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GLOBAL ANTI-POACHING ACT

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 2494

JUNE 25, 2015

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GLOBAL ANTI-POACHING ACT

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2015

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:08 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Ed Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. This committee will come to order.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up H.R. 2494, the Global Anti-Poaching Act.

And, without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements for the record and any extraneous materials regarding this bill.

And, without objection, the bill is considered read and open for amendment at any point.

[H.R. 2494 and the amendment in the nature of a substitute follow:]

I

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2494

To support global anti-poaching efforts, strengthen the capacity of partner countries to counter wildlife trafficking, designate major wildlife trafficking countries, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 21, 2015

Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. KEATING, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. BASS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CUELLAR) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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A BILL

To support global anti-poaching efforts, strengthen the capacity of partner countries to counter wildlife trafficking, designate major wildlife trafficking countries, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Global Anti-Poaching Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Poaching and the illicit trade in endangered and threatened wildlife are among the most lucrative criminal activities worldwide, worth an estimated $7 to $10 billion annually.

(2) Poaching and wildlife trafficking have escalated in scale, sophistication and violence, risking the potential extinction of some of the world's most iconic species.

(3) Wildlife poaching and trafficking threaten elephants, rhinoceros, and tigers greatly, but also have devastating impact on a number of other species, including sharks, great apes, and turtles.

(4) Researchers conservatively estimate that some 22,000 African elephants were poached in 2012 alone, leaving the current population of elephants around 400,000, down from approximately 1.3 million in 1979.

(5) An average of 14 rhinos were killed annually by poachers in South Africa between 1990 and 2005, but more than 1,200 rhinos were poached in South Africa alone in 2014.

(6) Fewer than 3,200 tigers remain in the wild and these remaining wild tigers are under heavy

threat of poaching for their skins, bones and other body parts.

(7) The high demand for rare wildlife products has driven prices to historically high levels.

(8) Much of the demand for wildlife products comes from Asia and is fueled by the perceived medicinal value and social status associated with these products.

(9) Reporting indicates that a number of rebel groups and terrorist organizations, including Sudan's Janjaweed militia, the Lord's Resistance Army, the Seleka rebel movement in the Central African Republic, and Somalia's al-Shabaab, either participate in or draw funding from illicit wildlife trafficking networks.

(10) Analyses suggest the high demand for illegal wildlife products, combined with weak law enforcement and security measures and corruption and governance failures, has led to the increased involvement of transnational organized crime in wildlife trafficking.

(11) The United Nations Security Council has authorized multilateral sanctions against individuals and entities supporting armed groups through the illicit trade in wildlife, in addition to other natural re-

sources, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic.

(12) A National Intelligence Council analysis of wildlife poaching threats found that certain African government officials facilitated the movement of wildlife products, and that these governments' ability to reduce poaching and trafficking was hindered by corruption and weak rule of law.

(13) On November 13, 2013, the Secretary of State announced the first reward under the Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program for information leading to the dismantling of the Xaysavang Network, a large wildlife trafficking syndicate that is based in Laos and spans Africa and Asia.

(14) On July 1, 2013, the President issued Executive Order 13648 on combating wildlife trafficking, establishing a Presidential Task Force which was responsible for producing a national strategy to combat wildlife trafficking.

(15) On February 13, 2014, more than 40 countries, including the United States, European Union, and countries from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, participated in the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade and

committed to a declaration which recognized the significant scale and detrimental economic, social and environmental consequences of the illegal trade in wildlife.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT NETWORKS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Wildlife enforcement networks are government-led, regionally-focused mechanisms that increase capacity and coordination efforts between law enforcement, environmental agencies, and other entities focused on countering wildlife trafficking of member countries.

(2) Currently there are active wildlife enforcement networks in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Central America. The more mature wildlife enforcement networks, such as the Southeast Asia wildlife enforcement network, have proven effective in dismantling transnational wildlife trafficking networks and bringing to justice those individuals involved in the illegal trade of endangered and threatened species.

(3) Efforts are underway to establish additional wildlife enforcement networks in Central Africa, the

1 Horn of Africa, South America, and Central and
2 West Asia, among other regions.
3 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The Secretary of
4 State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for
5 International Development, the Director of the United
6 States Fish and Wildlife Service, and heads of other ap-
7 propriate agencies should, in an effort to address regional
8 threats to biodiversity and conservation, support strength-
9 ening existing wildlife enforcement networks and the es-
10 tablishment of new networks in other appropriate regions.
11 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
12 gress that in the process of strengthening and expanding
13 wildlife enforcement networks, the appropriate agencies
14 should—
15 (1) assess the existing capacity of wildlife en-
16 forcement network member countries to gather base-
17 line data that may be used for developing program
18 activities for the wildlife enforcement network;
19 (2) establish a central secretariat within each
20 wildlife enforcement network that will coordinate the
21 operational mechanisms of each such network;
22 (3) establish a focal mechanism in each member
23 country of a wildlife enforcement network, that in-
24 cludes representatives from environmental and wild-
25 life protection agencies, law enforcement agencies, fi-

nancial intelligence units, customs and border protection agencies, and the judiciary system, that will serve as a conduit to the larger wildlife enforcement network and the central secretariat;

