
9 and food security, development, livelihoods, human
10 health, and natural infrastructure.

11 (14) Agriculture consumes 70 percent of all
12 freshwater withdrawn globally. Global increases in
13 the efficiency and productivity of both irrigated and
14 rain-fed agriculture will be needed to meet future
15 food production requirements.

16 (15) Approximately half the world's population
17 lives in cities, often in slums characterized by unsafe
18 water, poor sanitation, lack of basic services, over-
19 crowding, inferior construction and insecure tenure.

20 (16) According to the United Nations, women
21 make up 70 percent of the world's poor. Yet, the
22 time they spend collecting water prevents them from
23 undertaking other activities, such as generating in-
24 come or attending school.

1 (17) A lack of access to safe water and im-
2 proved sanitation close to home and at school can
3 impact girls' educational attainment and retention,
4 limiting their ability to break the cycle of poverty.
5 Research has found increases in girls' school enroll-
6 ment when clean water points were installed closer
7 to home, and increases in girls' school attendance
8 when separate latrines for boys and girls were pro-
9 vided on site. Meeting Target 10 of the Millennium
10 Development Goals for water and sanitation would
11 provide an estimated 272,000,000 additional school
12 days per year.

13 (18) A lack of water points close to home or
14 safe, private latrines can put women and girls in iso-
15 lated situations, making them more vulnerable to
16 sexual and physical violence. Violence against women
17 and girls has consequences ranging from psycho-
18 social trauma to heightened risk of HIV/AIDS.

19 (19) Faith communities and nonprofit develop-
20 ment and conservation organizations across the
21 United States contribute significantly to the im-
22 provement of water, sanitation, and hygiene in devel-
23 oping countries. By applying their expertise, pro-
24 viding services, building the capacity of local organi-
25 zations, establishing long-term partnerships with

1 local communities, empowering marginalized groups,
2 supporting sustainable water management and serv-
3 ing as a voice for the poor, faith-based and nonprofit
4 organizations complement and leverage assistance
5 provided by the United States Government.

6 (20) United States businesses have developed
7 key technologies, donated goods and services,
8 partnered with private and public sector entities,
9 and invested their capital to improve water and sani-
10 tation and freshwater sources in many developing
11 countries. Corporate actors have also partnered with
12 other stakeholders to implement sustainable water
13 management and water use efficiency within their
14 plants and throughout their supply chain.

15 (21) Implementation of the Senator Paul Simon
16 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 must be signifi-
17 cantly strengthened if the purposes of section 135 of
18 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
19 2152h; relating to assistance to provide safe water
20 and sanitation), as added by section 5(a) of the Sen-
21 ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005,
22 are to be met.

23 (22) The monitoring and evaluation of the per-
24 formance of United States foreign assistance pro-
25 grams and their contribution to policy, strategies,

1 projects, program goals, and priorities undertaken
2 by the Federal Government is essential to improving
3 aid effectiveness.

4 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

6 (1) In May 2013, the United States Agency for
7 International Development released a Water and De-
8 velopment Strategy, whose goal is “to save lives and
9 advance development through improvements in water
10 supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs,
11 and through sound management and use of water
12 for food security.”.

13 (2) The Water and Development Strategy
14 states that it supports the efforts of the Senator
15 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 “by ad-
16 vancing many activities consistent with the goals of
17 the Act.”.

18 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
19 gress that—

20 (1) the initial United States Agency for Inter-
21 national Development’s Water and Development
22 Strategy, released in May 2013—

23 (A) is a significant accomplishment and
24 improves the Agency’s capacity to provide sus-

1 tainable and effective water, sanitation, and hy-
2 giene assistance;

3 (B) is supportive of and should continue to
4 reinforce the United States foreign policy and
5 development objectives for clean water, sanita-
6 tion, and hygiene;

7 (C) should be refined and expanded by the
8 United States Agency for International Devel-
9 opment as often as necessary to ensure best
10 practices are used and the purposes of the Sen-
11 ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
12 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533)
13 and this Act are met, should target the world’s
14 poorest and those suffering from the lowest lev-
15 els of access to safe drinking water, sanitation,
16 and hygiene, and should be updated by the
17 Agency not later than every 5 years, to more
18 fully meet the requirements and spirit of the
19 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
20 2005 and section 135 of the Foreign Assistance
21 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152h), as added by
22 section 5(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
23 for the Poor Act of 2005; and

24 (D) is not, on its own, the holistic United
25 States water strategy required by the Senator

1 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005,
2 but instead addresses components of a com-
3 prehensive strategy for how the United States
4 plans to support the United States foreign pol-
5 icy and development objectives and measure its
6 success towards the objectives required by the
7 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
8 2005 and this Act, and must be complimented
9 by the development of a whole-of-government
10 United States Government global water strat-
11 egy aimed at creating an enabling environment
12 through diplomatic channels for the Agency's
13 water, sanitation, and hygiene programming
14 that will better allow the Agency to succeed in
15 its mission; and

16 (2) the Secretary of State, acting through the
17 Special Advisor for Water Resources (established by
18 136(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961), as
19 added by section 5(a)(2)(C) of this Act, and in col-
20 laboration and consultation with the Administrator
21 of the United States Agency for International Devel-
22 opment, should develop a Global Water Resources
23 Strategy relating to United States foreign policy ob-
24 jectives for water, pursuant to section 6(a) of the

1 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
2 2005, as added by section 7 of this Act, that—

3 (A) articulates a vision for the role played
4 by the Department of State, including in its
5 power as a convener, in addressing the foreign
6 policy and national security issues identified in
7 the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act
8 of 2005 and this Act, the 2012 National Intel-
9 ligence Estimate on Global Water Security, and
10 other relevant whole-of-government assess-
11 ments, strategies, and approaches;

12 (B) is an ambitious United States foreign
13 policy framework that advances the objectives
14 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
15 Act of 2005 and this Act to provide sustainable
16 access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and
17 hygiene to poor and marginalized people
18 through improved United States diplomatic ef-
19 forts to build political will and coordination
20 across the Federal Government to better enable
21 United States Government agencies and part-
22 ners to meet their international development ob-
23 jectives;

24 (C) is complementary to, supportive of,
25 and does not inhibit, the Water and Develop-

1 ment Strategy, and establishes clear roles and
2 responsibilities insofar as possible among Fed-
3 eral agencies and departments responsible for
4 jointly carrying out the strategy, as required by
5 section 6(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
6 for the Poor Act of 2005, as added by section
7 7 of this Act.

8 **SEC. 4. PURPOSE.**

9 The purpose of this Act and the amendments made
10 by this Act is to strengthen implementation of the Senator
11 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law
12 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533) by—

13 (1) improving coordination and oversight of
14 international water, sanitation, hygiene, and sustain-
15 able water management programs within and be-
16 tween United States Government agencies;

17 (2) increasing the sustainability of United
18 States Government-supported water, sanitation, and
19 hygiene programs, including in terms of afford-
20 ability, accountability, and financial, operational, in-
21 stitutional, and environmental sustainability;

22 (3) enhancing water, sanitation, and hygiene
23 expertise within the United States Agency for Inter-
24 national Development and the Department of State,
25 which shall include a whole of agency approach to

1 establish a learning agenda aimed at increasing the
 2 quality, effectiveness, and sustainability of the
 3 United States Government-supported water, sanita-
 4 tion, and hygiene programs; and

5 (4) ensuring water, sanitation, and hygiene pro-
 6 grams and strategies are reflected in and supported
 7 by other development initiatives such as food secu-
 8 rity, global health, environment, education, gender
 9 quality, and conflict prevention and mitigation with-
 10 in and between countries, with the goal of meeting
 11 the needs of the poorest and most marginalized peo-
 12 ple.

13 **SEC. 5. IMPROVING COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF**
 14 **SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE**
 15 **PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign
 17 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amend-
 18 ed—

19 (1) by redesignating section 135, as added by
 20 section 5(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
 21 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
 22 Stat. 2536; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as section 136;
 23 and

24 (2) in section 136, as redesignated by para-
 25 graph (1) of this section—

1 (A) in the section heading, by striking
2 “AND SANITATION” and inserting “, SANITA-
3 TION, AND HYGIENE”;

4 (B) in subsection (b), by striking “and
5 sanitation” and inserting “, sanitation, and hy-
6 giene”; and

7 (C) by adding at the end the following new
8 subsections:

9 “(e) GLOBAL WATER COORDINATOR.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
11 United States Agency for International Development
12 (USAID) shall designate a senior advisor to coordi-
13 nate and oversee the Agency’s programs in devel-
14 oping countries that seek to provide affordable and
15 equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hy-
16 giene, who shall be known as the ‘Global Water Co-
17 ordinator’, who shall administer and oversee an of-
18 fice to be known as the Office of Water, Sanitation,
19 and Development, and who shall report directly to
20 the Administrator and the Assistant Administrator
21 overseeing water programs.

22 “(2) DUTIES.—The Global Water Coordinator
23 shall—

24 “(A) oversee implementation of this sec-
25 tion, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the

1 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
2 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) and the
3 Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act
4 of 2013;

5 “(B) oversee the buildup of capacity and
6 expertise within USAID to implement this sec-
7 tion, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
8 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
9 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), and the
10 Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act
11 of 2013, including—

12 “(i) by appointing USAID mission
13 water advisors in each high priority coun-
14 try, who—

15 “(I) shall have or be given the
16 opportunity to fully develop their tech-
17 nical skills and competencies nec-
18 essary to provide appropriate guidance
19 to technical and program staff to en-
20 sure the Water and Development
21 Strategy can be successfully imple-
22 mented; and

23 “(II) shall ensure water, sanita-
24 tion, and hygiene objectives and indi-
25 cators are reflected throughout pro-

1 gram planning and budgeting docu-
2 ments;

3 “(ii) work with USAID regional bu-
4 reaus, who shall be the primary liaisons be-
5 tween the Global Water Coordinator and
6 mission water advisors, to ensure water,
7 sanitation, and hygiene projects are re-
8 flected in country-specific multiyear strate-
9 gies, multiyear sector strategies, and
10 project designs in each high priority coun-
11 try; and

12 “(iii) ensure that water, sanitation,
13 hygiene and water management issues are
14 incorporated into all relevant Agency train-
15 ing programs at the office, regional, and
16 mission levels;

17 “(C) lead the implementation of the Water
18 and Development Strategy and oversee the re-
19 view and development no later than every 5
20 years of an updated Water and Development
21 Strategy such that it more clearly meets the re-
22 quirements of the Senator Paul Simon Water
23 for the Poor Act of 2005 and this Act;

24 “(D) assist and monitor the development
25 of country-specific and, where appropriate, re-

1 regional water strategies, whether independent, or
2 as part of broader USAID country-specific or
3 regional strategies, in coordination with rel-
4 evant USAID mission directors, other appro-
5 priate personnel, and pursuant to the inter-
6 agency consultation and coordination process as
7 required by section 5(b) of the Senator Paul
8 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, ensur-
9 ing such strategies reflect best practices as they
10 relate to increasing access to clean water, sani-
11 tation, and hygiene activities, and sustainable
12 water management;

13 “(E) ensure sustainable and equitable ac-
14 cess to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene are
15 reflected in strategies and broader USAID poli-
16 cies or strategies, including policies or strate-
17 gies relating to food security, global health, en-
18 vironment, education, gender equality, and con-
19 flict prevention and mitigation;

20 “(F) develop appropriate benchmarks,
21 measurable goals, performance metrics, and
22 monitoring and evaluation plans for water, sani-
23 tation, and hygiene programs in accordance
24 with and as required by sections 6 and 7 of the
25 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of

1 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22
2 U.S.C. 2152h note);

3 “(G) ensure programming for sustainable
4 water management, and equitable access to
5 clean water, sanitation, and hygiene are re-
6 flected across USAID programming in a man-
7 ner consistent with the long-term sustainability
8 of service outcomes and freshwater sources; and

9 “(H) foster the development, dissemina-
10 tion, and increased and consistent use of low-
11 cost and sustainable technologies, public and
12 private partnerships, credit guarantees and
13 other financing arrangements that leverage
14 non-Federal funds for impact on equitable ac-
15 cess to affordable water, sanitation, and hygiene
16 services that will provide long-term benefits to
17 the world’s poorest communities.

18 “(3) STAFF.—The Administrator shall ensure
19 that a sufficient number of employees with appro-
20 priate experience or expertise are reassigned or de-
21 tailed from within USAID to assist the Global
22 Water Coordinator in carrying out the duties of
23 paragraph (2).

24 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

1 “(A) the term ‘high priority country’
2 means a low-income or lower-middle income
3 country designated pursuant to section
4 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
5 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
6 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) and
7 enumerated in the strategy required by such
8 Act, the first iteration of which was released by
9 USAID in May 2013; and

10 “(B) the term ‘Water and Development
11 Strategy’ means the strategy released by
12 USAID in May 2013 and its revisions, required
13 to be developed as soon as practicable after the
14 date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
15 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, but no
16 less than 5 years after such date of enactment
17 and every 5 years thereafter under section 6(b)
18 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
19 Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat.
20 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note).

21 “(f) SPECIAL ADVISOR FOR WATER RESOURCES.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State
23 shall designate a senior advisor to develop, coordi-
24 nate, and oversee United States foreign policy relat-
25 ing to freshwater resources and policies complemen-

1 tary to, and in support of, the United States Agency
2 for International Development’s Water and Develop-
3 ment Strategy, who shall be known as the ‘Special
4 Advisor for Water Resources’, and who shall report
5 directly to the Secretary of State and the Under
6 Secretary overseeing water programs.

7 “(2) DUTIES.—The Special Advisor for Water
8 Resources shall—

9 “(A) oversee and coordinate the develop-
10 ment and implementation of approaches to in-
11 creasing political will and government support
12 in partner countries in accordance with United
13 States foreign policy on drinking water, sanita-
14 tion, hygiene, water resource management, and
15 transboundary water, including—

16 “(i) working with partner countries
17 and other stakeholders to develop, sustain,
18 and leverage political and financial com-
19 mitments that would improve access to
20 safe drinking water, sanitation, and hy-
21 giene, and sustainable water management
22 over the long term;

23 “(ii) assisting and encouraging other
24 countries and international organizations
25 to plan and manage water resources in an

1 efficient, transparent, equitable, inclusive,
2 and environmentally sustainable manner,
3 taking into account the interdependence
4 among water, food, energy, and sustainable
5 development;

6 “(iii) fostering regional and cross-bor-
7 der cooperation for integrated manage-
8 ment, use and protection of internationally
9 shared rivers, lakes, and aquifer systems;

10 “(iv) preventing and mitigating intra-
11 and trans-boundary conflict over water re-
12 sources, including through efforts to
13 strengthen international water law and in-
14 stitutions as tools for facilitating coopera-
15 tion;

16 “(v) working with partner countries,
17 international organizations, and other
18 stakeholders to manage water resources in
19 ways that reduce risk and impact from po-
20 tential water-related shocks such as, but
21 not limited to, droughts or floods, includ-
22 ing for improved global food security; and

23 “(vi) fostering increased agricultural
24 and urban productivity of water resources;

1 “(B) promote and be the representative for
2 United States policy relating to global fresh-
3 water issues in key diplomatic and scientific fo-
4 rums; and

5 “(C) lead the development and implemen-
6 tation of the Global Water Resources Strategy
7 required by section 6(a) of the Senator Paul
8 Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public
9 Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C.
10 2152h note) and oversee the review of and up-
11 date to not later than every 5 years the Global
12 Water Resources Strategy to reflect pressing
13 global challenges and changes.

14 “(3) STAFF.—The Secretary of State shall en-
15 sure that a sufficient number of employees of the
16 Department of State with appropriate experience or
17 expertise are reassigned or detailed from within the
18 Department of State to assist the Special Advisor
19 for Water Resources in carrying out the duties of
20 paragraph (2).

21 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

22 “(A) the term ‘Water and Development
23 Strategy’ means the strategy released by
24 USAID in May 2013 and its revisions, required
25 to be developed as soon as practicable after the

1 date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
2 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, but no
3 less than 5 years after such date of enactment
4 and every 5 years thereafter under section 6(b)
5 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
6 Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat.
7 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note); and

8 “(B) the term ‘Global Water Resources
9 Strategy’ means the strategy required under
10 section 6(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
11 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
12 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note).”.

13 (b) INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION AND COORDINA-
14 TION.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
16 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
17 trator of the United States Agency for International
18 Development and the Secretary of State shall de-
19 velop and implement a process to ensure regular
20 consultation and coordination between the Global
21 Water Coordinator and the Special Advisor for
22 Water Resources so that their efforts are com-
23 plimentary and in support of the implementation,
24 and subsequent revision not later than every 5 years,

1 of the Global Water Resources Strategy and the
2 Water and Development Strategy.

3 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The process
4 required under paragraph (1) should include jointly
5 convened meetings with any Federal department or
6 agency administering United States water, sanita-
7 tion, and hygiene programs to evaluate progress in
8 carrying out the strategies described in paragraph
9 (1), or the revision to any such strategy, as required
10 by section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
11 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
12 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by
13 section 7 of this Act.

14 (3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

15 (A) the term “Global Water Coordinator”
16 means the Global Water Coordinator designated
17 under section 136(e) of the Foreign Assistance
18 Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a)(2) of
19 this section;

20 (B) the term “Global Water Resources
21 Strategy” means the strategy required under
22 section 6(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
23 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
24 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as
25 amended by section 7 of this Act;

1 (C) the term “Special Advisor for Water
2 Resources” means the Special Advisor for
3 Water Resources designated under section
4 136(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,
5 as added by subsection (a)(2) of this section;
6 and

7 (D) the term “Water and Development
8 Strategy” means the strategy released by
9 USAID in May 2013 and its revisions, required
10 to be developed as soon as practicable after the
11 date of the enactment of this Act, but no less
12 than 5 years after such date of enactment and
13 every 5 years thereafter under section 6(b) of
14 the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act
15 of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533;
16 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by section
17 7 of this Act.

18 **SEC. 6. INCREASING SUSTAINABILITY OF SAFE WATER,**
19 **SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROJECTS AND**
20 **ACTIVITIES.**

21 (a) PRINCIPLES.—In order to ensure that water,
22 sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities of the
23 United States Agency for International Development car-
24 ried out under the authorities of section 136 of the For-
25 eign Assistance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended

1 by section 5 of this Act, and the Senator Paul Simon
2 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
3 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by
4 this Act, achieve maximum impact and continue to deliver
5 lasting benefits after completion, such projects and activi-
6 ties shall be carried out in accordance with, and monitored
7 and evaluated against the following principles:

8 (1) Projects and activities should be targeted to
9 the poorest and most vulnerable countries and com-
10 munities, including women and girls, displaced per-
11 sons and refugees, and other marginalized popu-
12 lations.

13 (2) Projects and activities should be designed in
14 consultation with a broad range of local and national
15 stakeholders, including communities directly affected
16 by a lack of access to clean water, sanitation or hy-
17 giene, nongovernmental organizations, cooperatives,
18 foundations, universities, private sector entities, and
19 women-focused organizations.

20 (3) Projects and activities to provide services
21 for the poor should be designed wherever possible to
22 be financially or commercially viable over the long
23 term, focusing on local ownership and sustainability,
24 and undertaken in conjunction with relevant public
25 institutions or private enterprise so long as they can

1 provide access to water, sanitation, and hygiene in
2 such a way that strengthens social equity of access
3 and keeps these services affordable to all, especially
4 the poorest of the poor.

5 (4) Governments of countries in which projects
6 and activities are carried out should identify revenue
7 streams sufficient to cover the costs of maintaining
8 public equipment and services with respect to such
9 projects and activities over the long term.

10 (5) Projects and activities should provide for a
11 functioning management and maintenance system
12 comprising tools, supply chains, transport, equip-
13 ment, training and individuals or institutions with
14 clear responsibilities for achieving sustainability.

15 (6) With respect to projects and activities that
16 are managed by communities or institutions, effec-
17 tive external support should be provided to such
18 communities or institutions.

19 (7) Projects should be designed to provide ac-
20 cess to water, sanitation, and hygiene, and sustain-
21 able water management through joint programs and
22 other coordinated mechanisms and policies, in order
23 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the results
24 achieved, to mitigate any negative environmental im-
25 pacts, and to ensure the resilience of natural and

1 man-made infrastructure to floods, droughts, and
2 other water-related disasters.

3 (8) Access to water and sanitation should be ex-
4 panded in an equitable manner and on the basis of
5 need, without regard to race, gender, religion, or
6 ethnic origin.

7 (b) LOCAL OWNERSHIP.—Not later than 90 days
8 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
9 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
10 velopment shall establish guidelines and procedures to en-
11 sure that—

12 (1) a broad range of local and national stake-
13 holders is consulted in the development of any coun-
14 try-specific water strategy;

15 (2) any water, sanitation, and hygiene projects
16 and activities authorized under each such strategy
17 are designed to address the specific needs of women
18 and girls; and

19 (3) local civil society organizations, including
20 nonprofit organizations as well as businesses, are
21 full participants in the selection and design, imple-
22 mentation, monitoring, and evaluation of water,
23 sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities.

24 (c) LOCAL PROCUREMENT.—

1 (1) AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance under
2 the authorities of section 136 of the Foreign Assist-
3 ance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended by
4 section 5 of this Act, the Administrator of the
5 United States Agency for International Development
6 is authorized to award contracts and other acquisi-
7 tion instruments on a noncompetitive basis to local
8 entities in high priority countries to carry out safe
9 water, sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities
10 in such countries.

11 (2) LIMITATION.—A contract or other instru-
12 ment described in paragraph (1) may not have a
13 value that exceeds \$5,000,000.

14 (3) SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.—The Adminis-
15 trator of the United States Agency for International
16 Development may exercise the authority of para-
17 graph (1) notwithstanding any other provision of
18 law.

19 (4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

20 (A) the term “high priority country”
21 means a low-income or lower-middle income
22 country designated pursuant to section
23 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
24 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;

1 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as
2 amended by section 7 of this Act; and

3 (B) the term “local entity” means an indi-
4 vidual, corporation, or other entity that—

5 (i) is organized under the laws of the
6 high priority country;

7 (ii) has its principal place of business
8 or operations in such country; and

9 (iii) is owned or controlled by citizens
10 of such country.

11 (5) FUNDING.—Funds made available to carry
12 out the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act
13 of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22
14 U.S.C. 2152h note) for any fiscal year are author-
15 ized to be made available to carry out this sub-
16 section.

17 (d) RETENTION OF INTEREST.—

18 (1) AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance under
19 the authorities of section 136 of the Foreign Assist-
20 ance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended by
21 section 5 of this Act, the Administrator of the
22 United States Agency for International Development
23 is authorized to enter into agreements with indige-
24 nous local private or public groups, associations, or
25 other entities in high priority countries to provide

1 for the retention by such group, association, or other
2 entity, without deposit in the Treasury of the United
3 States and without further appropriation by law, of
4 interest earned on such assistance so provided.