(4) strengthen cooperation and the capacity of law enforcement agencies of the wildlife enforcement network;

(5) facilitate the sharing of intelligence and relevant case information within the agencies of a wildlife enforcement network;

(6) support the cooperation and coordination between different regional wildlife enforcement networks;

(7) incorporate and utilize expertise from international bodies and civil society organizations that have appropriate subject matter expertise; and

(8) eventually create an institutionalized, sustainable, and self-sufficient platform.

SEC. 4. SUPPORTING THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTOR.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and heads of other appropriate agencies, including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service,

should, in an effort to address local and regional threats to biodiversity and conservation and support the rule of law and good governance, promote the professionalization of the wildlife law enforcement sector and professional ranger training in partner countries through support and technical assistance for the following:

(1) The creation and adoption of standards for professional ranger training and qualifications, including in relevant international fora and multilateral agreements.

(2) Training and accreditation systems based on the standards described in paragraph (1) that produce professionally trained and qualified rangers and promote the overall professionalization of ranger forces, whether through existing United States institutions, such as International Law Enforcement Academies, or through partnerships with national or regional training institutions.

(3) Legal reforms, where necessary, to provide rangers with authority to detain and arrest suspects, process crime scenes, present evidence in court, and defend themselves in life threatening situations.

(4) The development and institutionalization of reward and promotion systems for rangers based on performance and set competencies.

(5) The development and institutionalization of national systems to provide insurance to rangers and their families and compensation for those rangers killed in the line of duty.

(6) Cooperation and coordination between local law enforcement tasked with wildlife or park protection and defense forces, where appropriate, including training opportunities, logistical support, or provision of equipment.

SEC. 5. DESIGNATION OF MAJOR WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING COUNTRIES AND AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD CERTAIN ASSISTANCE.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than September 15 of each year, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to Congress a report that lists each foreign country determined to be a major source of wildlife trafficking products or their derivatives, a major transit point of wildlife trafficking products or their derivatives, or a major consumer of wildlife trafficking products or their derivatives.

(b) SPECIAL DESIGNATION.—In each report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, shall—

1 (1) designate each country listed in the report
2 that has failed demonstrably, during the previous
3 12-month period, to make substantial efforts to ad-
4 here to its obligations under international agree-
5 ments relating to endangered or threatened species;
6 and
7 (2) include a short justification for each deter-
8 mination made under paragraph (1).
9 (c) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary
10 of State may withhold assistance described in subsection
11 (d) with respect to each foreign country that is specially
12 designated under subsection (b).
13 (d) ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.—The assistance de-
14 scribed in this subsection are sections 516, 524, and 541
15 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j,
16 2344, or 2347), chapter 6 of part II of the Foreign Assist-
17 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348 et seq.), and section
18 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763).
19 (e) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall no-
20 tify—
21 (1) the government of each foreign country that
22 is listed in the report required under subsection (a)
23 that the country has been so listed; and
24 (2) the government of each foreign country that
25 is specially designated under subsection (b) and is

subject to the withholding of assistance described in subsection (c).

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING AND POACHING IN AFRICA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide defense articles, defense services, and related training to security forces of countries of Africa for the purpose of countering wildlife trafficking and poaching.

(b) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) may include intelligence and surveillance assets, communications and electronic equipment, mobility assets, night vision and thermal imaging devices, and organizational clothing and individual equipment, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), and other relevant provisions of law.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) shall be in addition to any other assistance provided to the countries referred to in such subsection under any other provision of law.

(d) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No assistance may be provided under subsection (a) to a unit of a security

force of a country of Africa if the President determines that the unit has been found to engage in wildlife trafficking or poaching.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a unit of a security force of a country of Africa if the President determines that the government of the country is taking effective steps to hold the unit accountable and prevent the unit from engaging in trafficking and poaching.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEFENSE ARTICLE, DEFENSE SERVICE, AND TRAINING.—The terms "defense article", "defense service", and "training" have the meanings given such terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794 note).

(2) SECURITY FORCE.—The term "security force" means a military, law enforcement, gendarmerie, park ranger, or any other security force with responsibility for protecting wildlife and natural habitats.

SEC. 7. UPDATES TO THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967.

Section 8 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ", in consultation with the Secretary of State," after "Secretary of Commerce";

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ", in consultation with the Secretary of State," before "finds";

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting "in consultation with the Secretary of State," after ", as appropriate,"; and

(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5), and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior shall each report to the Congress each certification to the President made by such Secretary under this subsection, within 15 days after making such certification."; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting "in consultation with the Secretary of State," after "as the case may be,".

SEC. 8. WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS AS PREDICATE OFFENSES UNDER RACKETEERING AND MONEY LAUNDERING STATUTES.

(a) TRAVEL ACT.—Section 1952 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "or (3)" and inserting "(3)"; and

(B) by striking "of this title and (ii)" and inserting the following: "of this title, or (4) any act that is a criminal violation of section 9(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538(a)(1)), section 2203 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4223), or section 7(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5305a(a)), if the endangered or threatened species, products, items, or substances involved in the violation and relevant conduct, as applicable, have a total value of more than $10,000 and (ii)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(f) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FINES, FORFEITURES, AND RESTITUTION RELATING TO WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS.—Any amounts received by the United States as fines, forfeitures of property or assets,

or restitution to the Government for any violation under this section that involves an unlawful activity described in subsection (b)(i)(4) shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent practicable, to the Multinational Species Conservation Fund and used for the benefit of the species impacted by the applicable violation.".

(b) MONEY LAUNDERING.—Section 1956 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(7)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking "or" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by adding "or" at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(G) any act or acts constituting a criminal violation of section 9(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538(a)(1)), section 2203 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4223), or section 7(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5305a(a)), if the endangered or threatened species, products, items, or substances involved in the violation and relevant conduct, as applicable, have a total value of more than $10,000;"; and

1 (2) by adding at the end the following:

2 "(j) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM CIVIL PENALTIES,
3 FINES, FORFEITURES, AND RESTITUTION RELATING TO
4 WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS.—Any amounts re-
5 ceived by the United States as fines, forfeitures of prop-
6 erty or assets, or restitution to the Government for any
7 violation under this section that involves an unlawful activ-
8 ity described in subsection (c)(7)(G) shall be transferred
9 by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent practicable,
10 to the Multinational Species Conservation Fund and used
11 for the benefit of the species impacted by the applicable
12 violation.".

13 (c) RICO.—Chapter 96 of title 18, United States
14 Code, is amended—

15 (1) in section 1961(1)—

16 (A) by striking "or (G)" and inserting
17 "(G)"; and

18 (B) by inserting before the semicolon at
19 the end the following: ", or (H) any act consti-
20 tuting a criminal violation of section 9(a)(1) of
21 the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
22 1538(a)(1)), section 2203 of the African Ele-
23 phant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4223), or
24 section 7(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Con-
25 servation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5305a(a)), if

the endangered or threatened species, products, items, or substances involved in the violation and relevant conduct, as applicable, have a total value of more than $10,000"; and

(2) in section 1963, by adding at the end the following:

"(n) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FINES, FORFEITURES, AND RESTITUTION RELATING TO WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS.—Any amounts received by the United States as fines, forfeitures of property or assets, or restitution to the Government for any violation under section 1962 that is based on racketeering activity described in section 1961(1)(H) shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent practicable, to the Multinational Species Conservation Fund and used for the benefit of the species impacted by the applicable violation.".

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FINES.—Section 1402(b)(1)(A) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

1 "(iii) sections 1952(e), 1956(j), and
2 1963(n) of title 18, United States Code;
3 and".
4 (2) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FORFEITURES.—
5 Section 524(c)(4)(A) of title 28, United States Code,
6 is amended by inserting before "or the Postmaster
7 General" the following: "under section 1952(f),
8 1956(j), or 1963(n) of title 18,".

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 2494 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Global Anti-Poaching
3 Act".

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) Poaching and the illicit trade in endangered
7 and threatened wildlife are among the most lucrative
8 criminal activities worldwide, worth an estimated $7
9 to $10 billion annually.

10 (2) Poaching and wildlife trafficking have esca-
11 lated in scale, sophistication and violence, risking the
12 potential extinction of some of the world's most
13 iconic species.

14 (3) Wildlife poaching and trafficking threaten
15 elephants, rhinoceros, and tigers greatly, but also
16 have devastating impact on a number of other spe-
17 cies, including sharks, great apes, and turtles.

(4) The high demand for rare wildlife products has driven prices to historically high levels.

(5) Much of the demand for wildlife products comes from Asia and is fueled by the perceived medicinal value and social status associated with these products.