5 (2) LIMITATION.—An agreement described in
6 paragraph (1) may not have a value that exceeds
7 \$5,000,000.

8 (3) USE OF INTEREST.—Any interest earned on
9 the advance of funds under an agreement authorized
10 under paragraph (1) may be used only for the pur-
11 poses for which the agreement is made.

12 (4) AUDITS.—The Administrator shall, on a
13 regular and recurring basis, audit interest earned on
14 advance funds under an agreement authorized under
15 paragraph (1) to ensure that the requirements of
16 paragraph (3) are met.

17 (5) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
18 “high priority country” means a low-income or
19 lower-middle income country designated pursuant to
20 section 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
21 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
22 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by
23 section 7 of this Act.

1 **SEC. 7. UNITED STATES COMPLIMENTARY STRATEGIES TO**
 2 **INCREASE SUSTAINABLE, AFFORDABLE, AND**
 3 **EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITA-**
 4 **TION, AND HYGIENE.**

5 Section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
 6 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533;
 7 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended to read as follows:

8 **“SEC. 6. UNITED STATES COMPLIMENTARY STRATEGIES TO**
 9 **INCREASE SUSTAINABLE, AFFORDABLE, AND**
 10 **EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITA-**
 11 **TION, AND HYGIENE.**

12 **“(a) GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES STRATEGY.—**

13 **“(1) IN GENERAL.—**As soon as practicable
 14 after the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
 15 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, and every
 16 5 years thereafter, the President, acting through the
 17 Secretary of State, shall develop a strategy to fur-
 18 ther the United States foreign policy objective to
 19 provide affordable and equitable access to safe water
 20 and sanitation in developing countries, as described
 21 in section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
 22 and by the Agency’s Water and Development Strat-
 23 egy required under subsection (b).

24 **“(2) CONTENTS.—**The strategy required under
 25 paragraph (1) shall—

1 “(A) articulate the United States foreign
2 policy framework that will drive the implemen-
3 tation of the United States foreign policy objec-
4 tives on increasing access to equitable, clean
5 drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene for the
6 world’s poorest, water resource management,
7 transboundary water and prevention of conflict
8 over water resources; and

9 “(B) address ways in which United States
10 foreign policy efforts will promote global water
11 security by building political will and partner-
12 ships, and support for national level planning
13 processes, in conjunction with the United States
14 Agency for International Development and
15 other Federal agencies, and leveraging exper-
16 tise, knowledge, technology and resources that
17 will increase the likelihood that the world’s poor
18 receive or continue to have the water they need,
19 when and where they need it, in a sustainable,
20 equitable and conflict-free manner.

21 “(3) CONSULTATION.—The strategy required
22 by paragraph (1) shall be developed in consultation
23 with the Administrator of the United States Agency
24 for International Development, the heads of other
25 appropriate Federal departments and agencies,

1 international organizations, international financial
2 institutions, recipient governments, United States
3 and international nongovernmental organizations, in-
4 digenous civil society, and other appropriate entities,
5 and shall be complimentary to, or ultimately joined
6 with, the Agency’s Water and Development Strategy
7 required under subsection (b) and subsequent revi-
8 sions thereto.

9 “(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of
10 State, acting through the Under Secretary of State
11 who has responsibility to oversee water programs
12 and the Special Advisor for Water Resources, shall
13 implement the strategy required under paragraph
14 (1). The strategy may also be implemented in part
15 by other Federal departments and agencies, as ap-
16 propriate.

17 “(5) CONSISTENT WITH SAFE WATER AND
18 SANITATION POLICY.—The strategy required under
19 paragraph (1) shall be consistent with the policy
20 stated in section 3 of this Act.

21 “(6) CONTENT.—The strategy required under
22 paragraph (1) shall include—

23 “(A) specific and measurable goals, bench-
24 marks, and timetables to achieve the objective
25 described in paragraph (1);

1 “(B) an assessment of the level of funding
2 and other assistance for United States water
3 and sanitation programs needed each by the
4 United States Department of State year to
5 achieve the goals, benchmarks, and timetables
6 described in subparagraph (A);

7 “(C) methods to coordinate and integrate
8 United States water, water resources and sani-
9 tation assistance carried out by the Department
10 of State with water, sanitation, hygiene and
11 water resource development programs carried
12 out by the United States Agency for Inter-
13 national Development and other Federal agen-
14 cies to achieve the objective described in para-
15 graph (1);

16 “(D) methods to better coordinate United
17 States water and sanitation assistance pro-
18 grams with programs of other donor countries
19 and entities to achieve the objective described in
20 paragraph (1); and

21 “(E) an assessment of the commitment of
22 governments of countries that receive assistance
23 under section 136 of the Foreign Assistance
24 Act of 1961 to policies or policy reforms that
25 support affordable and equitable access by the

1 people of such countries to safe water and sani-
2 tation.

3 “(b) WATER AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable
5 after the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
6 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, but no less
7 than 5 years after such date of enactment and every
8 5 years thereafter, the Administrator of the United
9 States Agency for International Development, acting
10 through the Global Water Coordinator and in con-
11 sultation with the Special Advisor for Water Re-
12 sources, shall develop a strategy, to be known as the
13 ‘Water and Development Strategy’, to further,
14 through the United States Agency for International
15 Development, the United States foreign assistance
16 objective to provide affordable, equitable, and sus-
17 tainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation,
18 and hygiene in developing countries, as described in
19 section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
20 Such strategy shall be complimentary to the United
21 States foreign policy objectives of the safe water and
22 sanitation strategy required under subsection (a)
23 and shall be transmitted to the appropriate congress-
24 sional committees and made publicly available on the
25 Internet.

1 “(2) CONTENTS.—The strategy required under
2 paragraph (1) shall provide an ambitious vision for
3 leadership of the international development objec-
4 tives of this Act and the Senator Paul Simon Water
5 for the World Act of 2013 and meet the following
6 requirements:

7 “(A) CONSISTENCY WITH SAFE WATER,
8 SANITATION, AND HYGIENE POLICY.—The
9 strategy shall be consistent with the policy stat-
10 ed in section 3 of the Senator Paul Simon
11 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law
12 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h
13 note).

14 “(B) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING HIGH
15 PRIORITY COUNTRIES.—The strategy shall iden-
16 tify low-income and lower-middle income coun-
17 tries with a severe lack of access to affordable,
18 equitable, and sustainable safe drinking water,
19 sanitation and hygiene, by assessing—

20 “(i) the government or nongovern-
21 mental organizational capacity or commit-
22 ment to manage and implement affordable,
23 equitable, and sustainable solutions, in ac-
24 cordance with section 6 of the Senator

1 Paul Simon Water for the World Act of
2 2013;

3 “(ii) opportunities to leverage existing
4 indigenous public sector, local, donor or
5 private sector investments in the water,
6 sanitation and water resource management
7 sector;

8 “(iii) the number of people and per-
9 cent of the population without access to an
10 improved source of safe drinking water in
11 or close to home, disaggregated by rural,
12 peri-urban, or urban geographic location;

13 “(iv) the number of people and per-
14 cent of the population without access to an
15 improved source of sanitation in or close to
16 home, disaggregated by rural, peri-urban,
17 or urban geographic location;

18 “(v) the mortality rate and number of
19 deaths of children under 5 years old due to
20 diarrhea;

21 “(vi) the mortality rate and number of
22 deaths of children under 5 years old due to
23 pneumonia;

1 “(vii) the number and proportion of
2 children under 5 years old who are under-
3 nourished;

4 “(viii) the average time burden of
5 water collection in rural areas;

6 “(ix) the coexistence in a single geo-
7 graphic area of two or more diseases cat-
8 egorized as a neglected tropical disease
9 spread in whole or in part due to lack of
10 access to safe drinking water, sanitation or
11 hygiene, as defined by the Agency; and

12 “(x) the degree to which water, sani-
13 tation, and hygiene programs are identified
14 as a priority by a beneficiary government,
15 region, or community, as identified in na-
16 tional plans and strategies and the coun-
17 try-specific multiyear strategies as devel-
18 oped by the Agency mission in consultation
19 with the national government and civil so-
20 ciety.

21 “(C) DESIGNATING HIGH PRIORITY COUN-
22 TRIES.—The strategy shall select 10 to 20 of
23 the eligible countries identified through the as-
24 sessment required by subparagraph (B) and

1 identify such countries as ‘high priority coun-
2 tries’.

3 “(D) REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH PRIORITY
4 COUNTRIES.—Each country selected as a high
5 priority country shall be the focus of the Agen-
6 cy’s water, sanitation, and hygiene program-
7 ming, and the strategy shall develop com-
8 prehensive and holistic individual country plans
9 for each high priority country so as to meet the
10 objectives of paragraph (1). Such plans shall in-
11 clude—

12 “(i) a results framework, in accord-
13 ance with the sustainability principles iden-
14 tified in section 6 of the Senator Paul
15 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013,
16 and monitoring and evaluation principles
17 identified in section 7 of this Act, which
18 shall include indicators composed of those
19 criteria used in paragraph (2) to identify
20 high priority countries, that shall be used
21 to measure the long-term impacts and sus-
22 tainability of programs, including the ongo-
23 ing commitment of host-country institu-
24 tions, or lack thereof, and increased access
25 to water, sanitation, and hygiene projects,

1 programs and services provided directly or
2 leveraged by the United States Govern-
3 ment; and

4 “(ii) a clearly described process by
5 which the strategy shall be aligned, coordi-
6 nated, and leveraged with United States
7 development strategies, policies, and inter-
8 national development initiatives that oper-
9 ate within the high priority country, to in-
10 clude coordination with and reflected in the
11 high priority country’s comprehensive
12 strategy for United States Government-
13 supported development assistance.

14 “(E) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
15 HIGH PRIORITY COUNTRIES.—For each high
16 priority country, the Agency’s mission director
17 for such country shall—

18 “(i) designate sustainably increasing
19 access to safe drinking water and sanita-
20 tion as a strategic objective, reflected in
21 country-specific strategies that incorporate
22 sustainable water management goals and
23 targets in accordance with this Act; and

24 “(ii) ensure, where complimentary,
25 that the benefits of safe drinking water,

1 sanitation, and hygiene are reflected in
2 other development initiatives.

3 “(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO
4 INITIAL STRATEGY.—The Agency’s Water and De-
5 velopment Strategy, issued in May 2013, shall be
6 deemed to be the initial strategy required under
7 paragraph (1) and shall be updated in a timely man-
8 ner as required by paragraph (1).

9 “(4) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than
10 90 days after the date of transmission of the initial
11 strategy required under paragraph (1), the Global
12 Water Coordinator shall submit to the appropriate
13 congressional committees an implementation plan
14 detailing how the United States Agency for Inter-
15 national Development will institutionalize the strat-
16 egy, including—

17 “(A) the budget resources needed to
18 achieve the goals, benchmarks, and timetables
19 described in this subsection, and an assessment
20 of what will likely be achieved at current fund-
21 ing levels; and

22 “(B) the number, types, and levels of spe-
23 cialists and generalists currently employed, and
24 projected to be needed, in each functional and
25 geographic area, including support, manage-

1 ment, and administrative functions, to carry out
2 the strategy.

3 “(5) COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION.—

4 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In developing the
5 strategy required under paragraph (1)), and the
6 implementation plan required under paragraph
7 (4), the Global Water Coordinator shall—

8 “(i) consult with relevant Executive
9 agencies;

10 “(ii) consult with the Special Advisor
11 for Water Resources;

12 “(iii) consult with the Interagency
13 Consultation and Coordination process as
14 required by section 5(b) of the Paul Simon
15 Water for the World Act of 2013; and

16 “(iv) consult with representatives of
17 civil society and multi-lateral organizations
18 with demonstrated experience in address-
19 ing the lack of access to affordable, equi-
20 table and sustainable safe drinking water,
21 sanitation and hygiene in developing coun-
22 tries.

23 “(B) PUBLIC COMMENT.—In carrying out
24 paragraph (1)(D), the Global Water Coordi-
25 nator shall allow public comments to be sub-

1 mitted for consideration through a mechanism
 2 of the Global Water Coordinator’s choosing, ex-
 3 cept that such comment period shall last not
 4 less than 45 days.

5 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 “(1) GLOBAL WATER COORDINATOR.—The term
 7 ‘Global Water Coordinator’ means the Global Water
 8 Coordinator designated under section 136(e) of the
 9 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

10 “(2) SPECIAL ADVISOR FOR WATER RE-
 11 SOURCE.—The term ‘Special Advisor for Water Re-
 12 sources’ means the Special Advisor for Water Re-
 13 sources designated under section 136(f) of the For-
 14 eign Assistance Act of 1961.”.

15 **SEC. 8. TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING AND EVALUA-**
 16 **TION.**

17 Section 7 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
 18 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533;
 19 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended to read as follows:

20 **“SEC. 7. TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING AND EVALUA-**
 21 **TION.**

22 “(a) TRANSPARENCY.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
 24 the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
 25 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, the Admin-

1 istrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
2 national Development shall, as part of the Agency's
3 Internet Web site, establish and maintain a Web
4 page to make publicly available comprehensive, time-
5 ly, comparable, and accessible information on United
6 States water, sanitation, and hygiene foreign assist-
7 ance programs. The head of each Federal depart-
8 ment or agency that administers such programs
9 shall on a quarterly basis publish and update on the
10 Web page such information with respect to programs
11 of the department or agency.

12 “(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—To ensure trans-
14 parency, accountability, and effectiveness of
15 United States water, sanitation, and hygiene
16 foreign assistance programs, the information re-
17 quired by paragraph (1) shall include—

18 “(i) the strategy required by section
19 6(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
20 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–
21 121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h
22 note);

23 “(ii) a list of countries that meet the
24 criteria outlined in section 6(b)(2)(B) of

1 the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
2 Poor Act of 2005;

3 “(iii) an identification of each country
4 designated as a high priority country
5 under section 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator
6 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
7 2005, including a fully articulated ration-
8 ale of why each country received the des-
9 ignation;

10 “(iv) for each fiscal year, information
11 on the amount of funds expended in each
12 country or program to carry out this Act
13 and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
14 Poor Act of 2005, disaggregated by pur-
15 pose of assistance, including information
16 on capital investments, and the source of
17 such funds by account; and

18 “(v) evaluations of water, sanitation,
19 and hygiene programs.

20 “(B) POSTING REQUIREMENTS.—Such in-
21 formation shall be published on the Web page
22 not later than 30 days after the date of
23 issuance of the information and shall be con-
24 tinuously updated.

1 “(C) REPORT IN LIEU OF INCLUSION.—If
2 the head of a Federal department or agency de-
3 scribed in paragraph (1) makes a determination
4 that the inclusion of a required item of informa-
5 tion on the Web page would jeopardize the
6 health or security of an implementing partner
7 or program beneficiary or would be detrimental
8 to the national interests of the United States,
9 such item of information may be submitted to
10 Congress in a written report in lieu of including
11 it on the Web page, along with the reasons for
12 not including it on the Web page.

13 “(3) DATABASE.—The Web page shall also con-
14 tain a link to a searchable database available to the
15 public containing such information relating to the
16 current fiscal year and, as available, for each prior
17 fiscal year dating to and including fiscal year 2006.

18 “(4) FORM.—Such information shall be pub-
19 lished on the Web page in unclassified form. Any in-
20 formation determined to be classified information
21 may be submitted to Congress in classified form and
22 an unclassified summary of such information shall
23 be published on the Web page.

24 “(b) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—With regard to water, sani-
2 tation, and hygiene programming, the Global Water
3 Coordinator shall ensure that the Agency monitors
4 and evaluates projects and activities carried out
5 under such programs, including carrying out assess-
6 ments of impact where appropriate, and ensuring re-
7 sults of evaluations are used to inform the design of
8 such projects and activities. Such monitoring and
9 evaluations shall—

10 “(A) be carried out in accordance with,
11 and measured against the principles described
12 in section 6(b) of the Senator Paul Simon
13 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and, where ap-
14 propriate, the goals established section
15 6(b)(2)(D) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
16 for the Poor Act of 2005; and

17 “(B) conduct longer term monitoring and
18 evaluation of its water activities in order to as-
19 sess sustainability beyond the typical Agency
20 program cycle and to enable reasonable support
21 to issues that arise post implementation.

22 “(2) MANDATORY SET-ASIDE FOR MONITORING
23 AND EVALUATION.—Each water, sanitation, and hy-
24 giene project shall be planned and budgeted to in-
25 clude funding for both short- and long-term moni-

1 toring and evaluation so that the United States Gov-
2 ernment and other stakeholders can ascertain the
3 long-term return on investment of United States as-
4 sistance funds and to enable learning about the sus-
5 tainability of assistance programs and projects that
6 shall inform future projects and programs.

7 “(3) WHEN TO CONDUCT EVALUATIONS.—The
8 evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene projects
9 should include measurable goals and performance
10 metrics, to be tracked against an established base-
11 line at the outset. Such evaluations should occur im-
12 mediately following the completion of a project, and
13 no fewer than half of all water, sanitation, and hy-
14 giene projects shall be reevaluated 5 years after the
15 completion of the project, all in accordance with the
16 requirements and metrics enumerated in paragraph
17 (1).

18 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

19 “(A) MONITORING.—The term ‘moni-
20 toring’ means, with respect to a United States
21 water, sanitation, or hygiene foreign assistance
22 program, a continuing function that uses sys-
23 tematic collection of data on specified indicators
24 to provide management and the main stake-
25 holders of an ongoing development intervention

1 with indications of the extent of progress and
2 achievement of objectives and progress in the
3 use of allocated funds.

4 “(B) EVALUATION.—The term ‘evaluation’
5 means, with respect to a United States water,
6 sanitation, or hygiene foreign assistance pro-
7 gram, the systematic collection and analysis of
8 information about the characteristics and out-
9 comes of the program and projects under the
10 program as a basis for judgments, to improve
11 effectiveness, and to inform decisions about cur-
12 rent and future programming, including an ex-
13 planation of the reasons for or causes of the ob-
14 served results.”.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 2901
OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Senator Paul Simon
3 Water for the World Act of 2014”.

4 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

5 It is the sense of Congress that—

6 (1) water and sanitation are critically important
7 resources that impact many other aspects of human
8 life, and as such, the United States should be a
9 global leader in helping provide sustainable access to
10 clean water and sanitation for the world’s most vul-
11 nerable populations; and

12 (2) the United States Agency for International
13 Development’s “Water and Development Strategy”,
14 released in May 2013, improves the Agency’s capae-
15 ity to provide sustainable water, sanitation, and hy-
16 giene assistance, advances implementation of por-
17 tions of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
18 Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533),

1 and should inform the Global Water Strategy re-
2 quired by section 5(j) of the Senator Paul Simon
3 Water for the Poor Act of 2005, as added by section
4 6 of this Act.

5 **SEC. 3. CLARIFICATION OF ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE SAFE**
6 **WATER AND SANITATION TO INCLUDE HY-**
7 **GIENE.**

8 Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act
9 of 1961 is amended—

10 (1) by redesignating section 135 (22 U.S.C.
11 2152h), as added by section 5(a) of the Senator
12 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public
13 Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2536; 22 U.S.C. 2152h
14 note), as section 136; and

15 (2) in section 136 (as redesignated by para-
16 graph (1) of this section)—

17 (A) in the section heading, by striking
18 “**AND SANITATION**” and inserting “**, SANITA-**
19 **TION, AND HYGIENE**”; and

20 (B) in subsection (b), by striking “and
21 sanitation” and inserting “, sanitation, and hy-
22 giene”.

1 **SEC. 4. IMPROVING COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF**
2 **SAFE WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
3 **PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.**

4 Section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,
5 as redesignated and amended by this Act, is further
6 amended by adding at the end the following subsection:

7 “(c) COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
9 United States Agency for International Development
10 or the Administrator’s designee and the Secretary of
11 State or the Secretary’s designee shall provide direc-
12 tion and guidance, coordinate, and oversee the
13 projects and programs pursuant to the authority
14 provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this sub-
15 section, respectively.

16 “(2) USAID GLOBAL WATER COORDINATOR.—

17 “(A) DESIGNATION.—The Administrator
18 of the United States Agency for International
19 Development or the Administrator’s designee
20 who is an employee of the Agency serving in a
21 career or non-career position in the Senior Ex-
22 ecutive Service or at the level of a Deputy As-
23 sistant Administrator or higher shall serve con-
24 currently as the USAID Global Water Coordi-
25 nator.

1 “(B) SPECIFIC DUTIES.—The Coordinator
2 shall, in addition to providing direction and
3 guidance, coordinating, and overseeing the
4 projects and programs of the United States
5 Agency for International Development pursuant
6 to this subsection—

7 “(i) lead the implementation and revi-
8 sion, not less than every 5 years, of the
9 Agency’s portion of the Global Water
10 Strategy required under subsection (j);

11 “(ii) seek to expand the capacity of
12 the Agency, subject to the availability of
13 appropriations, and including through the
14 designation of a lead subject matter expert
15 to be selected from among staff of the
16 Agency in each high priority country des-
17 ignated pursuant to subsection (h), to im-
18 plement such programs and activities, take
19 advantage of economies of scale, and con-
20 duct more efficient and effective projects
21 and programs;

22 “(iii) coordinate with the Department
23 of State and Agency staff in each high pri-
24 ority country designated pursuant to sub-
25 section (h) to ensure that Agency activities

1 and projects, and Agency program plan-
2 ning and budgeting documents, and coun-
3 try development strategies, reflect and seek
4 to implement—

5 “(I) the safe water, sanitation,
6 and hygiene objectives established in
7 the strategy required by subsection
8 (j);

9 “(II) including objectives relating
10 to management of water resources;
11 and

12 “(III) international best practices
13 relating to increasing access to safe
14 water and sanitation, conducting hy-
15 giene-related activities, and ensuring
16 appropriate management of water re-
17 sources; and

18 “(iv) develop appropriate benchmarks,
19 measurable goals, performance metrics,
20 and monitoring and evaluation plans for
21 Agency projects and programs conducted
22 pursuant to the authority provided in this
23 section.

24 “(3) STATE DEPARTMENT SPECIAL COORDI-
25 NATOR FOR WATER RESOURCES.—

1 “(A) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary of
2 State or the Secretary’s designee who is an em-
3 ployee of the Department of State serving in a
4 career or non-career position in the Senior Ex-
5 ecutive Service or at the level of a Deputy As-
6 sistant Secretary or higher shall serve concu-
7 rently as the State Department Special Advisor
8 for Water Resources.