(6) Reporting indicates that a number of rebel groups and terrorist organizations, including Sudan's Janjaweed militia, the Lord's Resistance Army, the Seleka rebel movement in the Central African Republic, and Somalia's al-Shabaab, either participate in or draw funding from illicit wildlife trafficking networks.

(7) Analyses suggest the high demand for illegal wildlife products, combined with weak law enforcement and security measures and corruption and governance failures, has led to the increased involvement of transnational organized crime in wildlife trafficking.

(8) The United Nations Security Council has authorized multilateral sanctions against individuals and entities supporting armed groups through the illicit trade in wildlife, in addition to other natural resources, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic.

(9) A National Intelligence Council analysis of wildlife poaching threats found that certain African government officials facilitated the movement of wildlife products, and that these governments' ability to reduce poaching and trafficking was hindered by corruption and weak rule of law.

(10) On November 13, 2013, the Secretary of State announced the first reward under the Transnational Organized Crime Rewards Program for information leading to the dismantling of the Xaysavang Network, a large wildlife trafficking syndicate that is based in Laos and spans Africa and Asia.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT NETWORKS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Wildlife enforcement networks are government-led, regionally-focused mechanisms that increase capacity and coordination efforts between law enforcement, environmental agencies, and other entities focused on countering wildlife trafficking of member countries.

(2) Currently there are active wildlife enforcement networks in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Central America. The more mature wildlife enforce-

ment networks, such as the Southeast Asia wildlife enforcement network, have proven effective in dismantling transnational wildlife trafficking networks and bringing to justice those individuals involved in the illegal trade of endangered and threatened species.

(3) Efforts are underway to establish additional wildlife enforcement networks in Central Africa, the Horn of Africa, South America, and Central and West Asia, among other regions.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and heads of other appropriate agencies should, in an effort to address regional threats to biodiversity and conservation, support strengthening existing wildlife enforcement networks and the establishment of new networks in other appropriate regions.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in the process of strengthening and expanding wildlife enforcement networks, the appropriate agencies should—

(1) assess the existing capacity of wildlife enforcement network member countries to gather base-

1 line data that may be used for developing program
2 activities for the wildlife enforcement network;
3 (2) establish a central secretariat within each
4 wildlife enforcement network that will coordinate the
5 operational mechanisms of each such network;
6 (3) establish a focal mechanism in each member
7 country of a wildlife enforcement network, that in-
8 cludes representatives from environmental and wild-
9 life protection agencies, law enforcement agencies, fi-
10 nancial intelligence units, customs and border pro-
11 tection agencies, and the judiciary system, that will
12 serve as a conduit to the larger wildlife enforcement
13 network and the central secretariat;
14 (4) strengthen cooperation and the capacity of
15 law enforcement agencies of the wildlife enforcement
16 network;
17 (5) facilitate the sharing of intelligence and rel-
18 evant case information within the agencies of a wild-
19 life enforcement network;
20 (6) support the cooperation and coordination
21 between different regional wildlife enforcement net-
22 works;
23 (7) incorporate and utilize expertise from inter-
24 national bodies and civil society organizations that
25 have appropriate subject matter expertise;

(8) eventually create an institutionalized, sustainable, and self-sufficient platform; and

(9) recognize that lawful, well regulated hunting can contribute to sustainability and economic development, and that enforcement policies should not discourage or impede this activity.

SEC. 4. SUPPORTING THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTOR.

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and heads of other appropriate agencies, including the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service, should, in an effort to address local and regional threats to biodiversity and conservation and support the rule of law and good governance, promote the professionalization of the wildlife law enforcement sector and professional ranger training in partner countries through support and technical assistance for the following:

(1) The creation and adoption of standards for professional ranger training and qualifications, including in relevant international fora and multilateral agreements.

(2) Training and accreditation systems based on the standards described in paragraph (1) that

1 produce professionally trained and qualified rangers
2 and promote the overall professionalization of ranger
3 forces, whether through existing United States insti-
4 tutions, such as International Law Enforcement
5 Academies, or through partnerships with national or
6 regional training institutions.
7 (3) Legal reforms, where necessary, to provide
8 rangers with authority to detain and arrest suspects,
9 process crime scenes, present evidence in court, and
10 defend themselves in life threatening situations.
11 (4) The development and institutionalization of
12 reward and promotion systems for rangers based on
13 performance and set competencies.
14 (5) The development and institutionalization of
15 national systems to provide insurance to rangers and
16 their families and compensation for those rangers
17 killed in the line of duty.
18 (6) Cooperation and coordination between local
19 law enforcement tasked with wildlife or park protec-
20 tion and defense forces, where appropriate, including
21 training opportunities, logistical support, or provi-
22 sion of equipment.