9 “(B) SPECIFIC DUTIES.—The Special Ad-
10 visor shall, in addition to providing direction
11 and guidance, coordinating, and overseeing the
12 projects and programs of the Department of
13 State pursuant to this subsection—

14 “(i) lead the implementation and revi-
15 sion, not less than every 5 years, of the
16 Department of State’s portion of the Glob-
17 al Water Strategy required under sub-
18 section (j);

19 “(ii) prioritize and coordinate the De-
20 partment’s international engagement on
21 the allocation, distribution, and access to
22 global fresh water resources and policies
23 related to such matters;

24 “(iii) coordinate with United States
25 Agency for International Development and

1 Department staff in each high priority
2 country designated pursuant to subsection
3 (h) to ensure that United States diplomatic
4 efforts related to safe water, sanitation,
5 and hygiene, including efforts related to
6 management of water resources and water-
7 sheds and the resolution of intra- and
8 trans-boundary conflicts over water re-
9 sources are consistent with United States
10 national interests; and

11 “(iv) represent the views of the
12 United States Government on the alloca-
13 tion, distribution, and access to global
14 fresh water resources and policies related
15 to such matters in key international fora,
16 including key diplomatic, development-re-
17 lated, and scientific organizations.

18 “(4) ADDITIONAL NATURE OF DUTIES AND RE-
19 STRICTION ON ADDITIONAL OR SUPPLEMENTAL COM-
20 PENSATION.—The responsibilities and specific duties
21 of the Administrator of the United States Agency
22 for International Development or the Administra-
23 tor’s designee and the Secretary of State or the Sec-
24 retary’s designee under paragraphs (2) and (3) of
25 this subsection, respectively, shall be in addition to

1 any other responsibilities or specific duties assigned
2 to such individuals and such individuals shall receive
3 no additional or supplemental compensation as a re-
4 sult of carrying out such responsibilities and specific
5 duties under paragraphs (2) and (3) of this sub-
6 section, respectively.”.

7 **SEC. 5. PROMOTING THE MAXIMUM IMPACT AND LONG-**
8 **TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF USAID SAFE**
9 **WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE-RELATED**
10 **PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS.**

11 Section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,
12 as redesignated and amended by this Act, is further
13 amended by adding at the end the following new sub-
14 sections:

15 “(f) **PRIORITIES AND CRITERIA FOR MAXIMUM IM-**
16 **PACT AND LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY.**—The Adminis-
17 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
18 velopment shall ensure that the Agency’s projects and pro-
19 grams conducted pursuant to the authority provided in
20 this section are designed to achieve maximum impact and
21 long-term sustainability, including by—

22 “(1) prioritizing countries on the basis of the
23 following clearly defined criteria and indicators,
24 where sufficient data are available—

1 “(A) the proportion of the population
2 using an unimproved drinking-water source;

3 “(B) the total population using an unim-
4 proved drinking-water source;

5 “(C) the proportion of the population with-
6 out piped water access;

7 “(D) the proportion of the population
8 using shared or other unimproved sanitation fa-
9 cilities;

10 “(E) the total population using shared or
11 other unimproved sanitation facilities;

12 “(F) the proportion of the population prac-
13 ticing open defecation;

14 “(G) the proportion of under-five deaths
15 due to diarrheal disease;

16 “(H) the total number of under-five deaths
17 due to diarrheal disease;

18 “(I) the national government’s capacity,
19 capability, and commitment to work with the
20 United States to improve access to safe water,
21 sanitation, and hygiene, including the govern-
22 ment’s capacity and commitment to developing
23 the indigenous capacity to provide safe water
24 and sanitation without the assistance of outside
25 donors and the degree to which such govern-

1 ment identifies such efforts as a priority and al-
2 locates resources to such efforts;

3 “(J) the availability of opportunities to le-
4 verage existing public, private, or other donor
5 investments in the water, sanitation, and hy-
6 giene sectors, including investments in the man-
7 agement of water resources;

8 “(K) the likelihood of making significant
9 improvements on a per capita basis on the
10 health and educational opportunities available
11 to women as a result of increased access to safe
12 water, sanitation, and hygiene, including access
13 to appropriate facilities at primary and sec-
14 ondary educational institutions seeking to en-
15 sure that communities benefiting from such
16 projects and activities develop the indigenous
17 capacity to provide safe water and sanitation
18 without the assistance of outside donors;

19 “(2) prioritizing and measuring, including
20 through rigorous monitoring and evaluating mecha-
21 nisms, the extent to which such project or pro-
22 gram—

23 “(A) furthers the significant improvements
24 in—

1 “(i) the criteria set forth in subpara-
2 graphs (A) through (H) of paragraph (1);

3 “(ii) the health and educational op-
4 portunities available to women as a result
5 of increased access to safe water, sanita-
6 tion, and hygiene, including access to ap-
7 propriate facilities at primary and sec-
8 ondary educational institutions; and

9 “(iii) the indigenous capacity of the
10 host nation or community to provide safe
11 water and sanitation without the assistance
12 of outside donors;

13 “(B) is designed, as part of the provision
14 of safe water and sanitation to the local com-
15 munity to—

16 “(i) be financially independent over
17 the long term, focusing on local ownership
18 and sustainability, and is undertaken in
19 conjunction with relevant public institu-
20 tions or private enterprises;

21 “(ii) identify and empower local indi-
22 viduals or institutions to be responsible for
23 the effective management and maintenance
24 of such project or program; and

1 “(iii) provide safe water or expertise
2 or capacity building to those identified par-
3 ties or institutions for the purposes of de-
4 veloping a plan and clear responsibilities
5 for the effective management and mainte-
6 nance of such project or program;

7 “(C) leverages existing public, private, or
8 other donor investments in the water, sanita-
9 tion, and hygiene sectors, including investments
10 in the management of water resources;

11 “(D) avoids duplication of efforts with
12 other United States government agencies or de-
13 partments or those of other nations or non-gov-
14 ernmental organizations;

15 “(E) coordinates such efforts with the ef-
16 forts of other United States government agen-
17 cies or departments or those of other nations or
18 non-governmental organizations directed at as-
19 sisting refugees and other displaced individuals;
20 and

21 “(F) involves consultation with appropriate
22 stakeholders, including communities directly af-
23 fected by the lack of access to clean water, sani-
24 tation or hygiene, and other appropriate non-
25 governmental organizations;

1 “(3) through 2018, seeking to further the
2 Agency’s ‘Water and Development Strategy’, re-
3 leased in May 2013; and

4 “(4) after 2018 seeking to further the strategy
5 required by subsection (j).

6 “(g) USE OF IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION AND RE-
7 VIEW OF NEW STANDARDIZED INDICATORS.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
9 United States Agency for International Development
10 is authorized to use improved data collection to meet
11 the health-based prioritization criteria established
12 pursuant to subsection (f)(1) and to review new
13 standardized indicators in evaluating progress to-
14 wards meeting such criteria.

15 “(2) CONSULTATION AND NOTICE.—The Ad-
16 ministrator shall regularly consult with the appro-
17 priate congressional committees and shall notify
18 such committees not less 30 days in advance of the
19 use of improved data collection and review of new
20 standardized indicators under paragraph (1) for the
21 purposes of carrying out this section.

22 “(h) DESIGNATION OF HIGH PRIORITY COUN-
23 TRIES.—

24 “(1) INITIAL DESIGNATION.—The President
25 shall, not later than October 1, 2015, designate on

1 the basis of the criteria set forth in subsection (f)(1)
2 and in furtherance of the United States Agency for
3 International Development’s ‘Water and Develop-
4 ment Strategy’, released in May 2013, not less than
5 10 countries as high priority countries to be the pri-
6 mary recipients of United States government assist-
7 ance authorized pursuant to this section in the fol-
8 lowing fiscal year and shall inform the appropriate
9 congressional committees of such designations.

10 “(2) ANNUAL DESIGNATIONS.—The President
11 shall make new designations pursuant to the criteria
12 in paragraph (1) annually, except that after 2018
13 such designations shall be made on the basis of cri-
14 teria set forth in subsection (f)(1) and in further-
15 ance of the strategy required by subsection (j).

16 “(i) TARGETING OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS TO
17 AREAS OF GREATEST NEED.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days
19 prior to the obligation of any funds for water, sani-
20 tation, or hygiene projects or programs pursuant to
21 this section in countries that are not countries
22 ranked in the top 50 countries based on the WASH
23 Needs Index, the Administrator of the United States
24 Agency for International Development shall notify

1 the appropriate congressional committees of the
2 planned obligation of such funds.

3 “(2) WASH NEEDS INDEX.—In this subsection,
4 the term ‘WASII Needs Index’ means the needs
5 index for water, sanitation, or hygiene projects or
6 programs pursuant to this section developed using
7 the criteria and indicators described in subpara-
8 graphs (A) through (H) of subsection (f)(1).”.

9 **SEC. 6. UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO INCREASE APPRO-**
10 **PRIATE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY AND**
11 **ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND**
12 **HYGIENE.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 136 of the Foreign Assist-
14 ance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended by this
15 Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following
16 new subsections:

17 “(j) GLOBAL WATER STRATEGY.—

18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the October
19 1, 2017, and every five years thereafter through
20 2028, the President, acting through the Secretary of
21 State and the Administrator of the United States
22 Agency for International Development and the heads
23 of other departments and agencies as appropriate,
24 shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
25 mittees a single government-wide Global Water

1 Strategy that provides a detailed description of how
2 the United States intends—

3 “(A) to increase access to safe water, sani-
4 tation, and hygiene in high priority countries
5 designated pursuant to subsection (h), including
6 a summary of the WASH Needs Index (as de-
7 fined in subsection (i)(2)), including the specific
8 weighting of data and other assumptions used
9 to develop such Index and the ranking of coun-
10 tries on such Index;

11 “(B) to improve management of water re-
12 sources and watersheds in such countries; and

13 “(C) to work to prevent and resolve, to the
14 greatest degree possible, both intra- and trans-
15 boundary conflicts over water resources in such
16 countries.

17 “(2) AGENCY SPECIFIC PLANS.—The Global
18 Water Strategy shall include an agency-specific
19 plan—

20 “(A) from the United States Agency for
21 International Development that describes spe-
22 cifically how the Agency will—

23 “(i) carry out the duties and respon-
24 sibilities assigned to the Global Water Co-
25 ordinator under subsection (e)(2);

1 “(ii) ensure that the Agency’s projects
2 and programs conducted pursuant to the
3 authority provided in this section are de-
4 signed to achieve maximum impact and
5 long-term sustainability, including by im-
6 plementing the requirements of subsection
7 (f); and

8 “(iii) increase access to safe water,
9 sanitation, and hygiene in high priority
10 countries designated pursuant to sub-
11 section (h);

12 “(B) from the Department of State that
13 describes specifically how the Department
14 will—

15 “(i) carry out the duties and respon-
16 sibilities assigned to the Special Coordi-
17 nator for Water Resources under sub-
18 section (c)(3); and

19 “(ii) ensure that the Department’s ac-
20 tivities conducted pursuant to the author-
21 ity provided in this section are designed to
22 improve management of water resources
23 and watersheds in countries designated
24 pursuant to subsection (h) and to prevent
25 and resolve, to the greatest degree possible,

1 both intra- and trans-boundary conflicts
2 over water resources in such countries; and
3 “(C) from other Federal departments and
4 agencies as appropriate that describes the con-
5 tributions of the departments and agencies to
6 implementing the Global Water Strategy.

7 “(3) INDIVIDUALIZED PLANS FOR HIGH PRI-
8 ORITY COUNTRIES.—For each high priority country
9 designated pursuant to subsection (h), the Adminis-
10 trator of the United States Agency for International
11 Development shall develop a costed, evidence-based
12 and results-oriented plan that seeks to achieve the
13 purposes of this section and meets the requirements
14 of subsection (f), and shall include such plans in an
15 appendix to the Global Water Strategy required by
16 paragraph (1).

17 “(4) FIRST TIME ACCESS REPORTING REQUIRE-
18 MENT.—The Global Water Strategy required by
19 paragraph (1) shall specifically describe the target
20 percentage of funding for each year covered by such
21 strategy to be directed toward projects aimed at pro-
22 viding first-time access to safe water and sanitation.

23 “(5) PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.—The strat-
24 egy required by this section shall include specific and
25 measurable goals, benchmarks, performance metrics,

1 timetables, and monitoring and evaluation plans re-
2 quired to be developed by the Administrator of the
3 United States Agency for International Development
4 pursuant to subsection (e)(2)(B)(iv).

5 “(6) CONSULTATION AND BEST PRACTICES.—
6 The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall be de-
7 veloped in consultation with the heads of other ap-
8 propriate Federal departments and agencies and
9 shall incorporate best practices from the inter-
10 national development community.

11 “(k) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘appro-
12 priate congressional committees’ means—

13 “(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
14 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
15 resentatives; and

16 “(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
17 Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.”.

18 (b) STATE DEPARTMENT AGENCY SPECIFIC PLAN.—
19 Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of
20 this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appro-
21 priate congressional committees an agency-specific plan
22 that meets the requirements of subparagraph (j)(2)(B) of
23 section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as
24 added by subsection (a).

1 (c) CONFORMING CHANGE.—Section 6 of the Senator
2 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law
3 109–121; 119 Stat. 2537; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is here-
4 by repealed.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to provide im-
proved water, sanitation and hygiene programs for high
priority developing countries, and for other purposes.”.



113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5206

To allow Foreign Service and other executive agency employees to designate beneficiaries of their death benefits.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON (for himself and Ms. ROS-LIEHTINEN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To allow Foreign Service and other executive agency employees to designate beneficiaries of their death benefits.

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. REVISION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEATH**
4 **GRATUITIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE AND**
5 **OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCY EMPLOYEES.**

6 Section 413 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22
7 U.S.C. 3973) is amended—

- 1 (1) in subsection (a) by inserting “designated
2 beneficiaries or” before “surviving dependents”;
3 (2) in subsection (b) by inserting “designated
4 beneficiaries or” before “survivors”;
5 (3) in subsection (c) by striking “survivors and
6 beneficiaries” and inserting “designated beneficiaries
7 then survivors”;
8 (4) by striking subsection (d); and
9 (5) by redesignating subsection (e) as sub-
10 section (d).

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 5206
OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. REVISION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEATH**
2 **GRATUITIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE AND**
3 **OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCY EMPLOYEES.**

4 Section 413 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22
5 U.S.C. 3973) is amended—

6 (1) in subsection (a), by inserting “or des-
7 ignated beneficiaries, priority given to a widow or
8 widower first then children,” after “surviving de-
9 pendents”;

10 (2) in subsection (b), by inserting “or des-
11 ignated beneficiaries, priority given to a widow or
12 widower first then children,” after “survivors”;

13 (3) by striking subsection (d); and

14 (4) by redesignating subsection (e) as sub-
15 section (d).



113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5241

To prohibit United States Government recognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 29, 2014

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

A BILL

To prohibit United States Government recognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea.

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 "Crimea Annexation
5 Non-recognition Act".

6 **SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST UNITED STATES RECOGNI-**
7 **TION OF RUSSIA'S ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA.**

8 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The United States
9 Government may not recognize the de jure or de facto sov-

1 ereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea, its air-
2 space, or its territorial waters.

3 (b) PROHIBITION.—In accordance with subsection
4 (a), no Federal department or agency may take any action
5 or extend any assistance that recognizes or implies rec-
6 ognition of the de jure or de facto sovereignty of the Rus-
7 sian Federation over Crimea, its airspace, or its territorial
8 waters.

9 (c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection
10 (a) or (b) if the President determines that it is vital to
11 the national security interests of the United States to do
12 so.

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5656

To authorize the Feed the Future Initiative to reduce global poverty and hunger in developing countries on a sustainable basis, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 18, 2014

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

A BILL

To authorize the Feed the Future Initiative to reduce global poverty and hunger in developing countries on a sustainable basis, 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 “Feed the Future Glob-
5 al Food Security Act of 2014”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) For more than 60 years, the United States
9 has provided consistent global leadership in address-
10 ing food security and investing in agricultural devel-

1 opment, research, innovation and humanitarian as-
2 sistance, particularly in Africa, Latin America and
3 South Asia.

4 (2) Nevertheless, according to the January
5 2014 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the United
6 States Intelligence Community report, “lack of ade-
7 quate food will be a destabilizing factor in countries
8 important to United States national security that do
9 not have the financial or technical abilities to solve
10 their internal food security problems,” and “food
11 and nutrition insecurity in weakly governed coun-
12 tries might also provide opportunities for insurgent
13 groups to capitalize on poor conditions, exploit inter-
14 national food aid, and discredit governments for
15 their inability to address basic needs”.

16 (3) According to the most recent estimates of
17 the Food and Agriculture Organization of the
18 United Nations, globally more than 805,000,000
19 people suffer from chronic hunger. In addition, ap-
20 proximately 165,000,000 (or 1 in 4) children under
21 the age of 5 are stunted, with 80 percent of the
22 world’s stunted children living in just 14 countries.
23 Mounting evidence from several peer-reviewed stud-
24 ies provide compelling evidence that undernutrition
25 during the critical first 1,000 day window until age

1 two leads to stunting, a lifelong condition of poor
2 health, impaired cognitive and physical development,
3 and diminished productivity.

4 (4) The provision of folie acid as a supplement
5 to women of childbearing years has resulted in bene-
6 fits, including a reduction in incidents of autism in
7 some populations.

8 (5) The African Union Commission Cost of
9 Hunger in Africa study estimated that the economic
10 costs associated with child undernutrition are sub-
11 stantial—from 2 percent to 16 percent of the gross
12 national product (GNP) in several African nations.
13 For instance, this cost was estimated at
14 \$4,700,000,000 in Ethiopia in 2009 alone, which is
15 the equivalent of 16 percent of Ethiopia’s GNP.

16 (6) The Feed the Future Initiative (FTF) is
17 the United States flagship global hunger and food
18 security program. The primary objectives of FTF
19 are to improve food security by increasing produc-
20 tivity and incomes as well as reducing hunger and
21 to improve nutrition among 140,000,000 of the
22 world’s poorest people in 19 priority countries. Feed
23 the Future focuses on improving the lives of
24 smallholder farmers, especially women and children.

1 (7) FTF leverages partnerships with a wide
2 range of stakeholders—including private voluntary
3 organizations, universities, faith-based groups, inter-
4 national and domestic research organizations, com-
5 munity-based organizations and cooperatives—har-
6 nesses new innovations and technologies, builds local
7 capacity and sustainability, links to the global econ-
8 omy, and adheres to rigor, transparency and ac-
9 countability.

10 (8) Its whole-of-government approach to food
11 security brings together agriculture, economic
12 growth, trade facilitation, nutrition, development,
13 and humanitarian programs to achieve unprece-
14 dented results. For example, preliminary data indi-
15 cates child stunting rates in Ethiopia have declined
16 at a 3.3 percent annual rate over the past 3 years,
17 such that there are currently 160,000 fewer stunted
18 children in Ethiopia despite population growth over
19 this period.

20 (9) In 2013, FTF reached more than 7,000,000
21 farmers and other food producers resulting in the
22 employment of new technologies and management
23 practices on more than 4,000,000 hectares of land.
24 Also in 2013, the initiative reached more than
25 12,500,000 children with high impact nutrition

1 interventions such as micronutrient supplementation
2 improving both health and development.

3 (10) To increase responsible private agricultural
4 investment, private sector executives and African
5 leaders launched the New Alliance for Food Security
6 and Nutrition (New Alliance). Since 2012, the New
7 Alliance has expanded from three to ten African
8 countries and approximately 180 African and inter-
9 national companies have committed to investing over
10 \$10,000,000,000 in African agriculture.

11 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

12 It is the sense of Congress that United States efforts
13 to end extreme global poverty should build upon the
14 progress and successes of the Feed the Future Initiative
15 in supporting agricultural development and addressing
16 chronic hunger and malnutrition.

17 **SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

18 It is the policy of the United States—

19 (1) to reduce global poverty and hunger
20 through a comprehensive food security and nutrition
21 strategy known as the Feed the Future Initiative
22 (FTF);

23 (2) to implement FTF using a whole of govern-
24 ment approach;

1 (3) to promote agricultural development to help
2 transform local economies, increase political sta-
3 bility, and expand trade;

4 (4) to focus on country-led agricultural priori-
5 ties in partnership with local governments, donor
6 organizations, multilateral institutions, the private
7 sector, civil society, and international and university
8 research institutions in the United States;

9 (5) to increase the productivity, incomes and
10 livelihoods of small-scale producers, especially
11 women, by working across agricultural value chains
12 and expanding farmer access to local and inter-
13 national markets;

14 (6) to promote secure and transparent land
15 rights in order to enable responsible investment in
16 agriculture;

17 (7) to target research, develop new technologies,
18 utilize extension agents, and improve post-harvest
19 storage in order to reduce food waste;

20 (8) to improve the nutrition of women and chil-
21 dren, with a focus on reducing child stunting;

22 (9) to expand access to diverse and quality
23 foods and enhance nutrition-related behaviors that
24 improve maternal and child health; and

1 (10) to increase the resilience of vulnerable
2 communities and households by building capacity in
3 safety nets and decreasing the need for emergency
4 assistance.

5 **SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO REDUCE GLOBAL POVERTY AND**
6 **HUNGER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON A**
7 **SUSTAINABLE AND GLOBAL BASIS.**

8 (a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting
10 through the heads of the relevant Federal depart-
11 ments and agencies specified in paragraph (2), shall
12 provide assistance to reduce poverty and hunger in
13 developing countries. To the extent consistent with
14 the requirements of this Act, such assistance should
15 be provided in accordance with the terms and condi-
16 tions of the Federal program known as the “Feed
17 the Future Initiative” (as such program was in ef-
18 fect on the day before the date of the enactment of
19 this Act).

20 (2) RELEVANT FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND
21 AGENCIES.—The relevant Federal departments and
22 agencies specified in this paragraph are the United
23 States Agency for International Development, the
24 Department of Agriculture, the Department of Com-
25 merce, the Department of State, the Department of

1 the Treasury, the Millennium Challenge Corporation,
2 the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the
3 Peace Corps, the Office of the United States Trade
4 Representative, the United States African Develop-
5 ment Foundation, the United States Geological Sur-
6 vey, and any other department or agency specified
7 by the President for purposes of this paragraph.

8 (3) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Assistance author-
9 ized under this subsection that is provided pursuant
10 to the authorities of section 103, section 103A, title
11 XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chapter 4 of part
12 II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
13 2151a, 2151a–1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.)
14 may be provided notwithstanding any other provision
15 of law.

16 (4) REFERENCE.—Assistance authorized under
17 this subsection may be referred to as the “Feed the
18 Future Initiative”.

19 (b) COORDINATION.—The President, acting through
20 the Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
21 national Development, shall coordinate the efforts of the
22 relevant Federal departments and agencies under sub-
23 section (a).