SEC. 5. DESIGNATION OF MAJOR WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING COUNTRIES AND AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD CERTAIN ASSISTANCE.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than September 15 of each year, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to Congress a report that lists each foreign country determined to be a major source of wildlife trafficking products or their derivatives, a major transit point of wildlife trafficking products or their derivatives, or a major consumer of wildlife trafficking products or their derivatives.

(b) SPECIAL DESIGNATION.—In each report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, shall—

(1) designate each country listed in the report that has failed demonstrably, during the previous 12-month period, to make substantial efforts to adhere to its obligations under international agreements relating to endangered or threatened species; and

(2) include a short justification for each determination made under paragraph (1).

(c) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State may withhold assistance described in subsection

(d) with respect to each foreign country that is specially designated under subsection (b).

(d) ASSISTANCE DESCRIBED.—The assistance described in this subsection are sections 516, 524, and 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j, 2344, or 2347), chapter 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348 et seq.), and section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763).

(e) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall notify—

(1) the government of each foreign country that is listed in the report required under subsection (a) that the country has been so listed; and

(2) the government of each foreign country that is specially designated under subsection (b) and is subject to the withholding of assistance described in subsection (c).

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING AND POACHING IN AFRICA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide defense articles, defense services, and related training to security forces of countries of Africa for the purpose of countering wildlife trafficking and poaching.

(b) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) may include intelligence and surveillance assets, communications and electronic equipment, mobility assets, night vision and thermal imaging devices, and organizational clothing and individual equipment, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), and other relevant provisions of law.

(2) LIMITATION.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) may not include significant military equipment.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) shall be in addition to any other assistance provided to the countries referred to in such subsection under any other provision of law.

(d) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No assistance may be provided under subsection (a) to a unit of a security force of a country of Africa if the President determines that the unit has been found to engage in wildlife trafficking or poaching.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a unit of a secu-

rity force of a country of Africa if the President determines that the government of the country is taking effective steps to hold the unit accountable and prevent the unit from engaging in trafficking and poaching.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEFENSE ARTICLE, DEFENSE SERVICE, AND TRAINING.—The terms "defense article", "defense service", and "training" have the meanings given such terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794 note).

(2) SECURITY FORCE.—The term "security force" means a military, law enforcement, gendarmerie, park ranger, or any other security force with responsibility for protecting wildlife and natural habitats.

(3) SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—The term "significant military equipment" has the meaning given such term in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

SEC. 7. UPDATES TO THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967.

Section 8 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ", in consultation with the Secretary of State," after "Secretary of Commerce";

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ", in consultation with the Secretary of State," before "finds";

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting "in consultation with the Secretary of State," after ", as appropriate,";

(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5), and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior shall each report to the Congress each certification to the President made by such Secretary under this subsection, within 15 days after making such certification."; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting "in consultation with the Secretary of State," after "as the case may be,".

SEC. 8. WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS AS PREDICATE OFFENSES UNDER RACKETEERING AND MONEY LAUNDERING STATUTES.

(a) TRAVEL ACT.—Section 1952 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking "or (3)" and inserting "(3)"; and

(B) by striking "of this title and (ii)" and inserting the following: "of this title, or (4) any act that is a criminal violation of section 9(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538(a)(1)), section 2203 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4223), or section 7(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5305a(a)), if the endangered or threatened species, products, items, or substances involved in the violation and relevant conduct, as applicable, have a total value of more than $10,000 and (ii)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(f) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FINES, FORFEITURES, AND RESTITUTION RELATING TO WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS.—Any amounts received by the United States as fines, forfeitures of property or assets, or restitution to the Government for any violation under this section that involves an unlawful activity described in subsection (b)(i)(4) shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent practicable, to the Multi-

national Species Conservation Fund and used for the benefit of the species impacted by the applicable violation.".

(b) MONEY LAUNDERING.—Section 1956 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(7)—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking "or" at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by adding "or" at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(G) any act or acts constituting a criminal violation of section 9(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538(a)(1)), section 2203 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4223), or section 7(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5305a(a)), if the endangered or threatened species, products, items, or substances involved in the violation and relevant conduct, as applicable, have a total value of more than $10,000;"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(j) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM CIVIL PENALTIES, FINES, FORFEITURES, AND RESTITUTION RELATING TO WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS.—Any amounts re-

1 ceived by the United States as fines, forfeitures of prop-
2 erty or assets, or restitution to the Government for any
3 violation under this section that involves an unlawful activ-
4 ity described in subsection (c)(7)(G) shall be transferred
5 by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent practicable,
6 to the Multinational Species Conservation Fund and used
7 for the benefit of the species impacted by the applicable
8 violation.".