1 (c) STRATEGIC APPROACH.—Assistance authorized
2 under subsection (a) should be provided under a strategic
3 approach that—

4 (1) prioritizes the overarching dual objectives;

5 (A) increasing agricultural productivity, in-
6 come, and economic growth, with a strong em-
7 phasis on small-scale producers; and

8 (B) improving nutrition, especially of
9 women and children;

10 (2) takes a whole-of-government approach of
11 Federal departments and agencies that engage in
12 some aspect of food security, nutrition security, and
13 agricultural development;

14 (3) is driven by country strategies, ownership,
15 and engagement;

16 (4) harnesses science, technology, and innova-
17 tion;

18 (5) leverages unique partnerships in develop-
19 ment, including farmers' organizations, cooperatives,
20 the private sector, civil society and faith-based orga-
21 nizations, research entities, and academic institu-
22 tions;

23 (6) has a strong focus on women's economic
24 empowerment and nutrition;

1 (7) builds capacity of local organizations and
2 institutions;

3 (8) integrates and strengthens resilience ap-
4 proaches to ensure that chronically vulnerable popu-
5 lations are linked to market systems and longer-term
6 economic growth opportunities;

7 (9) supports and seeks to align with country-
8 owned agriculture, nutrition, and food security policy
9 and investment plans developed with input from rel-
10 evant governmental and non-governmental sectors
11 within partner countries and regional bodies, includ-
12 ing representatives of the private sector, small-scale
13 producers, and international and local civil society
14 and faith-based organizations;

15 (10) gives consideration to integrating agricul-
16 tural development activities among food insecure
17 populations living in proximity to designated na-
18 tional parks or wildlife areas to support wildlife con-
19 servation efforts;

20 (11) engages, when appropriate, the expertise of
21 United States institutions of higher education in col-
22 laboration with public and private institutions in de-
23 veloping countries; and

1 (12) assesses criteria to determine where agri-
2 cultural development assistance is no longer re-
3 quired.

4 (d) REQUIREMENTS.—Assistance authorized under
5 subsection (a) should meet the following requirements:

6 (1) Be consistent with a country-led, multilat-
7 eral, accountable process, and a comprehensive ap-
8 proach to agricultural development, nutrition, and
9 resilience.

10 (2) Maintain an emphasis on the cross-cutting
11 issues of nutrition, land tenure, research, technology
12 innovation, and supporting women farmers.

13 (3) Engage strong partnerships with the private
14 sector, educational institutions, and civil society and
15 faith-based organizations.

16 (4) Build the capacity of local organizations
17 and institutions.

18 (5) Develop community and farmer resiliency to
19 natural disasters, emergencies, and natural occur-
20 rences that adversely impact agricultural yield.

21 (e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—Assistance au-
22 thorized under subsection (a) should be provided under es-
23 tablished parameters for a rigorous accountability system
24 to monitor and evaluate progress and impact, including

1 by reporting to Congress and the public on an annual
2 basis.

3 **SEC. 6. REPORT.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting through the
5 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
6 national Development, should submit to Congress an an-
7 nual report that details, by fiscal year, the programs and
8 activities carried out under this Act.

9 (b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The report requested by
11 subsection (a) shall include a summary of significant
12 issues and developments, the outlook for the next
13 fiscal year, an analysis of performance and effective-
14 ness against the results framework, and details of
15 results and activities with respect to the programs
16 and related subject areas described in paragraph
17 (2).

18 (2) PROGRAMS AND RELATED SUBJECT AREAS
19 DESCRIBED.—The programs and issues described in
20 this paragraph are the following:

21 (A) Country and regional programs.

22 (B) Global and multilateral programs.

23 (C) Nutrition integration.

24 (D) Women's economic empowerment.

1 (E) Stakeholder engagement, including list
2 of partner organizations and description of
3 their respective roles.

4 (F) Management and accountability.

5 (G) Participation and research by United
6 States and developing country institutions of
7 higher education.

8 (II) Policy and program management.

9 (I) Areas related to private investment in
10 developing countries and the impact of private
11 sector investment on economic opportunities
12 and income of small-scale producers.

13 (c) ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The
14 report requested by subsection (a) should provide account-
15 able and transparent information on United States Gov-
16 ernment performance under this Act.

17 **SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

18 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Presi-
19 dent to carry out this Act, for each of the fiscal years
20 2015, 2016, and 2017, an amount equal to the amount
21 of funds made available for food security and agricultural
22 development programs for fiscal year 2014 under section
23 7060(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations,

94

14

1 and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division
2 K of Public Law 113-76; 128 Stat. 554).

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 5656
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Global Food Security
3 Act of 2014”.

4 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES; SENSE OF
5 CONGRESS.**

6 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES.—It is in
7 the national security interest of the United States to pro-
8 mote global food and nutrition security, consistent with
9 national agriculture investment plans, which is reinforced
10 through programs, activities, and initiatives that—

11 (1) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led eco-
12 nomic growth that reduces global poverty, hunger,
13 and malnutrition, particularly among women and
14 children;

15 (2) increase the productivity, incomes, and live-
16 lihoods of small-scale producers, especially women,
17 by working across agricultural value chains and ex-

1 panding producer access to local and international
2 markets;

3 (3) build resilience to food shocks among vul-
4 nerable populations and households while reducing
5 reliance upon emergency food assistance;

6 (4) create an enabling environment for agricul-
7 tural growth and investment, including through the
8 promotion of secure and transparent property rights;

9 (5) improve the nutritional status of women
10 and children, with a focus on reducing child stunt-
11 ing, including through the promotion of highly nutri-
12 tious foods, diet diversification, and nutritional be-
13 haviors that improve maternal and child health;

14 (6) align with and leverage broader United
15 States investments in trade, economic growth,
16 science and technology, maternal and child health,
17 and water, sanitation, and hygiene; and

18 (7) ensure the effective use of United States
19 taxpayer dollars to further these objectives.

20 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
21 Congress that the President, acting through the Adminis-
22 trator, in providing assistance under this Act, should—

23 (1) coordinate, through a whole-of-government
24 approach, the efforts of relevant Federal depart-

1 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
2 Security Strategy;

3 (2) utilize, to the extent possible, open and
4 streamlined solicitations to allow for the participa-
5 tion of a wide range of implementing partners via
6 the most appropriate contracting mechanism; and

7 (3) continue to strengthen existing partnerships
8 between developing country institutions of agricul-
9 tural sciences with universities in the United States,
10 with a focus on building the capacities of developing
11 nation universities in agriculture.

12 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

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

16 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
17 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
18 mittees” means—

19 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
20 the Senate;

21 (B) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutri-
22 tion, and Forestry of the Senate;

23 (C) the Committee on Appropriations of
24 the Senate;

1 (D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
2 the House of Representatives;

3 (E) the Committee on Agriculture of the
4 House of Representatives; and

5 (F) the Committee on Appropriations of
6 the House of Representatives.

7 (3) FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LABS.—

8 The term “Feed the Future Innovation Labs”
9 means research partnerships led by United States
10 universities that advance solutions to reduce global
11 hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

12 (4) GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.—The
13 term “Global Food Security Strategy” means the
14 strategy developed and implemented pursuant to sec-
15 tion 4(a).

16 (5) FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY.—The
17 term “food and nutrition security” means access to,
18 and availability, utilization, and stability of, suffi-
19 cient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for
20 an active and healthy life.

21 (6) MALNUTRITION.—The term “malnutrition”
22 means poor nutritional status caused by nutritional
23 deficiency or excess.

24 (7) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” means
25 the ability of people, households, communities, coun-

1 tries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover
2 from shocks and stresses to food security in a man-
3 ner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates
4 inclusive growth.

5 (8) RELEVANT FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND
6 AGENCIES.—The term “relevant Federal depart-
7 ments and agencies” means the United States Agen-
8 cy for International Development, the Department of
9 Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the De-
10 partment of State, the Department of the Treasury,
11 the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas
12 Private Investment Corporation, the Peace Corps,
13 the Office of the United States Trade Representa-
14 tive, the United States African Development Foun-
15 dation, the United States Geological Survey, and
16 any other department or agency specified by the
17 President for purposes of this section.

18 (9) SMALL-SCALE PRODUCER.—The term
19 “small-scale producer” means farmers, pastoralists,
20 and fishers that have a low-asset base and limited
21 resources, including land, capital, skills and labor,
22 and, in the case of farmers, typically farm on fewer
23 than 5 hectares of land.

1 **SEC. 4. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRAT-**
2 **EGY.**

3 (a) STRATEGY.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President, acting
5 through the Administrator, shall coordinate the de-
6 velopment and implementation of a United States
7 whole-of-government strategy to accomplish the pol-
8 icy objectives set forth in section 2(a), which shall—

9 (A) support and be aligned with country-
10 owned agriculture, nutrition, and food security
11 policy and investment plans developed with
12 input from relevant governmental and non-
13 governmental sectors within partner countries
14 and regional bodies, including representatives of
15 the private sector, agricultural producers, in-
16 cluding women and small-scale producers, inter-
17 national and local civil society organizations,
18 faith-based organizations, research institutions,
19 and farmers as reasonable and appropriate;

20 (B) support inclusive agricultural value
21 chain development, with small-scale producers,
22 especially women, gaining greater access to the
23 inputs, skills, networking, bargaining power, fi-
24 nancing, and market linkages needed to sustain
25 their long-term economic prosperity;

1 (C) seek to improve the nutritional status
2 of women and children, particularly during the
3 critical first 1,000-day window until a child
4 reaches 2 years of age, with a focus on reducing
5 child stunting;

6 (D) seek to ensure the long-term success of
7 programs by building the capacity of local orga-
8 nizations and institutions;

9 (E) integrate resilience strategies into food
10 security programs, such that chronically vulner-
11 able populations are better able to build safety
12 nets, secure livelihoods, access markets, and ac-
13 cess opportunities from longer-term economic
14 growth;

15 (F) develop community and producer resil-
16 iency to natural disasters, emergencies, and
17 natural occurrences that adversely impact agri-
18 cultural yield;

19 (G) harness science, technology, and inno-
20 vation, including the research conducted at
21 Feed the Future Innovation Labs, or any suc-
22 cessor entities, throughout the United States;

23 (II) leverage resources and expertise
24 through partnerships with the private sector,
25 farm organizations, cooperatives, civil society,

1 faith-based organizations, research entities, and
2 academic institutions;

3 (I) support collaboration, as appropriate,
4 between United States universities and public
5 and private institutions in developing countries
6 to promote agricultural development and inno-
7 vation;

8 (J) set clear and transparent selection cri-
9 teria for target countries, regions, and intended
10 beneficiaries of assistance provided under this
11 Act;

12 (K) set specific and measurable goals, tar-
13 gets, and time frames, and a plan of action con-
14 sistent with the policy objectives described in
15 section 2(a);

16 (L) seek to ensure that target countries re-
17 spect and promote the lawful land tenure rights
18 of local communities, particularly those of
19 women and small-scale producers; and

20 (M) include criteria and methodology for
21 graduating countries from United States assist-
22 ance provided under this Act once the countries
23 have achieved certain benchmarks.

24 (2) GOVERNING LAW.—In carrying out the pur-
25 poses of this Act, assistance may be provided pursu-

1 ant to section 103, section 103A, title XII of chapter
2 2 of part I, and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign
3 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a, 2151a–
4 1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.) notwithstanding
5 any other provision of law.

6 (b) COORDINATION.—The President, acting through
7 the Administrator, shall coordinate, through a whole-of-
8 government approach, the efforts of relevant Federal de-
9 partments and agencies in the implementation of the Glob-
10 al Food Security Strategy by—

11 (1) establishing monitoring and evaluation sys-
12 tems, coherence, and coordination across relevant
13 Federal departments and agencies; and

14 (2) establishing platforms for regular consulta-
15 tion and collaboration with key stakeholders, includ-
16 ing—

17 (A) multilateral institutions;

18 (B) private voluntary organizations;

19 (C) cooperatives;

20 (D) the private sector;

21 (E) local nongovernmental and civil society
22 organizations;

23 (F) faith-based organizations;

24 (G) congressional committees; and

25 (H) other stakeholders, as appropriate.

1 (c) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—The President,
2 acting through the Administrator, should seek to ensure
3 that assistance to implement the Global Food Security
4 Strategy is provided under established parameters for a
5 rigorous accountability system to monitor and evaluate
6 progress and impact of the strategy, including by report-
7 ing to the appropriate congressional committees and the
8 public on an annual basis.

9 **SEC. 5. REPORT.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
11 date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than De-
12 cember 31 of each year thereafter through 2020, the
13 President, acting through the Administrator, shall submit
14 to the appropriate congressional committees a report that
15 describes the status of the implementation of the Global
16 Food Security Strategy.

17 (b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection
18 (a) shall—

19 (1) contain a summary of the Global Food Se-
20 curity Strategy as an appendix;

21 (2) identify any substantial changes made in
22 the Global Food Security Strategy during the pre-
23 ceding calendar year;

24 (3) identify the indicators that will be used to
25 measure results, set benchmarks for progress over

1 time, and establish mechanisms for reporting results
2 in an open and transparent manner;

3 (4) describe the progress made in implementing
4 the Global Food Security Strategy;

5 (5) assess the progress and results of imple-
6 menting international food and nutrition security
7 programming;

8 (6) contain a transparent, open, and detailed
9 accounting of spending under this Act by relevant
10 Federal departments and agencies, including by list-
11 ing all recipients of funding or partner organizations
12 and, to the extent possible, describing their activi-
13 ties;

14 (7) identify any United States legal or regu-
15 latory impediments that could obstruct the effective
16 implementation of the programming referred to in
17 paragraph (5);

18 (8) contain a clear gender analysis of program-
19 ming that includes established disaggregated gender
20 indicators to better analyze outcomes for food pro-
21 ductivity, income growth, equity in access to inputs,
22 jobs and markets, and nutrition;

23 (9) describe the strategies and benchmarks for
24 graduating target countries and monitoring any
25 graduated target countries;

1 (10) assess efforts to coordinate United States
2 international food security and nutrition programs,
3 activities, and initiatives with—

4 (A) other bilateral donors;

5 (B) international and multilateral organi-
6 zations;

7 (C) international financial institutions;

8 (D) host country governments;

9 (E) international and local private vol-
10 untary, nongovernmental, faith-based organiza-
11 tions, and civil society organizations; and

12 (F) other stakeholders;

13 (11) assess United States Government-facili-
14 tated private investment in related sectors and the
15 impact of private sector investment in target coun-
16 tries;

17 (12) include consultation with relevant United
18 States Government agencies in the preparation of
19 the report; and

20 (13) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing
21 and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs
22 and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of
23 stakeholders.

24 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
25 information referred to in subsection (b) shall be made

1 publicly accessible in a timely manner on a consolidated
2 website.

3 **SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

4 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Presi-
5 dent, acting through the Administrator, \$1,000,600,000
6 for fiscal year 2015 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to authorize a comprehensive strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to reduce global poverty and hunger, achieve food and nutrition security, promote sustainable agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilience among vulnerable populations, and for other purposes.”.



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 5656
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Page 1, line 8, insert “security” after “food” and strike “security” after “nutrition”.

Page 1, line 9, strike “agriculture” and insert “food security”.

Page 3, after line 12, insert the following:

1 In this Act:

Page 3, after line 15, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

2 (2) AGRICULTURE.—The term “agriculture”
3 means crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestries.

Page 5, line 19, insert “foresters,” after “pastoralists,”.

Page 7, after line 22, insert the following new subparagraph (and redesignate subsequent subparagraphs accordingly):

4 (H) support integrating agricultural devel-
5 opment activities among food insecure popu-

1 lations living in proximity to designated na-
2 tional parks or wildlife areas to support wildlife
3 conservation efforts;

Page 10, beginning on line 11, strike “and not later than December 31 of each year thereafter through 2020,”.

In the long title amendment, strike “food and nutrition security” and insert “food security and improved nutrition”.



113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5685

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to require congressional notification not less than 15 days after a reward is authorized under the Rewards for Justice Program of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 12, 2014

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

A BILL

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to require congressional notification not less than 15 days after a reward is authorized under the Rewards for Justice Program of the Department of State, 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 “Rewards for Justice
5 Congressional Notification Act of 2014”.

1 **SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF REWARD.**

2 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 36 of the State Depart-
3 ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is
4 amended—

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

7 “(4) **REPORTS ON REWARDS AUTHORIZED.**—
8 Not less than 15 days after a reward is authorized
9 under this section, the Secretary of State shall sub-
10 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a
11 report, which may be submitted in classified form if
12 necessary, detailing information about the reward,
13 including the identity of the individual for whom the
14 award is being made, the amount of the reward, the
15 acts with respect to which the reward is being made,
16 and how the reward is being publicized.”; and

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

19 (b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by
20 subsection (a)(1) takes effect on the date of the enactment
21 of this Act and applies with respect to any reward author-
22 ized under section 36 of the State Department Basic Au-
23 thorities Act of 1956 on or after the date of the enactment
24 of this Act.

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5710

To authorize the provision of assistance on an emergency basis for countries affected by or at risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such outbreak at its source, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 14, 2014

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

A BILL

To authorize the provision of assistance on an emergency basis for countries affected by or at risk of being affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such outbreak at its source, 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 “Ebola Emergency Re-
5 sponse Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

7 It is the sense of Congress that—

1 (1) the current outbreak of the Ebola virus dis-
2 ease in West Africa poses severe health, economic,
3 and security threats to the countries affected by the
4 outbreak of the Ebola virus disease, the United
5 States, and the broader international community;
6 and

7 (2) the whole-of-government response taken by
8 the United States provides unique capabilities that
9 are critical to effectively helping contain the Ebola
10 virus disease in West Africa, yet the United States
11 alone will not succeed in containing the Ebola virus
12 disease.

13 **SEC. 3. STATEMENTS OF POLICY.**

14 It shall be the policy of the United States to—

15 (1) support a robust international response to
16 the Ebola virus disease in West Africa by under-
17 taking a range of activities to immediately help de-
18 tect, contain, treat, and deter the further spread of
19 the disease;

20 (2) support the efforts of governments of af-
21 fected countries and of local, regional, and inter-
22 national nongovernmental organizations and civil so-
23 ciety organizations working on the front lines of the
24 response to the Ebola virus disease; and

1 (3) work with appropriate security sector per-
2 sonnel engaged in the response to the Ebola virus
3 disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, as well
4 as with civil society, regional organizations, and the
5 United Nations to enhance border security and cre-
6 ate a secure operating environment for health work-
7 ers and other responders and the communities they
8 are serving, including by repurposing, as necessary
9 and appropriate, existing United States security as-
10 sistance provided to the affected countries to address
11 immediate border security and law enforcement
12 needs.

13 **SEC. 4. INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO CONTROL THE OUT-**
14 **BREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.**

15 In carrying out the policy under section 3, the Presi-
16 dent shall—

17 (1) seek to coordinate with the governments of
18 countries of Africa affected by or at risk of being af-
19 fected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus disease,
20 other donors, the private sector, regional and inter-
21 national financial institutions, local, regional, and
22 international organizations, civil society, and local,
23 regional, and nongovernmental organizations, par-
24 ticularly organizations that possess experience in
25 emergency relief and infection control, to devise and

1 implement a coherent, comprehensive strategy to
2 control the Ebola virus disease and assist affected
3 populations, utilizing all necessary and appropriate
4 assets and capabilities of the United States Govern-
5 ment; and

6 (2) direct the United States Permanent Rep-
7 resentative to the United Nations to use the voice,
8 vote, and influence of the United States at the
9 United Nations to—

10 (A) ensure that the United Nations Mis-
11 sion in Liberia is fully protecting individuals
12 under its care from exploitation and abuse, in-
13 cluding by soldiers serving under its command,
14 and, within its capabilities and in the context of
15 its mandate to help solidify peace and stability
16 while protecting civilians in Liberia, plays an
17 active role in the emergency response, including
18 by providing logistics and engineering support,
19 as well as securing border crossings, state insti-
20 tutions, and treatment facilities, as necessary
21 and appropriate; and

22 (B) ensure that the United Nations Mis-
23 sion for the Ebola Emergency Response
24 (UNMEER) plays an effective role in aligning
25 donors around a single strategic operating plan

1 to detect, contain, treat, and deter the further
2 spread of Ebola, and that the associated costs
3 for its work are offset by decreases elsewhere in
4 the general budget of the United Nations.

5 **SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY THE**
6 **OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE.**

7 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Notwithstanding any other
8 provision of law, and consistent with the authorities of sec-
9 tion 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
10 2292), the President is authorized to provide assistance
11 on an emergency basis to countries directly affected by
12 or at imminent risk of being affected by the outbreak of
13 the Ebola virus disease to effectively address such out-
14 break, by supporting the activities described in subsection
15 (b).

16 (b) **ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.**—Activities supported
17 by assistance under subsection (a) are the following:

18 (1) The construction, staffing, and equipping of
19 patient isolation and treatment facilities in sufficient
20 numbers to treat infected persons at the most appro-
21 priate locations.

22 (2) The construction and equipping of labora-
23 tories in sufficient numbers to ensure accurate test-
24 ing for the Ebola virus disease and other infectious

1 diseases, as necessary and appropriate, in as rapid
2 a time frame as possible.

3 (3) The provision of vital medical supplies and
4 equipment necessary to contain the outbreak.

5 (4) The recruitment and training of local and
6 international staff on effective disease identification,
7 isolation, contact tracing, and care with respect to
8 the Ebola virus disease, especially the proper use of
9 universal precautions, personal protective equipment,
10 and other infection control measures, to minimize
11 transmission.

12 (5) The recruitment, training, and equipping of
13 safe burial teams, as necessary, to reduce trans-
14 mission of the Ebola virus disease.

15 (6) The provision of medical evacuations, on a
16 reimbursable basis, for medical and other personnel
17 engaged in the response to the Ebola virus disease
18 who become infected with the disease, as necessary
19 and appropriate.

20 (7) The development of an effective public in-
21 formation campaign to help limit the transmission of
22 the Ebola virus disease, utilizing all appropriate
23 means of communication, including digital, print,
24 broadcast communication, and communications
25 through local health care workers, media, schools,

1 civil society organizations, and faith-based and tradi-
2 tional leaders.

3 (8) The development and deployment of Ebola
4 diagnostics and surveillance tools, as well as vaccines
5 and treatments as they become available and to the
6 extent possible that such vaccines and treatments
7 adhere to strictly enforced informed consent proto-
8 cols.

9 (9) The provision of emergency food assistance,
10 water and sanitation, shelter, and support for or-
11 phans and vulnerable children in communities af-
12 fected by the Ebola virus disease.

13 (10) The provision of technical assistance to
14 strengthen border control, including enhanced health
15 screening at exit and entry points in the region, to
16 be complemented by appropriate health screening at
17 United States ports of entry.

18 (11) Activities related to sustainable post-out-
19 break economic recovery and ensuring the stability
20 of countries affected by the Ebola virus disease.

21 (c) ALLOCATION AND REIMBURSEMENT AMONG
22 AGENCIES.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section,
24 the President, acting through the Administrator of
25 the United States Agency for International Develop-

1 ment, is authorized to utilize the services and facili-
2 ties of, or procure commodities from, any agency of
3 the United States Government on a non-reimburs-
4 able basis, subject to the written consent of the head
5 of such other agency, and notwithstanding any pro-
6 vision of law relating to limitations on the use of au-
7 thorities or funding of such other agency.

8 (2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The Ad-
9 ministrator shall notify the appropriate committees
10 not later than 15 days after the date on which the
11 authority under paragraph (1) is utilized. Such noti-
12 fication shall include the name of the other agency,
13 the value of such services or facilities utilized, or
14 commodities procured, the affected appropriations
15 accounts, and a justification for the utilization of the
16 authority under paragraph (1).

17 **SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT**
18 **TO AVOID ECONOMIC COLLAPSE AND ASSIST**
19 **WITH POST-CRISIS COUNTRIES DIRECTLY AF-**
20 **FECTED BY THE OUTBREAK OF THE EBOLA**
21 **VIRUS DISEASE.**

22 It is the sense of Congress that the President should
23 work with other donors, including international financial
24 institutions, to encourage such other donors to help the
25 governments of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone miti-

1 gate the risks of economic collapse and related civil unrest
2 by providing appropriate access to emergency grants and
3 financing tools, as necessary and appropriate, to address
4 fiscal issues that are the direct result of the Ebola virus
5 disease crisis, and to assist with post-crisis economic re-
6 covery.

7 **SEC. 7. REPORT.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the
9 date on which the President determines that the Ebola
10 epidemic in West Africa has been effectively contained, the
11 President shall submit to the appropriate congressional
12 committees a report that assesses the United States co-
13 ordination and response to the Ebola epidemic, including
14 how the authorities provided pursuant to this Act were
15 utilized and lessons learned that may have applications in
16 response to future epidemics.

17 (b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—
18 In this section, the term “appropriate congressional com-
19 mittees” means—

20 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
21 Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Com-
22 mittee on Armed Services, and the Committee on
23 Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

24 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
25 Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pen-

1 sions, the Committee on Armed Services, and the
2 Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

3 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

4 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Presi-
5 dent to carry out section 491 of the Foreign Assistance
6 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292) \$1,801,000,000 for fiscal
7 year 2015.

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5710

OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Page 6, line 5, strike “recruitment and”.

Page 6, line 12, strike “recruitment” and insert “staffing”.

Page 6, line 16, after “other” insert “humanitarian”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5710

OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 2, line 6, strike “and”.

Page 2, line 12, strike the period at the end and insert a semi-colon.

Page 2, after line 12, insert the following:

1 (3) the commitment, courage, and sacrifices
2 made by medical professionals, national and commu-
3 nity health care workers, government officials, mili-
4 tary personnel, non-governmental organizations,
5 members of civil society, faith leaders, and volun-
6 teers engaged in the effort to combat and contain
7 the Ebola virus disease, thereby saving countless
8 lives, deserve our profound gratitude and respect;
9 and

10 (4) the United States should continue to work
11 with the governments of the affected countries, other
12 donors, international organizations, international fi-
13 nancial institutions, civil society, and local, regional,
14 and international nongovernmental organizations to
15 fight the spread of the Ebola virus disease and ulti-
16 mately help build more resilient public health sys-

- 1 items that are capable of detecting and deterring fu-
- 2 ture outbreaks.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5710
OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 9, beginning on line 13, strike “including how”
and insert the following: “including—”

1 (1) how

Page 9, line 16, strike the period at the end and in-
sert “; and”.

Page 9, after line 16, insert the following:

2 (2) a detailed description of funding provided
3 pursuant to this Act.



113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 714

Reaffirming the peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea as provided for by universally recognized principles of international law, and reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 8, 2014

Mr. FALCONE (for himself, Mr. CLAYTON, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BORDALLO, and Ms. BORDALLO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea as provided for by universally recognized principles of international law, and reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region.

Whereas the maritime domains of the Asia-Pacific region, which include both the sea and airspace above the domains, are critical to the region's prosperity, stability, and security, including global commerce;

Whereas the maritime domain in the Asia-Pacific region between the Pacific and Indian Oceans includes critical sea lines of commerce and communication;

Whereas China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Brunei have disputed territorial claims over the Spratly Islands, and China, Taiwan, and Vietnam have disputed territorial claims over the Paracel Islands;

Whereas, although the United States Government is not a claimant in maritime disputes in either the East China or South China Seas, the United States has an interest in the peaceful diplomatic resolution of disputed claims in accordance with international law, in freedom of navigation and overflight, and in the free-flow of commerce free of coercion, intimidation, or the use of force;

Whereas in 2002, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China committed to developing an effective Code of Conduct;

Whereas that declaration committed all parties to those territorial disputes to “reaffirm their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and over flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognized principles of international law”, and to “resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force”;

Whereas since that time, tensions over the disputed maritime and territorial areas have increased;

Whereas on September 2010, tensions escalated in the East China Sea near the Senkaku (Diaoyutai) Islands, a territory under the legal administration of Japan, when a

Chinese fishing vessel deliberately rammed Japanese Coast Guard patrol boats;

Whereas on February 25, 2011, a frigate from the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) fired shots at three fishing boats from the Philippines;

Whereas on March 2, 2011, the Government of the Philippines reported that two patrol boats from China attempted to ram one of its surveillance ships;

Whereas on May 26, 2011, a maritime security vessel from China cut the cables of an exploration ship from Vietnam, the Binh Minh, in the South China Sea in waters near Cam Ranh Bay in the exclusive economic zone of Vietnam;

Whereas on May 31, 2011, three Chinese military vessels used guns to threaten the crews of four Vietnamese fishing boats while they were fishing in the waters of the Spratly Islands;

Whereas on June 9, 2011, three vessels from China, including one fishing vessel and two maritime security vessels, ran into and disabled the cables of another exploration ship from Vietnam, the Viking 2, in the exclusive economic zone of Vietnam;

Whereas on July 22, 2011, an Indian naval vessel, sailing about 45 nautical miles off the coast of Vietnam, was warned by a Chinese naval vessel that it was allegedly violating Chinese territorial waters;

Whereas in April 2012, tensions escalated between the Philippines and China following a standoff over the Scarborough Shoal;

Whereas in June 2012, China's cabinet, the State Council, approved the establishment of the city of Sansha to oversee the areas claimed by China in the South China Sea;

Whereas in July 2012, Chinese military authorities announced that they had established a corresponding Sansha garrison in the new prefecture;

Whereas on June 23, 2012, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation invited bids for oil exploration in areas within 200 nautical miles of the continental shelf and within the exclusive economic zone of Vietnam;

Whereas in January 2013, a Chinese naval ship allegedly fixed its weapons-targeting radar on Japanese vessels in the vicinity of the Senkaku islands in the East China Sea, and, on April 23, 2013, eight Chinese marine surveillance ships entered the 12-nautical-mile territorial zone off the Senkaku Islands, further escalating regional tensions;

Whereas on May 9, 2013, a fatal shooting incident occurred in which shots fired from a Philippine Coast Guard patrol boat resulted in the death of a Taiwanese fisherman;

Whereas on May 1, 2014, China's state-owned energy company, CNOOC, anchored its deepwater drilling rig Hai Yang Shi You 981 (IID-981) in Vietnamese waters and deployed over 80 vessels, including seven military vessels, to support its provocative actions and attempt to change the status quo by force;

Whereas Chinese vessels accompanying Hai Yang Shi You 981 (IID-981) intimidated Vietnamese Coast Guard ships in violation of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, ramming

multiple Vietnamese vessels, and using helicopters and water cannons to obstruct others;

Whereas on May 5, 2014, vessels from the Maritime Safety Administration of China (MSAC) established an exclusion zone with a radius of three nautical miles around Hai Yang Shi You 981 (HD-981);

Whereas China's actions in support of the Hai Yang Shi You 981 (HD-981) drilling activity constitute a unilateral attempt to change the status quo by force;

Whereas, without prior consultations with the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea or other nations of the Asia-Pacific region, China declared an Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) over the East China Sea on November 23, 2013;

Whereas China announced that all aircraft, even if they do not intend to enter the ADIZ airspace, would have to submit flight plans, maintain radio contact, and follow directions from the Chinese Ministry of National Defense or face "emergency defensive measures";

Whereas the "rules of engagement" declared by China, including the "emergency defensive measures", are in violation of the concept of "due regard for the safety of civil aviation" under the Chicago Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization and thereby are a departure from accepted practice;

Whereas China's declaration of an ADIZ over the East China Sea has contributed to increased uncertainty and unsafe conditions in the maritime region in East Asia and the broader Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas freedom of navigation and other lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region are embodied in international law, not granted by certain states to others;

Whereas the United States Government expressed profound concerns with China's unilateral, provocative, dangerous, and destabilizing declaration of such a zone, including the potential for misunderstandings and miscalculations by aircraft operating lawfully in international airspace;

Whereas China's declaration of an ADIZ in the East China Sea will not alter how the United States Government conducts operations in the region or the unwavering United States commitment to peace, security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas other governments in the Asia-Pacific region, including the Governments of Japan, Korea, Philippines, Australia and Indonesia have expressed deep concern about China's declaration of such a zone, regarding it as an effort to unduly infringe upon the freedom of flight in international airspace and to change the status quo that could escalate tensions and potentially cause unintentional consequences in the East China Sea;

Whereas the United States Government does not support unilateral actions taken by any claimant seeking to change the status quo through the use of coercion, intimidation, or military force;

Whereas the United States Government is deeply concerned about unilateral actions taken by any state to prevent any other state from exercising its sovereign rights to the resources of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and continental shelf by making claims to those areas that have no apparent basis in international law; declarations of ad-

ministrative and military districts in contested areas in the South and East China Seas; and the imposition of new fishing regulations covering disputed areas, which have raised tensions in the region;

Whereas international law is important to safeguard the rights and freedoms of all states in the Asia-Pacific region; and

Whereas a peaceful and prosperous China, which acts as a responsible international stakeholder and which respects international laws, standards, and institutions, will enhance security and peace in the Asia-Pacific region: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) reaffirms the strong support of the United
3 States for the peaceful resolution of maritime territorial
4 disputes in the South China Sea and the East
5 China Sea and pledges continued efforts to facilitate
6 a collaborative, peaceful process to resolve these dis-
7 putes;

8 (2) reaffirms the strong support for freedom of
9 navigation and over flight and condemns coercive
10 and threatening actions or the use of force to im-
11 pede these freedoms in international maritime do-
12 mains and airspace by military or civilian vessels, to
13 alter the status quo or to destabilize the Asia-Pacific
14 region;

15 (3) urges China to refrain from implementing
16 the declared East China Sea Air Defense Identifica-

1 tion Zone (ADIZ), which is contrary to freedom of
2 overflight in international airspace, and to refrain
3 from taking similar provocative actions elsewhere in
4 the Asia-Pacific region;

5 (4) urges the Association of Southeast Asian
6 Nations (ASEAN), all United States allies and part-
7 ners, and all claimants to amiably and fairly resolve
8 these outstanding disputes, including through devel-
9 oping a Code of Conduct for the South China Sea;

10 (5) supports the continuation of operations by
11 the United States to support freedom of navigation
12 in international waters and air space in the South
13 China Sea and the East China Sea; and

14 (6) encourages the continuation of efforts by
15 the United States Government to strengthen part-
16 nerships in the region to build capacity for maritime
17 domain awareness in support of freedom of naviga-
18 tion, maintenance of peace and stability, and respect
19 for universally recognized principles of international
20 law.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 714
OFFERED BY MR. FALEOMAVAEGA OF AMERICAN
SAMOA**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the maritime domains of the Asia-Pacific region, which include both the sea and airspace above the domains, are critical to the region's prosperity, stability, and security, including global commerce;

Whereas the maritime domain in the Asia-Pacific region between the Pacific and Indian Oceans includes critical sea lines of commerce and communication;

Whereas China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Brunei have disputed territorial claims over the Spratly Islands, and China, Taiwan, and Vietnam have disputed territorial claims over the Paracel Islands;

Whereas, although the United States Government is not a claimant in maritime disputes in either the East China or South China Seas, the United States has an interest in the peaceful diplomatic resolution of disputed claims in accordance with international law, in freedom of navigation and overflight, and in the free-flow of commerce free of coercion, intimidation, or the use of force;

Whereas in 2002, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China agreed to the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, and committed to developing an effective Code of Conduct;

Whereas that declaration committed all parties to those territorial disputes to “reaffirm their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and over flight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognized principles of international law”, and to “resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force”;

Whereas since that time, tensions over the disputed maritime and territorial areas have increased;

Whereas on September 2010, tensions escalated in the East China Sea near the Senkaku (Diaoyutai) Islands, a territory under the legal administration of Japan, when a Chinese fishing vessel deliberately rammed Japanese Coast Guard patrol boats;

Whereas on February 25, 2011, a frigate from the People’s Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) fired shots at three fishing boats from the Philippines;

Whereas on March 2, 2011, the Government of the Philippines reported that two patrol boats from China attempted to ram one of its surveillance ships;

Whereas on May 26, 2011, a maritime security vessel from China cut the cables of an exploration ship from Vietnam, the Binh Minh, in the South China Sea in waters near Cam Ranh Bay in the exclusive economic zone of Vietnam;

Whereas on May 31, 2011, three Chinese military vessels used guns to threaten the crews of four Vietnamese fishing boats while they were fishing in the waters of the Spratly Islands;

Whereas on June 9, 2011, three vessels from China, including one fishing vessel and two maritime security vessels, ran into and disabled the cables of another exploration ship from Vietnam, the Viking 2, in the exclusive economic zone of Vietnam;

Whereas on July 22, 2011, an Indian naval vessel, sailing about 45 nautical miles off the coast of Vietnam, was warned by a Chinese naval vessel that it was allegedly violating Chinese territorial waters;

Whereas in April 2012, tensions escalated between the Philippines and China following a standoff over the Scarborough Shoal;

Whereas in June 2012, Vietnam passed a Maritime law that claimed sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Paracel and Spratly Islands;

Whereas in June 2012, China's cabinet, the State Council, approved the establishment of the city of Sansha to oversee the areas claimed by China in the South China Sea;

Whereas in July 2012, Chinese military authorities announced that they had established a corresponding People's Liberation Army garrison in Sansha, in the new prefecture;

Whereas on June 23, 2012, the China National Offshore Oil Corporation invited bids for oil exploration in areas within 200 nautical miles of the continental shelf and within the exclusive economic zone of Vietnam;

Whereas in January 2013, a Chinese naval ship allegedly fixed its weapons-targeting radar on Japanese vessels in the vicinity of the Senkaku islands in the East China Sea, and, on April 23, 2013, eight Chinese marine surveillance ships entered the 12-nautical-mile territorial

zone off the Senkaku Islands, further escalating regional tensions;

Whereas on May 9, 2013, a fatal shooting incident occurred in which shots fired from a Philippine Coast Guard patrol boat resulted in the death of a Taiwanese fisherman;

Whereas on May 1, 2014, China's state-owned energy company, CNOOC, anchored its deepwater drilling rig Hai Yang Shi You 981 (HD-981) in Vietnamese waters and deployed over 80 vessels, including seven military vessels, to support its provocative actions and attempt to change the status quo by force;

Whereas Chinese vessels accompanying Hai Yang Shi You 981 (IID-981) intimidated Vietnamese Coast Guard ships in violation of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, ramming multiple Vietnamese vessels, and using helicopters and water cannons to obstruct others;

Whereas on May 5, 2014, vessels from the Maritime Safety Administration of China (MSAC) established an exclusion zone with a radius of three nautical miles around Hai Yang Shi You 981 (HD-981);

Whereas China's actions in support of the Hai Yang Shi You 981 (IID-981) drilling activity constitute a unilateral attempt to change the status quo by force;

Whereas claimants have participated in land reclamation and building up of land features, and whereas such activities have raised tensions among the claimants;

Whereas, without prior consultations with the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea or other nations of the Asia-Pacific region, China declared an Air Defense Iden-

tification Zone (ADIZ) over the East China Sea on November 23, 2013;

Whereas China announced that all aircraft, even if they do not intend to enter the ADIZ airspace, would have to submit flight plans, maintain radio contact, and follow directions from the Chinese Ministry of National Defense or face “emergency defensive measures”;

Whereas the “rules of engagement” declared by China, including the “emergency defensive measures”, are in violation of the concept of “due regard for the safety of civil aviation” under the Chicago Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization and thereby are a departure from accepted practice;

Whereas China’s declaration of an ADIZ over the East China Sea has contributed to increased uncertainty and unsafe conditions in the maritime region in East Asia and the broader Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas freedom of navigation and other lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region are embodied in international law, not granted by certain states to others;

Whereas the United States Government expressed profound concerns with China’s unilateral, provocative, dangerous, and destabilizing declaration of such a zone, including the potential for misunderstandings and miscalculations by aircraft operating lawfully in international airspace;

Whereas China’s declaration of an ADIZ in the East China Sea will not alter how the United States Government conducts operations in the region or the unwavering United States commitment to peace, security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas other governments in the Asia-Pacific region, including the Governments of Japan, Korea, Philippines, Australia and Indonesia have expressed deep concern about China's declaration of such a zone, regarding it as an effort to unduly infringe upon the freedom of flight in international airspace and to change the status quo that could escalate tensions and potentially cause unintentional consequences in the East China Sea;

Whereas the United States Government does not support unilateral actions taken by any claimant seeking to change the status quo through the use of coercion, intimidation, or military force;

Whereas the United States Government is deeply concerned about unilateral actions taken by any state to prevent any other state from exercising its sovereign rights to the resources of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and continental shelf by making claims to those areas that have no apparent basis in international law; declarations of administrative and military districts in contested areas in the South and East China Seas; and the imposition of new fishing regulations covering disputed areas, which have raised tensions in the region;

Whereas international law is important to safeguard the rights and freedoms of all states in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas China and Vietnam have undertaken discussions to reduce tensions between their navies;

Whereas in November 2014, the United States and China signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding (MOU) on "rules of behavior for safety of air and maritime encounters";

Whereas the MOU currently addresses only maritime behaviors and both sides have agreed to complete an additional annex on air-to-air encounters in 2015;

Whereas the United States welcomes the agreement by Japan and China, in advance of their bilateral meeting in November 2014, to reduce tensions over disputed islands in the East China Sea and to “gradually resume political, diplomatic and security dialogues”; and

Whereas a peaceful and prosperous China, which acts as a responsible international stakeholder and which respects international laws, standards, and institutions, will enhance security and peace in the Asia-Pacific region: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

1 (1) reaffirms the strong support of the United
2 States for the peaceful resolution of maritime territorial
3 disputes in the South China Sea and the East
4 China Sea and pledges continued efforts to facilitate
5 a collaborative, peaceful process to resolve these disputes;
6

7 (2) reaffirms the strong support for freedom of
8 navigation and over flight and condemns coercive
9 and threatening actions or the use of force to impede
10 these freedoms in international maritime domains and
11 airspace by military or civilian vessels, to

1 alter the status quo or to destabilize the Asia-Pacific
2 region;

3 (3) urges China to refrain from implementing
4 the declared East China Sea Air Defense Identifica-
5 tion Zone (ADIZ), which is contrary to freedom of
6 overflight in international airspace, and to refrain
7 from taking similar provocative actions elsewhere in
8 the Asia-Pacific region;

9 (4) urges the Association of Southeast Asian
10 Nations (ASEAN), all United States allies and part-
11 ners, and all claimants to amiably and fairly resolve
12 these outstanding disputes, including through devel-
13 oping a Code of Conduct for the South China Sea;

14 (5) urges the conclusion of the annex to the
15 non-binding memorandum of understanding (MOU)
16 between the United States and China on “rules of
17 behavior for safety of air and maritime encounters”
18 addressing air-to-air encounters in 2015;

19 (6) supports the continuation of operations by
20 the United States to support freedom of navigation
21 in international waters and air space in the South
22 China Sea and the East China Sea; and

23 (7) encourages the continuation of efforts by
24 the United States Government to strengthen part-
25 nerships in the region to build capacity for maritime

1 domain awareness in support of freedom of naviga-
2 tion, maintenance of peace and stability, and respect
3 for universally recognized principles of international
4 law.

Amend the title so as to read: “A resolution re-
affirming the strong support of the United States Gov-
ernment for the peaceful and collaborative resolution of
maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the South China
Sea and the East China Sea as provided for by univer-
sally recognized principles of international law, and re-
affirming the vital interest of the United States in free-
dom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses
of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region.”.



113TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 758

Strongly condemning the actions of the Russian Federation, under President Vladimir Putin, which has carried out a policy of aggression against neighboring countries aimed at political and economic domination.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 18, 2014

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Strongly condemning the actions of the Russian Federation, under President Vladimir Putin, which has carried out a policy of aggression against neighboring countries aimed at political and economic domination.