9 (c) RICO.—Chapter 96 of title 18, United States
10 Code, is amended—

11 (1) in section 1961(1)—

12 (A) by striking "or (G)" and inserting
13 "(G)"; and

14 (B) by inserting before the semicolon at
15 the end the following: ", or (H) any act consti-
16 tuting a criminal violation of section 9(a)(1) of
17 the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
18 1538(a)(1)), section 2203 of the African Ele-
19 phant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4223), or
20 section 7(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Con-
21 servation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5305a(a)), if
22 the endangered or threatened species, products,
23 items, or substances involved in the violation
24 and relevant conduct, as applicable, have a total
25 value of more than $10,000"; and

(2) in section 1963, by adding at the end the following:

"(n) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FINES, FORFEITURES, AND RESTITUTION RELATING TO WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING VIOLATIONS.—Any amounts received by the United States as fines, forfeitures of property or assets, or restitution to the Government for any violation under section 1962 that is based on racketeering activity described in section 1961(1)(H) shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent practicable, to the Multinational Species Conservation Fund and used for the benefit of the species impacted by the applicable violation.".

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FINES.—Section 1402(b)(1)(A) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) sections 1952(e), 1956(j), and 1963(n) of title 18, United States Code; and".

(2) USE OF AMOUNTS FROM FORFEITURES.—Section 524(c)(4)(A) of title 28, United States Code,

1 is amended by inserting before "or the Postmaster
2 General" the following: "under section 1952(f),
3 1956(j), or 1963(n) of title 18,".

☒

Chairman ROYCE. And I will begin by recognizing myself and any other members seeking recognition to speak on the underlying bill. And then we will move to consider any amendments that the members here may have.

And I would just like to thank the chairs, our ranking member, Mr. Engel, the ranking members of the subcommittees, because we had a number of individuals work on this legislation, including the members of the Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade Subcommittee, and the Africa Subcommittee. Mr. Poe held a hearing to highlight the connection between terrorism and wildlife trafficking. I would also like to thank Worku Gachou on our staff for his important work on this antitrafficking legislation.

Wildlife trafficking and poaching, frankly, has become a serious national security threat to the United States, and you can see that the modus operandi used by the Janjaweed coming out of north Africa, or by the Al Shabaab in Somalia, or, frankly, by Joseph Kony and his recruitment of child soldiers. The objective is the same: To get their hands on an asset here in terms of rhino horn or in terms of ivory tusk from an elephant. But in so doing, in getting the hard currency for their terrorist operations, what they are doing is extinguishing these species.

And because of poaching, some of the world's most majestic animals, forest elephants, elephants at large, rhinos, are being decimated, and the terrorists are the ones benefiting. So it has very high-profit margins. It has minimal risk, and this illicit wildlife trade has become a blood currency for transnational gangs and criminal syndicates. It is a lot like blood diamonds were some years ago for al-Qaeda.

If we look at the numbers, it is not hype to ask, "Do we want our children to grow up in a world without these species, without any elephants or rhinos?" Because that is where we are headed. Between 1990 and 2005, an average of 14 rhinos were killed annually by poachers in South Africa. Last year, if we look at the losses from poaching, we have 1,200 killed in one country. So these species will be eliminated if we do not take decisive action against these organized criminal networks that are targeting rhino horn and ivory.

The committee has held several hearings and briefings on this issue in which we learned that a number of rebel groups and terrorist organizations made big profits because they are trading ivory for guns. Park rangers are being outmaneuvered and outmatched by today's poachers, who have sophisticated transportation and communications equipment, and some poachers kill in mass numbers. They use helicopters. They use automatic weapons from those helicopters. This bipartisan legislation will help even out the fight by granting the President authority to provide vital security assistance, including vehicles, as well as intelligence and surveillance tools.

In addition, we know that designating foreign governments that aren't doing their part can be very effective for bringing about change. This bill will prod countries to take action by naming and shaming, as we do with human rights and human trafficking reports. And we also make this notorious business riskier, by making wildlife trafficking an offense under racketeering and money laundering statutes, going after the network and taking any profits through forfeitures.

The legislation also directs that any seized assets from these new penalties go toward the conservation of the very species that was trafficked. This legislation has been a collaborative process with other key committees, NGOs, and interested organizations as well as with the administration. I look forward to its quick passage in the fight against poaching and to save these species. I just remind everyone, time is not on our side.

I will now recognize any members on the underlying bill. Do any members seek recognition?

Hearing no further requests to speak, we will now move to consider any amendments.

I have an amendment at the desk.

The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. MARTER. Amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2494 offered by Mr. Royce of California. Page 9, after line 17, insert the following: (f) Sunset. This section shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Chairman ROYCE. Without objection, the reading is dispensed with. Okay.