Whereas upon entering office in 2009, President Barack Obama announced his intention to “reset” relations with the Russian Federation, which was described by former United States Ambassador to Russia Michael McFaul as a policy to “engage with Russia to seek agreement on common interests”, which included the negotiation of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) in which the United States agreed to major reductions in its nuclear forces;

Whereas the Russian Federation has responded to this policy with openly anti-American rhetoric and actions and with armed aggression against United States allies and partner countries, including Ukraine and the Republic of Georgia;

Whereas the Russian Federation has subjected Ukraine to a campaign of political, economic, and military aggression for the purpose of establishing its domination over the country and progressively erasing its independence;

Whereas the Russian Federation's invasion of, and military operations on, Ukrainian territory represent gross violations of Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and a violation of international law, including the Russian Federation's obligations under the United Nations Charter;

Whereas the Russian Federation's forcible occupation and illegal annexation of Crimea and its continuing support for separatist and paramilitary forces in eastern Ukraine are violations of its obligations under the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, in which it pledged to respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine;

Whereas the Russian Federation has provided military equipment, training, and other assistance to separatist and paramilitary forces in eastern Ukraine that has resulted in over 4,000 civilian deaths, hundreds of thousands of civilian refugees, and widespread destruction;

Whereas the Ukrainian military remains at a significant disadvantage compared to the armed forces of the Russian

Federation in terms of size and technological sophistication;

Whereas the United States strongly supports efforts to assist Ukraine to defend its territory and sovereignty against military aggression by the Russian Federation and by separatist forces;

Whereas the terms of the ceasefire specified in the Minsk Protocol that was signed on September 5, 2014, by representatives of the Government of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and the Russian-backed separatists in the eastern area of the Ukraine have been repeatedly violated by the Russian Federation and the separatist forces it supports;

Whereas separatist forces in areas they controlled in eastern Ukraine prevented the holding of elections on May 25, 2014, for a new President of Ukraine and on October 26, 2014, for a new Rada, thereby preventing the people of eastern Ukraine from exercising their democratic right to select their candidates for office in free and fair elections;

Whereas, on November 2, 2014, separatist forces in eastern Ukraine held fraudulent and illegal elections in areas they controlled for the supposed purpose of choosing leaders of the illegitimate local political entities they have declared;

Whereas the Russian Federation has recognized the results of the illegal elections and continues to provide the military, political, and economic support without which the separatist forces could not continue to maintain their areas of control;

Whereas the reestablishment of peace and security in Ukraine requires the full withdrawal of Russian forces

from Ukrainian territory, the resumption of the government's control over all of the country's international borders, the disarming of the separatist and paramilitary forces in the east, an end to Russia's use of its energy exports and trade barriers to apply economic and political pressure, and an end to Russian interference in Ukraine's internal affairs;

Whereas Malaysia Airlines Flight 17, a civilian airliner, was destroyed by a Russian-made missile provided by the Russian Federation to separatist forces in eastern Ukraine, resulting in the loss of 298 innocent lives;

Whereas the Russian Federation has used and is continuing to use coercive economic measures, including the manipulation of energy prices and supplies, as well as trade restrictions, to place political and economic pressure on Ukraine;

Whereas military forces of the Russian Federation and of the separatists it controls have repeatedly violated the terms of the ceasefire agreement announced on September 5, 2014;

Whereas the Russian Federation invaded the Republic of Georgia in August 2008, continues to station military forces in the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and is implementing measures intended to progressively integrate these regions into the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to subject the Republic of Georgia to political and military intimidation, economic coercion, and other forms of aggression in an effort to establish its control of the country and to prevent Georgia from establishing closer relations with the European Union and the United States;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to station military forces in the Transnistria region of Moldova;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to provide support to the illegal separatist regime in the Transnistria region of Moldova;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to subject Moldova to political and military intimidation, economic coercion, and other forms of aggression in an effort to establish its control of the countries and to prevent efforts by Moldova to establish closer relations with the European Union and the United States;

Whereas under the terms of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), a flight-test or deployment of any INF-banned weapon delivery vehicle by the Russian Federation constitutes a violation of the INF Treaty;

Whereas, on July 29, 2014, the United States Department of State released its report on the Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments, as required by Section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, for calendar year 2013, which found that, “[t]he United States has determined that the Russian Federation is in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty not to possess, produce, or flight-test a ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) with a range capability of 500 km to 5,500 km, or to possess or produce launchers of such missiles”;

Whereas according to reports, the Government of the Russian Federation has repeatedly engaged in the infiltration of, and attacks on, computer networks of the United States Government, as well as individuals and private entities,

for the purpose of illicitly acquiring information and disrupting operations, including by supporting Russian individuals and entities engaged in these actions;

Whereas the political, military, and economic aggression against Ukraine and other countries by the Russian Federation underscores the enduring importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as the cornerstone of collective Euro-Atlantic defense;

Whereas the United States reaffirms its obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, especially Article 5 which states that “an armed attack against one or more” of the treaty signatories “shall be considered an attack against them all”;

Whereas the Russian Federation is continuing to use its supply of energy as a means of political and economic coercion against Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and other European countries;

Whereas the United States strongly supports energy diversification initiatives in Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and other European countries to reduce the ability of the Russian Federation to use its supply of energy for political and economic coercion, including the development of domestic sources of energy, increased efficiency, and substituting Russian energy resources with imports from other countries;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to conduct an aggressive propaganda effort in Ukraine in which false information is used to subvert the authority of the legitimate national government, undermine stability, promote ethnic dissension, and incite violence;

Whereas the Russian Federation has expanded the presence of its state-sponsored media in national languages across central and western Europe with the intent of using news and information to distort public opinion and obscure Russian political and economic influence in Europe;

Whereas expanded efforts by United States international broadcasting across all media in the Russian and Ukrainian languages are needed to counter Russian propaganda and to provide the people of Ukraine and the surrounding regions with access to credible and balanced information;

Whereas the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Incorporated continue to represent a minority market share in Ukraine and other regional states with significant ethno-linguistic Russian populations who increasingly obtain their local and international news from Russian state-sponsored media outlets;

Whereas the United States International Programming to Ukraine and Neighboring Regions Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–96) requires the Voice of America and RFE/RL, Incorporated to provide programming content to target populations in Ukraine and Moldova 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including at least 8 weekly hours of total original video and television content and 14 weekly hours of total audio content while expanding cooperation with local media outlets and deploying greater content through multimedia platforms and mobile devices; and

Whereas Vladimir Putin has established an increasingly authoritarian regime in the Russian Federation through fraudulent elections, the persecution and jailing of political opponents, the elimination of independent media, the seizure of key sectors of the economy and enabling sup-

porters to enrich themselves through widespread corruption, and implementing a strident propaganda campaign to justify Russian aggression against other countries and repression in Russia, among other actions: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) strongly supports the efforts by President
3 Poroshenko and the people of Ukraine to establish
4 a lasting peace in their country that includes the full
5 withdrawal of Russian forces from its territory, full
6 control of its international borders, the disarming of
7 separatist and paramilitary forces eastern Ukraine,
8 the adoption of policies to reduce the ability of the
9 Russian Federation to use energy exports and trade
10 barriers as weapons to apply economic and political
11 pressure, and an end to interference by the Russian
12 Federation in the internal affairs of Ukraine;

13 (2) affirms the right of Ukraine, Georgia,
14 Moldova, and all countries to exercise their sovereign
15 rights within their internationally recognized borders
16 free from outside intervention and to conduct their
17 foreign policy in accordance with their determination
18 of the best interests of their peoples;

19 (3) condemns the continuing political, economic,
20 and military aggression by the Russian Federation
21 against Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova and the con-

1 timing violation of their sovereignty, independence,
2 and territorial integrity;

3 (4) states that the military intervention by the
4 Russian Federation in Ukraine—

5 (A) is in breach of its obligations under
6 the United Nations Charter;

7 (B) is in violation of the 1994 Budapest
8 Memorandum on Security Assurances in which
9 it pledged to respect the independence, sov-
10 ereignty, and existing borders of Ukraine and
11 to refrain from the threat of the use of force
12 against the territorial integrity or political inde-
13 pendence of Ukraine; and

14 (C) poses a threat to international peace
15 and security;

16 (5) calls on the Russian Federation to reverse
17 its illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula, to
18 end its support of the separatist forces in Crimea,
19 and to remove its military forces from that region
20 other than those operating in strict accordance with
21 its 1997 agreement on the Status and Conditions of
22 the Black Sea Fleet Stationing on the Territory of
23 Ukraine;

24 (6) calls on the President to cooperate with
25 United States allies and partners in Europe and

1 other countries around the world to refuse to recog-
2 nize the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian
3 Federation;

4 (7) calls on the Russian Federation to remove
5 its military forces and military equipment from the
6 territory of Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova, and to
7 end its political, military, and economic support of
8 separatist forces;

9 (8) calls on the Russian Federation and the
10 separatist forces it controls in Ukraine to end their
11 violations of the ceasefire announced in Minsk on
12 September 5, 2014;

13 (9) calls on the President to cooperate with
14 United States allies and partners in Europe and
15 other countries around the world to impose visa
16 bans, targeted asset freezes, sectoral sanctions, and
17 other measures on the Russian Federation and its
18 leadership with the goal of compelling it to end its
19 violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial in-
20 tegrity, to remove its military forces and equipment
21 from Ukrainian territory, and to end its support of
22 separatist and paramilitary forces;

23 (10) calls on the President to provide the Gov-
24 ernment of Ukraine with defense articles, services,

1 and training required to effectively defend its terri-
2 tory and sovereignty;

3 (11) calls on the President to provide the Gov-
4 ernment of Ukraine with appropriate intelligence
5 and other relevant information to assist the Govern-
6 ment of Ukraine to defend its territory and sov-
7 ereignty;

8 (12) calls on North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
9 tion (NATO) allies and United States partners in
10 Europe and other nations around the world to sus-
11 pend all military cooperation with Russia, including
12 prohibiting the sale to the Russian Government of
13 lethal and non-lethal military equipment;

14 (13) reaffirms the commitment of the United
15 States to its obligations under the North Atlantic
16 Treaty, especially Article 5, and calls on all Alliance
17 member states to provide their full share of the re-
18 sources needed to ensure their collective defense;

19 (14) urges the President, in consultation with
20 Congress, to conduct a review of the force posture,
21 readiness, and responsibilities of United States
22 Armed Forces and the forces of other members of
23 NATO to determine if the contributions and actions
24 of each are sufficient to meet the obligations of col-
25 lective self-defense under Article 5 of the North At-

1 atlantic Treaty and to specify the measures needed to
2 remedy any deficiencies;

3 (15) urges the President to hold the Russian
4 Federation accountable for violations of its obliga-
5 tions under the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces
6 (INF) Treaty and to take action to bring the Rus-
7 sian Federation back into compliance with the Trea-
8 ty;

9 (16) urges the President to conduct a review of
10 the utility of the INF Treaty in securing United
11 States interests and the consequences for the United
12 States of withdrawing from the Treaty if the Rus-
13 sian Federation does not return to compliance with
14 its provisions;

15 (17) calls on Ukraine, the European Union, and
16 other countries in Europe to support energy diver-
17 sification initiatives to reduce the ability of the Rus-
18 sian Federation to use its supply of energy as a
19 means of applying political and economic pressure
20 on other countries, including by promoting increased
21 natural gas and other energy exports from the
22 United States and other countries;

23 (18) urges the President to expedite the United
24 States Department of Energy's approval of liquefied

1 natural gas exports to Ukraine and other European
2 countries;

3 (19) calls on the President and the United
4 States Department of State to develop a strategy for
5 multilateral coordination to produce or otherwise
6 procure and distribute news and information in the
7 Russian language to countries with significant Rus-
8 sian-speaking populations which maximizes the use
9 of existing platforms for content delivery such as the
10 Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Lib-
11 erty (RFE/RL), Incorporated, leverages indigenous
12 public-private partnerships for content production,
13 and seeks in-kind contributions from regional state
14 governments;

15 (20) calls on the United States Department of
16 State to identify positions at key diplomatic posts in
17 Europe to evaluate the political, economic, and cul-
18 tural influence of Russia and Russian state-spon-
19 sored media and to coordinate with host govern-
20 ments on appropriate responses;

21 (21) calls upon the Russian Federation to seek
22 a mutually beneficial relationship with the United
23 States that is based on respect for the independence
24 and sovereignty of all countries and their right to
25 freely determine their future, including their rela-

1 tionship with other nations and international organi-
2 zations, without interference, intimidation, or coer-
3 cion by other countries; and

4 (22) calls for the reestablishment of a close and
5 cooperative relationship between the people of the
6 United States and the Russian people based on the
7 shared pursuit of democracy, human rights, and
8 peace among all nations.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 758
OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Russian Federation has subjected Ukraine to a campaign of political, economic, and military aggression for the purpose of establishing its domination over the country and progressively erasing its independence;

Whereas the Russian Federation's invasion of, and military operations on, Ukrainian territory represent gross violations of Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and a violation of international law, including the Russian Federation's obligations under the United Nations Charter;

Whereas the Russian Federation has, since February 2014, violated each of the 10 principles of the 1975 Helsinki Accords in its relations with Ukraine;

Whereas the Russian Federation's forcible occupation and illegal annexation of Crimea and its continuing support for separatist and paramilitary forces in eastern Ukraine are violations of its obligations under the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, in which it pledged to respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine;

Whereas the Russian Federation has provided military equipment, training, and other assistance to separatist and paramilitary forces in eastern Ukraine that has resulted in over 4,000 civilian deaths, hundreds of thousands of civilian refugees, and widespread destruction;

Whereas the Ukrainian military remains at a significant disadvantage compared to the armed forces of the Russian Federation in terms of size and technological sophistication;

Whereas the United States strongly supports efforts to assist Ukraine to defend its territory and sovereignty against military aggression by the Russian Federation and by separatist forces;

Whereas the terms of the cease-fire specified in the Minsk Protocol that was signed on September 5, 2014, by representatives of the Government of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and the Russian-led separatists in the eastern area of Ukraine have been repeatedly violated by the Russian Federation and the separatist forces it supports;

Whereas separatist forces in areas they controlled in eastern Ukraine prevented the holding of elections on May 25, 2014, for a new President of Ukraine and on October 26, 2014, for a new Rada, thereby preventing the people of eastern Ukraine from exercising their democratic right to select their candidates for office in free and fair elections;

Whereas on November 2, 2014, separatist forces in eastern Ukraine held fraudulent and illegal elections in areas they controlled for the supposed purpose of choosing leaders of the illegitimate local political entities they have declared;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to provide the military, political, and economic support without which the separatist forces could not continue to maintain their areas of control;

Whereas the reestablishment of peace and security in Ukraine requires the full withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukrainian territory, the resumption of the government's control over all of the country's international borders, the disarming of the separatist and paramilitary forces in the east, an end to Russia's use of its energy exports and trade barriers to apply economic and political pressure, and an end to Russian interference in Ukraine's internal affairs;

Whereas Malaysia Airlines Flight 17, a civilian airliner, was destroyed by a Russian-made missile provided by the Russian Federation to separatist forces in eastern Ukraine, resulting in the loss of 298 innocent lives;

Whereas the Russian Federation has used and is continuing to use coercive economic measures, including the manipulation of energy prices and supplies, as well as trade restrictions, to place political and economic pressure on Ukraine;

Whereas the Russian Federation invaded the Republic of Georgia in August 2008, continues to station military forces in the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and is implementing measures intended to progressively integrate these regions into the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to subject the Republic of Georgia to political and military intimidation, economic coercion, and other forms of aggression in an effort to establish its control of the country and to pre-

vent Georgia from establishing closer relations with the European Union and the United States;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to station military forces in the Transnistria region of Moldova in violation of the express will of the Government of Moldova and of its Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) commitments;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to provide support to the illegal separatist regime in the Transnistria region of Moldova;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to subject Moldova to political and military intimidation, economic coercion, and other forms of aggression in an effort to establish its control of the countries and to prevent efforts by Moldova to establish closer relations with the European Union and the United States;

Whereas under the terms of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF), a flight-test or deployment of any INF-banned weapon delivery vehicle by the Russian Federation constitutes a violation of the INF Treaty;

Whereas on July 29, 2014, the United States Department of State released its report on the Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament Agreements and Commitments, as required by Section 403 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, for calendar year 2013, which found that, “[t]he United States has determined that the Russian Federation is in violation of its obligations under the INF Treaty not to possess, produce, or flight-test a ground-launched cruise missile (GLCM) with a range capability of 500 km to

5,500 km, or to possess or produce launchers of such missiles”;

Whereas according to reports, the Government of the Russian Federation has repeatedly engaged in the infiltration of, and attacks on, computer networks of the United States Government, as well as individuals and private entities, for the purpose of illicitly acquiring information and disrupting operations, including by supporting Russian individuals and entities engaged in these actions;

Whereas the political, military, and economic aggression against Ukraine and other countries by the Russian Federation underscores the enduring importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as the cornerstone of collective Euro-Atlantic defense;

Whereas the United States reaffirms its obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, especially Article 5 which states that “an armed attack against one or more” of the treaty signatories “shall be considered an attack against them all”;

Whereas the Russian Federation is continuing to use its supply of energy as a means of political and economic coercion against Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and other European countries;

Whereas the United States strongly supports energy diversification initiatives in Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and other European countries to reduce the ability of the Russian Federation to use its supply of energy for political and economic coercion, including the development of domestic sources of energy, increased efficiency, and substituting Russian energy resources with imports from other countries;

Whereas the Russian Federation continues to conduct an aggressive propaganda effort in Ukraine in which false information is used to subvert the authority of the legitimate national government, undermine stability, promote ethnic dissension, and incite violence;

Whereas the Russian Federation has expanded the presence of its state-sponsored media in national languages across central and western Europe with the intent of using news and information to distort public opinion and obscure Russian political and economic influence in Europe;

Whereas expanded efforts by United States international broadcasting across all media in the Russian and Ukrainian languages are needed to counter Russian propaganda and to provide the people of Ukraine and the surrounding regions with access to credible and balanced information;

Whereas the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Incorporated continue to represent a minority market share in Ukraine and other regional states with significant ethno-linguistic Russian populations who increasingly obtain their local and international news from Russian state-sponsored media outlets;

Whereas the United States International Programming to Ukraine and Neighboring Regions Act of 2014 (PL 113–96) requires the Voice of America and RFE/RL, Incorporated to provide programming content to target populations in Ukraine and Moldova 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including at least 8 weekly hours of total original video and television content and 14 weekly hours of total audio content while expanding cooperation with local media outlets and deploying greater content through multimedia platforms and mobile devices; and

Whereas Vladimir Putin has established an increasingly authoritarian regime in the Russian Federation through fraudulent elections, the persecution and jailing of political opponents, the elimination of independent media, the seizure of key sectors of the economy and enabling supporters to enrich themselves through widespread corruption, and implementing a strident propaganda campaign to justify Russian aggression against other countries and repression in Russia, among other actions: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

- 1 (1) strongly supports the efforts by President
- 2 Poroshenko and the people of Ukraine to establish
- 3 a lasting peace in their country that includes the full
- 4 withdrawal of Russian forces from its territory, full
- 5 control of its international borders, the disarming of
- 6 separatist and paramilitary forces eastern Ukraine,
- 7 the adoption of policies to reduce the ability of the
- 8 Russian Federation to use energy exports and trade
- 9 barriers as weapons to apply economic and political
- 10 pressure, and an end to interference by the Russian
- 11 Federation in the internal affairs of Ukraine;
- 12 (2) affirms the right of Ukraine, Georgia,
- 13 Moldova, and all countries to exercise their sovereign

1 rights within their internationally recognized borders
2 free from outside intervention and to conduct their
3 foreign policy in accordance with their determination
4 of the best interests of their peoples;

5 (3) condemns the continuing political, economic,
6 and military aggression by the Russian Federation
7 against Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova and the con-
8 tinuing violation of their sovereignty, independence,
9 and territorial integrity;

10 (4) states that the military intervention by the
11 Russian Federation in Ukraine—

12 (A) is in breach of its obligations under
13 the United Nations Charter;

14 (B) is in clear violation of each of the 10
15 principles of the 1975 Helsinki Accords;

16 (C) is in violation of the 1994 Budapest
17 Memorandum on Security Assurances in which
18 it pledged to respect the independence, sov-
19 ereignty, and existing borders of Ukraine and
20 to refrain from the threat of the use of force
21 against the territorial integrity or political inde-
22 pendence of Ukraine; and

23 (D) poses a threat to international peace
24 and security;

1 (5) calls on the Russian Federation to reverse
2 its illegal annexation of Crimea, to end its support
3 of the separatist forces in Crimea, and to remove its
4 military forces from that region other than those op-
5 erating in strict accordance with its 1997 agreement
6 on the Status and Conditions of the Black Sea Fleet
7 Stationing on the Territory of Ukraine;

8 (6) calls on the President to cooperate with
9 United States allies and partners in Europe and
10 other countries around the world to refuse to recog-
11 nize any de jure or de facto sovereignty of the Rus-
12 sian Federation over Crimea, its airspace, or its ter-
13 ritorial waters;

14 (7) calls on the Russian Federation to remove
15 its military forces and military equipment from the
16 territory of Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova, and to
17 end its political, military, and economic support of
18 separatist forces;

19 (8) calls on the Russian Federation and the
20 separatist forces it controls in Ukraine to end their
21 violations of the cease-fire announced in Minsk on
22 September 5, 2014;

23 (9) calls on the President to cooperate with
24 United States allies and partners in Europe and
25 other countries around the world to impose visa

1 bans, targeted asset freezes, sectoral sanctions, and
2 other measures on the Russian Federation and its
3 leadership with the goal of compelling it to end its
4 violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial in-
5 tegrity, to remove its military forces and equipment
6 from Ukrainian territory, and to end its support of
7 separatist and paramilitary forces;

8 (10) calls on the President to provide the Gov-
9 ernment of Ukraine with defense articles, services,
10 and training required to effectively defend its terri-
11 tory and sovereignty;

12 (11) calls on the President to provide the Gov-
13 ernment of Ukraine with appropriate intelligence
14 and other relevant information to assist the Govern-
15 ment of Ukraine to defend its territory and sov-
16 ereignty;

17 (12) calls on North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
18 tion (NATO) allies and United States partners in
19 Europe and other nations around the world to sus-
20 pend all military cooperation with Russia, including
21 prohibiting the sale to the Russian Government of
22 lethal and non-lethal military equipment;

23 (13) reaffirms the commitment of the United
24 States to its obligations under the North Atlantic
25 Treaty, especially Article 5, and calls on all Alliance

1 member states to provide their full share of the re-
2 sources needed to ensure their collective defense;

3 (14) urges the President, in consultation with
4 Congress, to conduct a review of the force posture,
5 readiness, and responsibilities of United States
6 Armed Forces and the forces of other members of
7 NATO to determine if the contributions and actions
8 of each are sufficient to meet the obligations of col-
9 lective self-defense under Article 5 of the North At-
10 lantic Treaty and to specify the measures needed to
11 remedy any deficiencies;

12 (15) urges the President to hold the Russian
13 Federation accountable for violations of its obliga-
14 tions under the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces
15 (INF) Treaty and to take action to bring the Rus-
16 sian Federation back into compliance with the Trea-
17 ty;

18 (16) calls on Ukraine and other countries to
19 support energy diversification initiatives to reduce
20 the ability of the Russian Federation to use its en-
21 ergy exports as a means of applying political or eco-
22 nomic pressure, including by promoting increased
23 natural gas exports from the United States and
24 other countries;

1 (17) calls on Ukraine and European countries
2 and former Soviet Republics to support energy diver-
3 sification initiatives to reduce Russian control of en-
4 ergy exports, including by promoting energy effi-
5 ciency and reverse natural gas flows from Western
6 Europe, and calls on the United States to promote
7 increased natural gas exports and energy efficiency;

8 (18) calls on the President and the United
9 States Department of State to develop a strategy for
10 multilateral coordination to produce or otherwise
11 procure and distribute news and information in the
12 Russian language to countries with significant Rus-
13 sian-speaking populations which maximizes the use
14 of existing platforms for content delivery such as the
15 Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Lib-
16 erty (RFE/RL), Incorporated, leverages indigenous
17 public-private partnerships for content production,
18 and seeks in-kind contributions from regional state
19 governments;

20 (19) calls on the United States Department of
21 State to identify positions at key diplomatic posts in
22 Europe to evaluate the political, economic, and cul-
23 tural influence of Russia and Russian state-spon-
24 sored media and to coordinate with host govern-
25 ments on appropriate responses;

1 (20) calls upon the Russian Federation to seek
2 a mutually beneficial relationship with the United
3 States that is based on respect for the independence
4 and sovereignty of all countries and their right to
5 freely determine their future, including their rela-
6 tionship with other nations and international organi-
7 zations, without interference, intimidation, or coer-
8 cion by other countries; and

9 (21) calls for the reestablishment of a close and
10 cooperative relationship between the people of the
11 United States and the Russian people based on the
12 shared pursuit of democracy, human rights, and
13 peace among all nations.



Chairman ROYCE. So 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.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman ROYCE. Yes. Let me recognize the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Reserving my right to object to the unanimous-consent request.

Chairman ROYCE. Yes, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Let me just note that the State Department has taken enormous efforts to prevent Members of this body from going to certain parts of the world. And, in this case, we are talking about Erbil and getting firsthand knowledge of what is going on in Kurdistan and the threat that we face in that region.

Not only have I been thwarted in my efforts to do this, to get a firsthand look and get firsthand knowledge of this threat to our security as well as to the stability of an entire region of the world, but I know that you and Mr. Engel have been thwarted in your attempts. The chairman of our Foreign Affairs Committee and the ranking member, as well as people who have been involved in these issues for decades have been thwarted by the State Department, unelected bureaucrats, from going to get firsthand knowledge.

All this while our allies—for example, the members of the British Foreign Affairs Committee of their parliament—have been given free ride to go there and see what is going on and make their determinations of what policy their government should have.

Now, I will be going to that region sometime soon, but let me note that the arrogance of our State Department in trying to prevent us from having firsthand knowledge is unacceptable. And if it continues, I will personally object every time there is a unanimous-consent request from this administration for any funds that will go toward the State Department. And we cannot tolerate these types of roadblocks and hampering of our ability to have the congressional oversight over American policy that we are expected to have.

Now, let me note, this is not just a problem with this administration. So I hope my friends do not think that I am saying this in a partisan way. I am not. We have had this problem in the past. And it is time for us to make sure that the legislative branch can do its job, that we can do our responsibility in representing the interests of the American people and that, as I say, the unelected appointees who think they are the czars of foreign policy better not try to oversee democracy, or some of us will prevent any type of legislation from coming through that they want to come through this body.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Would my friend yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I certainly would.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I just want to say to my friend from California, at least speaking for this gentleman on this side of the aisle, I couldn't agree with him more. It is not the role of any executive-branch agency to prevent the legislative branch from undertaking its constitutional responsibilities.

And while we delegate a lot of responsibility to the State Department in the execution of foreign policy, correctly so, and there are constitutional boundaries that we must not overstep in the delega-

tion of those responsibilities as specified also in the Constitution, we have a separate but equal role in the Constitution. And the State Department and no executive-branch agency must interfere with the execution of those responsibilities.

And if those responsibilities include our travel to areas we feel need to be examined, that is our business. That is the legislative branch's constitutional right, and it cannot be interfered with. So I support the assertion being made by my friend from California, and I would hope the State Department would relent.

Thank you.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much.

And, with that, I withdraw my—do I? No, I still remain—

Chairman ROYCE. I appreciate—if I could reclaim my recognition, and I will speak to this issue at this time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. That is correct. Yes, sir.

Chairman ROYCE. First of all, let me say that this has been an ongoing problem for members of this committee.

Let me also articulate an observation here, that I believe that part of the problem has not only been with the State Department but with the government in Baghdad that has made it increasingly difficult for Members to fly, obviously, directly into Erbil. And we have had close discussions recently and I am working with Members here right now on both sides of the aisle and with our Ambassador in Baghdad in order to work around this problem to make certain that, in the future, our Members can travel to Erbil.

Let me say also that, with respect to the conduct of the government in Baghdad, myself and Eliot Engel are introducing legislation today which, for the first time, will provide temporary authority for us in the United States, for the President, to provide weapons directly to the Kurdish Peshmerga forces fighting ISIS on the ground.

And the reason we are doing this—not only, again, is it difficult for Members to fly into Erbil because we are blocked by the government in Baghdad for doing so directly, but it has also been the case that, as over a 600-mile front the Peshmerga fight against ISIS, they fight without the weapons that they need to properly defend themselves.

They fight with small arms against armor and artillery and mortars. They cannot obtain, or they have had a great deal of difficulty obtaining the anti-tank missiles they need, the artillery pieces they need, that they are willing to buy, the long-range mortars they need, the armor they need.

And after months of watching these brave men and women—and 30 percent of these battalions are made up of women, female fighters—after watching them hold off these attacks from ISIS, it is long past time that our Government figure out a way to help those who are bleeding and dying on the ground to actually turn back the ISIS battalions, to help them get the weaponry they need.

So let me assure Members on both sides of the aisle that we are going to continue to move forward with our initiatives in this legislation which Mr. Engel and I have drafted. I urge any members here who are concerned about the situation faced by the Peshmerga or over these arguments about our engagement with those doing

most of the fighting on the ground there in Iraq, please cosign our legislation.

We now move back to remarks on the items under consideration en bloc. And I will finish my little statement here on each of the measures before us briefly, if I could. You all have been provided the text of the legislation.

So we have eight measures by the members before us. Let me turn first to Water for the World.

We have 750 million people lacking access to safe drinking water. This bill will ensure that existing U.S. investments in water are effective and sustainable by authorizing and clarifying the responsibility of two existing advisory positions and prioritizing our water programming, placing a greater emphasis on its impact and its sustainability.

And I want to thank Representatives Blumenauer and Poe for their good bill. And I see Mr. Blumenauer here. If he would stand, and I just wanted to thank him for his engagement with this committee. [Applause.]

And this provides strategic direction to this program and improved oversight. And we have put a lot of time and effort into it with Mr. Poe.

We have H.R. 5206, this death beneficiaries provision. And I want to thank Mr. Grayson and Mr. Smith for their close collaboration on the amendment, which will now allow Foreign Service officers to select the beneficiaries of their death gratuity after giving priority to widows and dependent children.

H.R. 5241 is the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act. I want to commend Mr. Connolly and Mr. Chabot for their work on this bill. And, frankly, Russia's annexation of Crimea is a clear violation of U.N. charter. And Moscow's formal commitment to respect Ukraine's sovereignty is violated by what they have done, as well. They signed that as part of the 1994 Budapest Memorandum.

So the U.S. has never recognized, obviously, the illegal annexation in the past of Estonia or Latvia or Lithuania by the Soviet Union, and, by that same argument, we should not recognize this act of aggression either.

H.R. 5656 is Feed the Future. In an effort to break the current cycle of dependency on U.S. international food aid, USAID has begun investing in programs that develop agricultural practices in key countries, particularly this applies to Africa. This bill, as amended, captures the best attributes of this current strategy while providing a roadmap for future work. It enhances congressional oversight. It forces greater collaboration across the many agencies engaged in food and agricultural assistance. And I want to thank Mr. Smith for his leadership in bringing this measure forward today.

We have the Rewards for Justice, H.R. 5685, offered by Mr. McCaul, to ensure that Congress is kept fully informed of developments in the State Department's Rewards for Justice Program, which offers rewards for information leading to the apprehension of terror suspects. I had successful legislation last Congress to expand this program, and Mr. McCaul's bill adds critical oversight.

We have H.R. 5710, Emergency Ebola Response Act. And though there are signs of progress in Liberia, the Ebola epidemic continues

to spread throughout West Africa, leaving a trail of human and economic destruction in its wake. It is clearly in the interests of the United States to support a coordinated international effort to contain the outbreak of its source.

I will mention the French delegation was here meeting with us yesterday.

This bill provides a framework for that response. It sets out policy priorities, it provides key authorities, and it authorizes vital funding. And I want to thank Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Engel for their work on this important measure and recognize the contributions made by Mr. Cicilline and Mr. Perry. I encourage members to support the bill and the amendments.

We go to House Resolution 758, condemning the actions of the Russian Federation. We thank Mr. Kinzinger for introducing this bill. Obviously, Russia's continuing political, military, and economic aggression against Ukraine, as well as Georgia and Moldova, needs to be called out. Unfortunately, the U.S. and international sanctions imposed on Moscow have not yet convinced Putin to reverse course and end his aggression against Ukraine. We need to keep the pressure up.

And, lastly, House Resolution 714, South China Sea Resolution.

And I want to take a moment before concluding our remarks here to thank the gentleman from American Samoa, Mr. Faleomavaega, for his nearly 4 decades of service in Congress and on this committee.

And I want to thank him also for his authorship of House Resolution 714, which rightfully calls for a peaceful resolution of the ongoing territorial disputes in the South China Sea—a critical commercial hub rife with shipping lanes, energy resources, fishing territories. And this is a blueprint to get us back to a peaceful resolution.

So thank you, Mr. Faleomavaega. And you will be missed. [Applause.]

I now recognize our ranking member, Mr. Engel of New York, for his remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Let me, before I make my remarks on the bill, just quickly talk about two of the things that you mentioned.

I am glad that our bill giving the arms to the Peshmerga is going in, is being introduced today. It is something that affects all of us, and we have been frustrated about it for some time.

Flying to Erbil, when we were in the region, I remember how we couldn't go there because there was just so much red tape it became ridiculous. And so I hope—I am sympathetic to what Mr. Rohrabacher had to say. I think it is ridiculous that there are restrictions placed on Members of Congress to do this.

But thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this important markup and for the bipartisan approach, as always, you have brought to all of these measures.

Firstly, let me express my strong support for H.R. 2901, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act. I applaud Mr. Blumenauer and Mr. Poe for their hard work on this bill, which has garnered more than 100 bipartisan cosponsors.

The United States and our partners have helped provide clean water to millions of the world's poorest people. Despite that progress, more than 750 million people still lack access to clean water and 2.5 billion don't have proper sanitation facilities. This bill will help target our investment in water-development programs where they need it most, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Next, I want to thank Congressmen Grayson and Smith for their leadership in introducing H.R. 5206. This legislation, as amended, would allow Foreign Service officers killed in the line of duty to designate the beneficiary of their death gratuity if they have no surviving spouse or children. This will obviously give our diplomats benefits similar to that provided to our servicemembers, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

Mr. Chairman, I also support H.R. 5241, legislation introduced by Congressman Connolly to prohibit the United States from recognizing Russia's illegal annexation of Ukraine. This brazen act is one of the most serious violations of international norms since the Second World War.

Putin's nonsense rings hollow when he talks about trying to protect ethnic Russians and that is the reason for his aggression. It reminds me of the same thing that Adolf Hitler said in 1938 when he went into the Sudetenland supposedly to protect ethnic Germans. Dictators always use this as an excuse, and the world shouldn't be fooled by it. We need to send Putin a clear message that his forcible takeover of Crimea, an integral part of the sovereign nation of Ukraine, will never be recognized by the United States.

Next, I strongly support H.R. 5656, the Global Food Security Act of 2014. Around the world, 842 million people are hungry. Malnutrition causes about half of all deaths of children under 5. That amounts to 3.1 million children each year.

I had a discussion earlier in the week with the USAID Administrator, Rajiv Shah, who said that this bill was one of his priorities and very, very important. And I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your personal help and intervention in making sure that this is on the calendar. I think we are doing good work by passing this bill.

USAID's Feed the Future Initiative, championed by Administrator Rajiv Shah, is only a few years old, yet has already delivered real results in fighting world hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. This bill, authored by Representatives Smith and McCollum, authorizes this proven approach to food security.

Mr. Chairman, I also support H.R. 5685, the Rewards for Justice Congressional Notification Act. And I thank Congressman McCaul for his work on this issue. Quite simply, this bill would require the administration to notify Congress when it authorizes a reward under the Rewards for Justice Program. The committee already passed this language as part of H.R. 5041, the Naftali Fraenkel Rewards for Justice Act, and we should do so again.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for including the Ebola Emergency Response Act, H.R. 5710, in today's markup. This important legislation provides key authorities in support of the ongoing American response to the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa. It

also asserts our committee's jurisdiction over this issue by authorizing the International Disaster Assistance Account at USAID.

I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman—Mr. Chairman Royce, Mr. Smith, and Ms. Bass, for their hard work on this bipartisan legislation and encourage all of my colleagues to support it.

I would also like to express my support for the amendment offered by Congressman Cicilline in the en bloc, which recognizes the critical contributions made by health workers in the fight against Ebola.

Next, I would like to thank Mr. Faleomavaega for introducing H. Res. 714, which reaffirms the strong support of the United States for peaceful resolution to disputes in the South China Sea and East China Sea.

The United States is a Pacific power. We have a vital interest in freedom of navigation and overflight in these disputed areas and unimpeded lawful commerce. These rights are universal, not granted by some states to others. The East and South China Sea disputes must be resolved diplomatically and without force or coercion. Territorial claims and arbitration of those claims should be based in international law.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Faleomavaega for all of his contributions to this committee. Mr. Faleomavaega and I are classmates. We both came to Congress back in 1988. We have been on this committee ever since then, and we have worked so closely together.

I was just at a party, a farewell party I guess, that he had in his office last night. I was reminiscing with him and his wife about all the trips that we all took together in those early years with my wife and me and all the good times we had.

So, Eni, we are going to miss you, but we hope that you will continue to come around and give us your advice and counsel. We really love you, and we really think that you are just a Member's Member.

Over the years, Mr. Faleomavaega has served with great distinction as both chairman and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. He was talking about the importance of Asia for the United States long before anyone decided we needed a pivotal rebalance to the region.

So, Eni, you will be missed. We love you, and we wish you the best in your future endeavors. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to express my support for H. Res. 758, a resolution introduced by Congressman Kinzinger that condemns Russian aggression in Ukraine and other areas.

This resolution reaffirms our position that Russia's aggression is unacceptable. But I support taking even stronger action. We need to dial up the pressure on Russia and expand our assistance to Ukraine, including the provision of lethal aid and defensive weapons.

At this moment, Ukraine faces an ongoing invasion of Russian military forces, daunting economic challenges, and the prospect of a harsh winter ahead. This crisis ranks among the greatest threats to European security since the Second World War.

Vladimir Putin's aggression poses a direct threat to the interests of the United States and our allies, and I look forward to working

with the chairman on legislation to confront this crisis in Europe's largest country. Nobody is proposing a land war or any kind of war with Putin, but there are sanctions that can be had that can really make him understand the economic sanctions, that there is a price to pay for his aggression.

And, finally, before I close, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend Congressman Brad Schneider for his service to the people of the 10th District of Illinois and to this committee.

Brad came to Congress ready to work, full of ideas, and with a real commitment to getting things done. Through his leadership and bipartisan work with Mr. Meadows, this House considered an important bill to block Hezbollah's access to the global financial system. He and Mr. Collins also introduced and passed legislation to improve Israel's QME, or qualitative military edge.

I have always appreciated Brad's thoughtful approach and his sound advice. I have gotten to know him very well and have relied upon him numerable times for so many important things.

Brad, this committee won't be the same without you. We wish you well and Godspeed. [Applause.]

And, finally, Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would like to thank you once again for your bipartisan leadership of this committee. I am very proud of the members on both sides of the aisle of this committee, and I truly can say that I think the Foreign Affairs Committee is the best darn committee in all of Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. [Applause.]

Chairman ROYCE. Well, thank you, Mr. Engel.

There is one unfortunate development on the floor calendar, and that is that they have moved the votes up and we are going have a vote in about 10 minutes. I would encourage the members, we can submit statements for the record, but as I recognize you for comments, I would hope you would be succinct.

And so who is in the queue here?

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

I will put my statement in the record, and I just wanted to give a good shout-out to a true American treasure.

Eni, we are going miss you a lot. And I did not know that you had met Elvis. You are a cooler dude than I thought.

Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. I think we should go right to Eni.

Mr. Faleomavaega?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, my distinguished ranking member, I want to thank you for including House Resolution 714 for markup, and I appreciate your support of my amendment in the nature of a substitute, which will be considered today.

Since 2012, I have called for a peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime territorial disputes in the South and East China Seas. Many of my colleagues, both Republicans and Democrats, have stood up with me on this issue, and I want to especially thank Chairman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Chairman Steve Chabot for their leadership on this matter.

I also thank each of you for agreeing to move this resolution forward. This will be the last resolution introduced by me, and it is

my sincere hope that, given the importance of this resolution, that the House will consider it before the 113th Congress ends.

I have served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee since I first came to the U.S. Congress in 1989. For as long as I have served, it has been and continues to be my belief that the United States should pay more attention to the Asia-Pacific region. Two-thirds of the world's population resides in the Asia-Pacific region.

We should also pay particular attention to the ongoing tensions in the South and East China Seas. Although the United States Government is not a claimant in maritime disputes in either the East China or South China Seas, the United States has an interest in the peaceful, diplomatic resolution of disputed claims in accordance with international law and freedom of navigation and overflight and the free flow of commerce, free of coercion, intimidation, or the use of force.

In 2002, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which is ASEAN, and China committed to developing an effective code of conduct. But, regrettably, China has increased oil exploration in disputed areas, implemented measures which attempt to change fishing regulations, cut the cables of a Vietnamese exploration ship, used guns to threaten Vietnamese fishing boats, warned an Indian naval vessel, rammed Japanese patrol boats, fired shots at a Philippine fishing boat, killed a Taiwanese fisherman, established Sansha City, conducted military exercises in the South Chinese Sea to flex its muscle and deter other claimants, and declared an Air Defense Identification Zone, ADIZ, over the East China Sea. And this is just the tip of the iceberg, I submit, Mr. Chairman.

I commend Vietnam for its peaceful but courageous stand, which led to China's withdrawal of the Chinese HD-981 oil rig. And I also commend Taiwan and Japan for peacefully reaching an agreement and jointly sharing fishing resources in their overlapping EEZs through the East China Initiative, which demonstrates that resolution can be achieved through peaceful means.

And as our Savior said and taught us, hopefully, in the Sermon on the Mount, blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. And as I leave this distinguished committee and this great institution—and I have had the privilege and honor and will remember you all, truly, as peacemakers—I hope I will be remembered as a peacemaker, as well. I believe in peace, and I thank you for the opportunity I have had to associate with each of you.

And for those who have served with us in this distinguished committee, it has been my distinguished honor to serve as chairman. Steve Chabot on the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, I am going to miss him and each of you. But I have every confidence that you will continue to be instruments for good for a great Nation and ultimately to promote peace internationally.

With that, I yield, Mr. Chairman. [Applause.]

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

And we go now to Mr. Chris Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thanks, Mr. Chairman. I will be very brief and ask that all of my statements be made a part of the record.

To Eni Faleomavaega, thank you for your service.

Eni and I have served on many committees together over the many years. And he has provided an education, I think, for all of us, particularly on nuclear testing and the deleterious effects it has had, continues to have on people in the South Pacific.

So thank for your good work, and we will miss you, Eni.

Very briefly on the Global Food Security Act, H.R. 5656, let me thank Chairman Royce and Eliot Engel, Chairman Royce for scheduling this important markup, for the helpfulness of the committee staff: Piero Tozzi, Joan Condon, Katy Crosby, Tom Sheehy, Ed Burrier, Doug Anderson, Janice Kagayutan, legislative counsel Mark Synnes. I don't think there is a better legislative counsel on all of Capitol Hill. I have been on a number of committees in the past and he does the best work I have ever seen.

I want to thank my prime cosponsor, Betty McCollum, and her staff, Kelly Stone and Jean Holcomb, and, of course, Ranking Member Karen Bass, with whom we do everything in a very bipartisan way.

This is important legislation. It is urgent legislation to help provide a durable solution to global hunger by authorizing existing national food security programs and then laying out a roadmap for the future.

We held a hearing on March 25th of this year on the critical first 1,000 days of life, from conception to the second birthday. We have been working African leaders on that for well over 7 years. And that is the key time, if you want to save lives and if you want to hopefully have a life that is filled with immunity against malaria and a whole lot of other things going forward, that is when you have to fortify these children with good food and good supplementation.

In Nigeria—and I was in Abuja this year and spoke in a conference—in Nigeria alone, 562,000 kids die every year as either stillborn or neonatal deaths. That can be cut to a very, very small number. Every death is important—every life is important. Every death, hopefully, can be averted. But we can cut that number, and it is all about making sure that there is proper food and supplementation.

And this also gives us the ability—and I would ask to put in a letter by Dr. Shah. He lays out some of the great successes already achieved.

The Ebola Emergency Response Act, cosponsored by myself and Karen Bass, is also an important bill that puts a framework and gives Congress a further role in ensuring that this terrible crisis of Ebola is combated. We have had three hearings in the subcommittee. Chairman Royce had a major hearing in the full committee. We think we know what we have to do. This provides additional support.

And, finally, to Congressmen Blumenauer and Poe, we had a hearing on August 1, 2013, on his legislation and on the initiative. Thank you. Water is a precious resource. This will provide more of it and making sure that it is clean.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Yeah, well, the vote is on, so we are going to go to Mr. Connolly of Virginia.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will try to speak fast.

I want to thank you and Mr. Engel for bringing up this package of en bloc bills, especially my bill and that of Mr. Chabot, H.R. 5241, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act.

The dangerous precedent set in Crimea cannot be understated—or overstated. Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea undermines Ukrainian sovereignty and threatens the stability of European borders. Acquiescence on the part of the United States and its allies would threaten the security of sovereign nations. Who is next? Moldova? Georgia? The Baltic Republics?

For a country seeking to shed authoritarian institutions, Western economic prosperity and democratic freedoms have historically functioned like a shining beacon. Cold-war-era geopolitics dictated that the end game for the Soviet Union was to extinguish that beacon. In the post-cold-war era, unfortunately Putin's Russia seems once again to be setting its sights anew on extinguishing that beacon.

When Russian troops were identified as fomenting unrest in Crimea in February of this year, the Russian Prime Minister, Putin, adamantly denied any such involvement. By April, Russia had illegally annexed Crimea and Putin had come clean about blatant Russian intrusion into Crimea, admitting that Russian troops had been deployed to Crimea before the illegal annexation of March 21.

Now Putin's playbook is being put to use in eastern Ukraine. Last week, NATO Secretary-General Stoltenberg certified a serious Russian military buildup in the eastern part of Ukraine. The U.S. and European allies have issued successive rounds of sanctions and warnings, as Russian aggression has mounted and spurred violence and destruction in the region, including the downing of a major commercial aircraft—a terrible loss of life.

However, I continue to be stuck on Crimea, and I hope we are too. The U.S. lacks credibility objecting to Russia's aggression elsewhere, including eastern Ukraine, without a firm stance on the illegal annexation of Crimea in the first place. To concede Crimea, as George Bernard Shaw said, "is to descend simply into a process of quibbling about the price."

Congress must make a simple declarative statement on Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea. This bill does just that.

The legislation prohibits any Federal department or agency from taking any action or extending any assistance that recognizes or implies recognition of the de jure or de facto sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea, its airspace or territorial waters. It authorizes the President to waive such prohibition if he determines that doing so is vital to U.S. National security interests, which I hope will never happen.

As Mr. Engel indicated, during the cold war era, the United States had a policy of nonrecognition regarding the Soviet Union's annexation of the Baltic Republics. The U.S. Recognized neither the de jure nor de facto sovereignty of the Soviet Union over those republics.

Our policy of nonrecognition did not end in 1991 because it had become outdated or failed to recognize a fait accompli on the ground, although I can attest there were many in Washington and

elsewhere who believed it quixotic that we did not recognize such de facto occupation and that those Baltic Republics would forever be in the Soviet Union. The Baltic people gained their independence in 1991, almost 50 years after Soviet occupation after World War II, and today Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia are NATO allies.

This is an important moment for the United States and our allies. We are not seeking a return to cold-war brinkmanship, but all of our last century's history tells us that the bullies can never be satisfied by concession.

I thank the chair and the ranking member.

Chairman ROYCE. I thank you, Mr. Connolly.

In September, we had the Secretary of State here before this committee, and Mr. Rohrabacher raised the issue at that time of providing temporary authority to provide weapons directly to the Kurdish Peshmerga forces. The legislation that myself, Mr. Engel, and Mr. Rohrabacher will draw up today will do exactly that.