[The information referred to follows:]

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 2494 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA

Page 9, after line 17, insert the following:

1 (f) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the
2 date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of
3 this Act.

Chairman ROYCE. So I recognize myself to speak on the amendment. This is pretty straightforward. It would sunset the name-and-shame list of troubling countries under section 5 of the bill after 5 years. As members know, too many requests get put into law and last forever, and I think the 5-year termination will prevent that from happening and bring the bill into compliance with rules for the House floor. Plus, it will give the committee the opportunity after a few years to evaluate the Department's use of this designation requirement and improve the requirements, if necessary, at that time.

Do any members seek recognition to speak on this amendment?

Hearing none, no further speakers, the question occurs on the amendment.

All those in favor, say aye.

Opposed, no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it.

And the item is considered en bloc or agreed to.

Are there any other amendments?

Hearing no further amendments——

Mr. GRAYSON. I have an amendment at the desk.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Grayson.

Mr. GRAYSON. Go ahead.

Ms. MARTER. Amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2494 offered by Mr. Grayson of Florida. Page 11, after line 5, insert the following: (e) Rule of Construction. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces in combat activities. Page 11, line 6, strike "(e)" and insert "(f)".

[The information referred to follows:]

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 2494 OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON OF FLORIDA

Page 11, after line 5, insert the following:

1 (e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
2 tion shall be construed to authorize the use of United
3 States Armed Forces in combat activities.

Page 11, line 6, strike "(e)" and insert "(f)".

Chairman ROYCE. I am recognizing Mr. Grayson for what time he might consume.

Mr. GRAYSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will try to keep this as short as possible. I understand we have votes now. Poaching is a very serious problem, and, frankly, it is one of the great elements of being on this committee to see us taking such constructive action in this regard. One of my fondest moments was to visit gorillas in their natural habitat a couple of years ago. I will always remember what that was like. They are down to fewer than 700 in the wild now. And like many other large species, charismatic species, if you will, they might not be there for much longer. So I think that we are doing something extremely constructive today. I applaud your effort.

I am offering this amendment for a specific, very limited purpose. The amendment states as follows: Nothing in the section shall be construed to authorize the use of the United States Armed Forces in combat activities.

I think it is important to state as a principle explicitly in this bill exactly what we are doing but also what we are not doing. We wouldn't want to see U.S. forces entangled in combat activities as a result of fighting poaching. That is, in essence, a declaration of war. We don't want to do something like that by accident.

I did notice that the bill includes the section 47 Arms Export Control Act definitions of some of the more sensitive elements of the bill, for instance, defense services, training, and so on. But when it comes to war, I think we have to use belt and suspenders. That is why I offered this amendment.

I yield.

Chairman ROYCE. If I could recognize myself because I appreciate the gentleman's explanation.

And I don't think, on balance, we should adopt this amendment, and I will walk you through the process why. The security assistance authorized in this legislation is typical of the type of security assistance that this committee supports on a routine basis without this concern. And, in fact, I don't recall having a provision like this in legislation that the committee has carried in the past.

So I agree with the gentleman's sentiment here. The War Powers Act, though, makes it crystal clear, and let me read from the act: The authority to introduce the U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities shall not be inferred from any provision of law unless there is a specific authorization.

So, first of all, it is not inferred here in the first place, but even if it was, the War Powers Act says, "to introduce the U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities shall not be inferred from any provision of law unless there is a specific authorization," which does not exist.

Clearly, there is nothing in this bill that does authorize the use of force, and given possible sensitivities—and this is the aspect of this that concerns me—given the possible sensitivity surrounding our assistance in Africa, I am not sure that this type of language does not raise suspicions about our activities. We want African countries taking advantage of this assistance, not fighting off false rumors of military operations. And that is the concern that I would derive from the amendment.

I am concerned that the gentleman's language, despite his agreeable intentions, would raise concerns, would raise misunderstandings, where none are warranted. So I would ask for a no vote on the amendment.

Chairman ROYCE. Yes, any other members?

Yes, Mr. Lowenthal. Alan Lowenthal.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to yield my time to Mr. Grayson to respond.

Chairman ROYCE. Yes. Mr. Grayson.

Mr. GRAYSON. Thank you, I appreciate what the chairman is saying, and I appreciate the clarification. Every word that we say here is recorded for posterity. The words that we state are a part of the legislative history that is associated with this bill. I appreciate the chairman's insight regarding this issue. If the chairman is specifically saying that this bill could not be used to justify any combat forces being introduced as a result of this bill, I accept what he is saying.