We now go to Mr. Rohrabacher of California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I will be supporting the en bloc amendment, but let me remind our colleagues that this is only saying that these bills should be permitted to come to the floor.

I have some serious objections to several of these bills. I would, for example, have been much more pleased with legislation calling for Russia to have internationally supervised elections in Crimea to see where the people of Crimea would like to go, what their sovereignty would say at the ballot box.

But, with that, knowing that we have very limited time, I will support the en bloc amendment, realizing there are some disagreements on other areas, like with Mr. Blumenauer and the efforts of Mr. Smith, with helping children and getting better water. Of course, we are all in favor of that.

One last note: Eni and I went to one of our first CODELs together up to northern Pakistan into—what is the name of that city, Eni, up there? Peshawar. Peshawar. And the State Department didn't try to stop us. We were meeting with some very radical elements of the Afghan society, and at the end of our meetings, instead of trying to say, "You can't come and talk to these people," they issued us guns and said, "Put these guns under your pillow, and if anybody tries to come in your room during the evening, shoot them, because they are there to kill you." And that is a far-cry difference from the attitude we have now with the roadblocks; "Don't talk to anybody, and don't come up."

So, with that, Eni, it has been a wonder working with you. God bless you.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Rohrabacher, I had wondered why Eni started laughing when you started to tell the story, and now we all know why.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We have 5 minutes left on the vote. If I hear no further requests for recognition, I will call the question on the items considered en bloc.

Hearing no further requests, all those in favor, say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. And the measures considered en bloc—H.R. 2901, 5206, 5241, 5656, 5685, 5710, and House Resolution 714 and House Resolution 758—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 today. I thank our ranking member and all the committee members for their contributions and assistance.

The committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:13 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

November 18, 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: Thursday, November 20, 2014

TIME: 9:30 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 2901, Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2013;

H.R. 5206, To allow Foreign Service and other executive agency employees to designate beneficiaries of their death benefits;

H.R. 5241, To prohibit United States Government recognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea;

H.R. 5656, To authorize the Feed the Future Initiative to reduce global poverty and hunger in developing countries on a sustainable basis, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5685, Rewards for Justice Congressional Notification Act of 2014;

H.R. 5710, Ebola Emergency Response Act;

H. Res. 714, Reaffirming the peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea as provided for by universally recognized principles of international law, and reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region; and

H. Res. ____, Strongly condemning the actions of the Russian Federation, under President Vladimir Putin, which has carried out a policy of aggression against neighboring countries aimed at political and economic domination.

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 Thursday Date 11/20/14 Room 2172

Starting Time 9:32 a.m. Ending Time 10:13 a.m.

Recesses 0 (___ 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. 2901; H.R. 5206; H.R. 5241; H.R. 5656; H.R. 5685; H.R. 5710; H. Res. 714; and H. Res. 758

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See Attendance Sheet.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Rep. Earl Blumenauer

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

Rep. Ros-Lehtinen, Rep. Faleomavaega, Rep. Smith, Rep. Connolly, Rep. Keating

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.)

Subject	Yeas	Nays	Present	Not Voting
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TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or
TIME ADJOURNED 10:13 a.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
	Joe Wilson, SC
	Michael T. McCaul, TX
	Ted Poe, TX
X	Matt Salmon, AZ
X	Tom Marino, PA
	Jeff Duncan, SC
X	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Mo Brooks, AL
	Tom Cotton, AR
X	Paul Cook, CA
X	George Holding, NC
X	Randy K. Weber, Sr., TX
X	Scott Perry, PA
	Steve Stockman, TX
X	Ron DeSantis, FL
	Doug Collins, GA
	Mark Meadows, NC
X	Ted S. Yoho, FL
	Sean Duffy, WI
X	Curt Clawson, FL

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, AS
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
	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
X	Joseph P. Kennedy III, MA
	Ami Bera, CA
	Alan S. Lowenthal, CA
X	Grace Meng, NY
	Lois Frankel, FL
X	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
X	Joaquin Castro, TX

11/20/14 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

The Chair obtained unanimous consent to consider the following items (previously provided to Members) *en bloc*:

1. H.R. 2901 (Blumenauer), "Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2013."
 - a. Poe 110, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2901;
2. H.R. 5206 (Grayson), "To allow Foreign Service and other executive agency employees to designate beneficiaries of their death benefits."
 - a. Grayson 301, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 5206;
3. H.R. 5241 (Connolly), "To prohibit United States Government recognition of Russia's annexation of Crimea.";
4. H.R. 5656 (Smith-NJ), "To authorize the Feed the Future Initiative to reduce global poverty and hunger in developing countries on a sustainable basis, and for other purposes."
 - a. Smith 80, an amendment in the nature of a substitute
 - i. Smith 84, a second-degree amendment to Smith 80;
5. H.R. 5685 (McCaul), ""Rewards for Justice Congressional Notification Act of 2014.";
6. H.R. 5710 (Smith-NJ), "Ebola Emergency Response Act."
 - a. Smith 82
 - b. Cicilline 51
 - c. Perry 45;
7. H. Res. 714 (Faleomavaega), "Reaffirming the peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea as provided for by universally recognized principles of international law, and reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region."
 - a. Faleomavaega 22, an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and
8. H. Res. 758 (Engel), "Strongly condemning the actions of the Russian Federation, under President Vladimir Putin, which has carried out a policy of aggression against neighboring countries aimed at political and economic domination."
 - a. Engel 68, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

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.



Statement for the Record

Submitted by the Rep. Christopher H. Smith

I want to thank Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel for scheduling this important markup hearing so we can end this Congress by passing meaningful bipartisan measures.

Mr. Chairman, we have accepted the reality that water, sanitation and hygiene are critical to so many areas of not only humanitarian assistance, but also health programming. An estimated 780 million people globally lack access to clean water – more than 2½ times the size of the U.S. population. There are 3.4 million people who die each year from water-related diseases – that is almost as many people as live in the City of Los Angeles.

H.R. 2901, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act, amends section 136 of the FAA to ensure that WASH programs are designed to achieve maximum impact and sustainability, including by: setting out prioritization criteria that emphasizes need; requiring effective monitoring and evaluation; developing indigenous capacity so projects and organizations can be graduated from U.S. assistance; leveraging private investment; coordinating with local, regional, and international stakeholders; and eliminating duplication. It also requires the designation of high priority countries that will be the principal recipients of WASH assistance.

Studies show that for every \$1 spent on water and sanitation, there is a \$4 economic return. Consequently, the provision requiring prioritization of these funds is critical in achieving the intended impact.

To further guarantee effective implementation of U.S. water programming, H.R. 2901 requires a comprehensive strategy to be submitted to Congress every five years through 2028, with State, USAID, and other U.S. agencies, as necessary and appropriate, providing agency-specific implementation plans. State will be required to submit their strategy within 180 days of enactment; USAID will not have to submit a new strategy until October 11, 2017.

Chairman Poe put a great deal of work in tightening the language in this legislation so that it is as effective as possible, and I commend him and Mr. Blumenauer, the main sponsor, their efforts. I am introducing this amendment in the Nature of a Substitute on their behalf. I urge my colleagues to support this worthy legislation.

Mr. Chairman, my subcommittee has held three hearings on the West African Ebola epidemic since August, the last one being this past Tuesday. This committee held a hearing on the crisis last Thursday. In these hearings, we have gathered significant information on the extent of this epidemic and how our government is addressing this crisis.

The unprecedented epidemic has not only killed more than 5,000 people, with another 14,000 people known to be infected. In previous hearings, we were told that if the rate of infection continued at the level it was at the end of summer, we could have 2.4 million Ebola cases in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone by the end of January. Due to the robust programming of our government in Liberia, the rate of new infections there is slowing measurably, and we may avoid this dire prediction.

H.R. 5710 – the Ebola Emergency Response Act – lays out the steps needed for the U.S. government to continue to effectively help fight the West African Ebola epidemic, especially in Liberia – the worst-hit of the three affected countries. This includes staffing and training health care personnel, establishing fully functional treatment centers, conducting education campaigns among populations in affected countries and developing diagnostics, treatments and vaccines. It confirms U.S. policy in the anti-Ebola fight and provides necessary authorities for the Administration to continue or expand anticipated actions in this regard.

H.R. 5710 encourages U.S. collaboration with other donors to mitigate the risk of economic collapse and civil unrest in the three affected countries. Furthermore, this legislation authorizes funding of the International Disaster Assistance account at the higher FY2014 enacted level to effectively support these anti-Ebola efforts, as well as other disaster relief efforts.

The majority and minority have worked diligently on this bill to ensure that it responds specifically to the emergency at hand. Still, we should be mindful that the broken health care systems in these three countries played a large role in the Ebola outbreak becoming an epidemic. At some point in the near future, we should address this issue – both for the sake of people in countries with sub-part health systems and for the international community that has been and will be impacted by out-of-control infectious diseases.

Unless we can prevent the further increase in Ebola cases in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, there will be increasing pressure on the United States and the rest of the international community to combat this threat once it reaches our shores.

I have an amendment at the desk that makes two minor but useful changes to this legislation. I urge my colleagues to join me and this bill's co-sponsors in voting for H.R. 5710 as amended.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support H. Res. 758. Russia's invasion of Crimea and parts of southeast Ukraine is one of the most flagrant breaches of OSCE principles since the signing of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act and other international agreements, as well as bilateral agreements with Ukraine. It upends the post-Cold War international order and sets a terrible precedent for other dictators across the globe.

Moreover, the violence has resulted in tremendous human costs – more than 3,000 soldiers and civilians killed, more than 7,000 injured, more than a million IDPs and refugees. Human rights and fundamental freedoms have deteriorated sharply in Crimea and the areas of conflict, with the arrests and disappearances of pro-Ukrainian activists, beatings and intimidation of journalists, attacks against churches and mosques and repression of the Crimean Tatars.

The Russians and their proxies have violated the cease-fire, while denying their military involvement in southeast Ukraine - despite airtight, massive evidence to the contrary. While the United States has taken the lead in supporting Ukraine, we need to do more and I especially welcome the clauses in the resolution urging the President to take more concrete action to help Ukraine defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

I am proud to have introduced H.R. 5656, the Global Food Security Act, and to have the support of co-sponsors across the aisle – including the ranking member of our subcommittee, Karen Bass. I'd like to also thank Chairman Royce for scheduling this bill for mark-up, and for the helpfulness of Committee staff.

This is important legislation which will help provide a long-term solution to global hunger by authorizing the existing national food security program coordinated by USAID commonly known as Feed the Future. This program strengthens nutrition, especially for children during that critical first 1000 day-window, from conception to the child's second birthday, and also teaches small-scale farmers techniques to increase agricultural yield, thereby helping nations achieve food security, something that is in the national security interest of the United States as well.

As such it is economical in the long run, and should lead to a reduction in the amount of money we spend on emergency food aid. USAID is able to do more with less by leveraging our aid with that of other countries, the private sector, NGOs and, especially faith-based organizations, whose great work on the ground in so many different countries impacts so many lives.

By statutorily authorizing this existing program, which had its roots in the Bush Administration and was formalized by President Obama, we are also increasing our oversight by requiring the Administration to report to Congress.

I therefore ask you for your support, and also ask you to co-sponsor this legislation, so that we make a strong bipartisan statement in favor alleviating the scourge of global hunger.

Finally, I want to thank Congressman Grayson for his willingness to amend his Foreign Service Death Beneficiary bill, working with me and my staff. This bill will allow flexibility in the designation of beneficiaries while ensuring that any surviving spouse and dependent children are protected.



MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY THE HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH,
A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The Administrator

November 13, 2014

*Programs crossed for the
same deck! Thank you
again for your
amazing leadership!
Ray*

The Honorable Chris Smith
U.S. Senate
Washington DC, 20510

Dear Representative Smith:

I am writing to thank you for your tireless efforts to advance global food security, highlighted by your sponsorship of bipartisan legislation authorizing the Feed the Future initiative. Your leadership on this effort will give millions of people a pathway out of chronic hunger and extreme poverty.

Rooted in a new model for international development that encourages self-sufficiency, partnership and innovation, the Feed the Future initiative operates in targeted locations where host governments have committed to investing in local agricultural development and to undertake reforms necessary to enable their private sector to flourish. Feed the Future works towards the day when communities on the brink no longer need our assistance. It builds local capacity and sustainability, links local entrepreneurs to the global economy, leverages partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, and boosts transparency and accountability across programs. The results are clear: increased agricultural productivity and economic growth in developing countries; growing harvests and incomes for smallholder farmers; improved agricultural research; and vulnerable communities that are more resilient to crises.

Last year alone, Feed the Future helped seven million farmers boost their harvests with new technologies and management practices, and improved nutrition for 12.5 million children. In Senegal, we introduced a new breed of high-yielding, high-protein rice that tripled yields in a single year. In Tanzania, we helped increase horticulture yields by 44 percent and rice yields by over 50 percent, turning the nation's fertile south into a breadbasket. In Ethiopia, we helped drive down stunting rates down by nine percent in just three years—resulting in approximately 160,000 fewer children suffering from the crippling effects of malnutrition.

Thank you again for your support in bringing greater hope, dignity, and opportunity to hungry people around the globe. I look forward to further engagement with you on this legislation, as well as continuing to work with you to improve the reach and effectiveness of USAID's programs.

Sincerely,

Rajiv I. Shah

U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20523
www.usaid.gov

Statement for the Record

Submitted by the Rep. Eni F.H. Faleomavaega

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member:

I want to thank you for including H. Res. 714 for mark-up, and I appreciate your support of an amendment in the nature of a substitute which will be considered today.

Since 2012, I have called for the peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime territorial disputes in the South and East China Seas. Many of my colleagues – both Republican and Democrat – have stood with me on this issue, and I want to especially thank Chairman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Chairman Steve Chabot for their leadership on this issue.

I also thank each of you for agreeing to move this Resolution forward. This will be the last Resolution introduced by me, and it is my sincere hope that given the importance of this Resolution that the House will pass it before the 113th Congress ends.

I have served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee since I first came to the U.S. Congress in 1989. For as long as I have served, it has always been and continues to be my belief that the United States should pay more attention to the Asia Pacific region. We should pay particular attention to the ongoing tension in the South and East China Seas.

Although the United States Government is not a claimant in maritime disputes in either the East China or South China Seas, the United States has an interest in the peaceful diplomatic resolution of disputed claims in accordance with international law, in freedom of navigation and overflight, and in the free-flow of commerce free of coercion, intimidation, or the use of force.

In 2002, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China committed to developing an effective Code of Conduct but, regrettably, China has increased oil explorations in disputed areas, implemented measures which attempt to change fishing regulations, cut the cables of a Vietnamese exploration ship, used guns to threaten Vietnamese fishing boats, warned an Indian naval vessel, rammed Japanese patrol boats, fired shots at a Philippine fishing boat, killed a Taiwanese fisherman, established Sansha City, conducted military exercises in the South China Sea to flex its power and deter other claimants, Declared an Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) over the East China Sea, and this is just the tip of the iceberg

I commend Vietnam for its peaceful but courageous stand which led to China's withdrawal of Chinese HD981oil rig, and I also appreciate Taiwan and Japan for peacefully reaching an agreement to jointly share fishing resources in their overlapping EEZ's through the East China Sea Initiative which demonstrates that resolutions can be achieved through peaceful means.

As Jesus taught on the Sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God" (Matthew 5:9). As I leave this Committee and this great institution, I will remember you as peacemakers. I hope I will be remembered as a peacemaker, too.

I believe in peace, and I thank you for the opportunity I have had to associate with each of you and with those who have served with us in the past. It has been my distinct honor to serve with Chairman Steve Chabot on the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. I am going to miss him and each of you but I have every confidence that you will continue to be instruments for good.

Until we meet again, I extend to you my kindest and highest regards.



Statement for the Record

Submitted by the Rep. Heana Ros-Lehtinen

There are three bills that I would like to highlight.

The first, H.Res. 714, was authored by my dear friend, Eni Faleomavaega. Eni is a true American treasure.

A Vietnam veteran like my husband Dexter, Eni served our nation for ten years in the military and then gave us a few more here in the House.

I know that we will all miss his humor, intelligence, and wisdom on this Committee greatly.

Eni's resolution, of which I am proud to be a Republican lead, is an important reaffirmation of U.S. policy in the South China Sea.

Recent Chinese aggression and ambition in the region has raised tensions considerably and it is in the interest of the United States, its allies, and all those in the region, to ensure we find a peaceful resolution to these disputes.

I would also like to express my full support for H.R. 5206, a bill that would allow Foreign Service Officers (FSO) and other executive agency employees to designate the beneficiaries of their death benefits.

I thank my colleague from Florida, Mr. Grayson, for authoring this common sense fix, and I am pleased to have joined alongside him to introduce this bill.

I want to also thank my good friend from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, for the important contributions he has offered to this bill.

Should such a tragic event occur, such as the one in Benghazi, this bill would ensure that the deceased will have their benefits wishes carried out.

Finally, I would also like to express my full support for the two measures we have in front of us today condemning Russian aggression.

Thank you Mr. Connolly and Mr. Kinzinger for putting these bills forward.

Putin, with all his childish behavior, is deadly serious when it comes to violating the sovereignty and independence of his neighbors, and we should not be recognizing Russian land grabs whether in Crimea or elsewhere.

We must not only condemn Putin's actions against Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia, but work with our allies in Europe to ratchet up the sanctions.

If that means increasing natural gas exports to Europe and working to cut off Russia's main source of revenue there and elsewhere then I call on the President to work with the Congress to ensure our exports are viable in the European market.

The President and Secretary Kerry should also work to provide Ukraine the 46 million dollar non-lethal aid package of technology and services that was announced in September, as well as the lethal military aid it needs.

Ukraine must have the weapons, materials and training it needs to secure the integrity of its border and defend itself from Russian aggression, and I yield back.



Statement for the Record*Submitted by Mr. Connolly of Virginia*

I want to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for bringing H.R. 5241, the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act, to the Full Committee for markup. I introduced this legislation with my colleague, Mr. Chabot, and it has broad bipartisan support.

The dangerous precedent set in Crimea cannot be overstated. Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea undermines Ukrainian sovereignty and threatens the stability of European borders. Acquiescence on the part of the U.S. threatens the security of sovereign nations. Who is next? Moldova? Georgia? The Baltic Republics?

Countries seeking to shed authoritarian institutions or pursue democratic reforms have historically been drawn to Western economic prosperity and democratic freedoms like a shining beacon. Cold War era geopolitics dictated that the endgame for the Soviet Union was to extinguish that beacon. In the post-Cold War era, Putin's Russia has once again set its sights anew on the beacon.

When Russian troops were identified as fomenting unrest in Crimea in February of this year, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin adamantly denied involvement. By April, Russia had illegally annexed Crimea, and Putin had come clean about the blatant Russian intrusion, admitting that Russian troops had been deployed to Crimea before the illegal annexation on March 21.

Now, Putin's playbook is being put to in eastern Ukraine. Last week, NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg certified a serious Russian military buildup in eastern Ukraine. The U.S. and our European allies have issued successive rounds of sanctions and warnings as Russian aggression has mounted and spurred violence and destruction in the region. However, I am stuck in Crimea. The U.S. lacks credibility objecting to Russia's aggression without a firm stance on Crimea.

Congress must make a simple, declarative statement on Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea. The Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act does just that. The legislation prohibits any federal department or agency from taking any action or extending any assistance that recognizes or implies recognition of the de jure or de facto sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea, its airspace, or its territorial waters. It authorizes the President to waive such prohibitions if he determines that doing so is vital to U.S. national security interests.

I remember that in the Cold War era, the U.S. had a policy of non-recognition regarding the Soviet Union's illegal annexation of the Baltic Republics. The U.S. recognized neither the de jure nor de facto sovereignty of the Soviet Union over the Baltic Republics. Our policy of non-recognition did not end in 1991 because it had become outdated or failed to recognize the facts on the ground. Although, I can attest that there were some in Washington who believed that the Baltic Republics would forever remain under the dominion of the Soviet Union. The Baltic people gained their independence in 1991 almost 50 years after the Soviet occupation began, and today, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia are NATO allies.

This is an important moment for the U.S. and the rest of the world. We are not seeking a return to Cold War brinksmanship. But all of 20th century history tells us that bullies can never be satisfied by concession.



Statement for the Record

Submitted by the Honorable William R. Keating

Thank you to Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel for convening this morning's important mark up. As the 113th Congress draws to a close, I am grateful for the opportunity to address eight critical bills today.

From authorizing essential funding in support of a robust international response to the Ebola epidemic; making certain that local governments, NGOs, and civil society have the resources they need to support water, sanitation, and hygiene; and ensuring that our global hunger and nutrition programs reach those most underserved, I am proud to support these important bills.

And, as a cosponsor of the Rewards for Justice Congressional Notification Act, I am glad to see this measure of information sharing move through our committee. Its sponsor, Rep. Michael McCaul of Texas, has worked closely with me on these priorities and knows firsthand the importance of notifying the appropriate Committees – and Agencies – of jurisdiction. It is a critical tool as we continue our fight toward preparedness and against terror at home and abroad, and I encourage its passage today.

Further, I applaud the Committee for providing the opportunity to support passage of both the legislation opposing recognition of Russia's illegal occupation and annexation of Crimea nine months ago and the resolution condemning Russia's continued aggression. These forcible moves, in addition to the sham elections, and the fighting and brutality being carried out in the midst of a supposed ceasefire in the East, has opened the eyes of many across this country. The breakdown of international order and rule of law is not something that Americans- Democrats and Republicans alike- take lightly, and Congress is now poised to take further action.

I was the last Democrat in this body to travel to Russia before the illegal annexation of Crimea, where I was leading a congressional investigation into the Boston Marathon Bombings. Upon this tragic event in our own country, American and Russian law enforcement agencies finally began sharing information with one another.

Needless to say, many of us saw this as a positive sign. Yet, during the lead up to the Olympics in Sochi, it was increasingly apparent that Putin would trade these advances and impede his own country's progression, economy, and success in order to ensure that his neighbors, namely Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia, not develop their own paths forward.

The Russian aggression that followed was, unfortunately, not a surprise for the international community. What was surprising, however, (mostly to the Russians) is the extent to which the EU and the US have banded together and formed a unified front on this matter. Whether it be on assistance, sanctions policy, or mutual defense, both the EU and US have been standing together with Ukraine.

The EU is clearly not the hesitant Europe of over a year ago. And, we here in the U.S. are prepared for anything. The aggression and increased Russian troop and equipment levels in Eastern Ukraine will not be taken lightly, unless immediately overturned.

These measures send a clear and succinct message that, going forward, supporting Ukraine and increasing pressure on Russia will continue to be a bipartisan priority in Congress. We have an excellent partner in Ukraine, which carried out successful parliamentary elections in the midst of a war with the largest country and largest nuclear weapons state in the world.

I look forward to supporting each of the bills up for consideration today. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With that I yield back my time.