Chairman ROYCE. Let me add to that, Mr. Grayson, because I think what I propose, if I could ask you this.

Mr. GRAYSON. I will yield.

Chairman ROYCE. If we were to go to a floor and we did a colloquy on this very subject, would that give you added assurance in terms of the intention?

Mr. GRAYSON. Yes, it would. And my goal is very simple: To see that this bill not become an excuse even inadvertently for the tragedy of war in the name of saving the lives of animals.

So I accept the chairman's generous proposal, and with that in mind, I will withdraw my amendment.

Chairman ROYCE. I ask unanimous consent. Without objection. Very good.

Mr. Grayson, thank you and we will have that colloquy on the floor.

I think Mr. Poe has an amendment.

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment.

Chairman ROYCE. The clerk will report the amendment.

Ms. MARTER. Amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2494 offered by Mr. Poe of Texas. At the end of the following: Section 9. Other actions relating to wildlife trafficking programs. It is the sense of Congress that the——

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

Chairman ROYCE. Without objection.

[The information referred to follows:]

AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 2494 OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

Add at the end the following:

1 **SEC. 9. OTHER ACTIONS RELATING TO WILDLIFE TRAF-**
2 **FICKING PROGRAMS.**

3 It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State
4 should dedicate sufficient program resources to—

5 (1) conduct monitoring and evaluation, with a
6 special emphasis where feasible on impact evalua-
7 tions, of wildlife trafficking programs consistent with
8 the Department of State's January 2015 Evaluation
9 Policy;

10 (2) publish program information on wildlife
11 trafficking programs on the Department of State's
12 Internet website, "ForeignAssistance.gov" in a dig-
13 ital format consistent with the United States com-
14 mitment to the International Aid Transparency Ini-
15 tiative (IATI); and

16 (3) develop and implement a learning agenda to
17 improve the performance and impact of wildlife traf-

1 ficking programs and to share best practices among

2 relevant executive branch agencies.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Poe is recognized.

Mr. POE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to make it clear that I support the bill. I am a cosponsor to the bill. One of the issues that I am concerned about, as other members, based upon the fact that I am chair of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, is the trafficking of wildlife, rhino horns and tusks of elephants in Africa, by terrorist groups.

A couple of quick statistics: In the 1930s, there were 3 million to 5 million elephants in Africa, 3 million to 5 million. Now, there are 300,000 to maybe 500,000 elephants. The rhino population has diminished so quickly that we may see in our lifetime no rhinos. There are only five white rhinos left in the world, and many of them are being poached and killed by terrorist groups. How many, we don't know. We don't know who all is involved in the harvesting and killing of rhinos and elephants.

So this amendment is very simple. It tells the State Department to evaluate our aid in wildlife trafficking in Africa, and find out exactly what is working and what is not. And that is this amendment, and I would ask that the chair support the amendment so that we have the State Department doing an evaluation. Separately USAID does their own, but State Department doesn't do an evaluation. So we ask that our money be evaluated on how it is working or whether it is not working with the goal to stop wildlife trafficking with emphasis on these terrorist groups and locating them, how much resources they are using, and what they are doing to harvest rhino horns and elephant tusk because of the ever-decreasing numbers of these species.

I yield back to the chair.

Chairman ROYCE. I appreciate the gentleman's amendment and his work also to develop and implement a learning agenda to improve the performance and impact of wildlife trafficking programs and to share best practices among executive branch agencies. I think the totality of this is very much in keeping with what we would like to achieve with the legislation.

And so if I don't hear any further requests to speak on the amendment, then the question occurs on the amendment.

All those in favor, say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it.

And the amendment is agreed to.

Hearing no further amendments, the Chair now moves that H.R. 2494, as amended, be adopted by the committee.

All those in favor, say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it.

The bill, as amended, is agreed to.

And, without objection, H.R. 2494, as amended, is ordered favorably reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute. Staff is directed to make technical and conforming changes. And the Chair is authorized to seek consideration under suspension of the rules.

And I, again, want to thank Ranking Member Engel, our cosponsors, and all of our committee members for their contributions to today's markup.

And I will remind the members that we have 1 minute and 11 seconds left in the vote.

We stand adjourned. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:24 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

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

June 24, 2015

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, June 25, 2015

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 2494, Global Anti-Poaching Act.

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 *6/25/2015* Room *2172*

Starting Time *10:02* Ending Time *10:25*

Recesses [*0*] (____ to ____) (____ to ____) (____ to ____) (____ to ____) (____ to ____) (____ to ____)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Edward R. Royce

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.)*

See attached.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

none

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

none

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

See markup summary.

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

Subject	Yeas	Nays	Present	Not Voting

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED *10:25*

Doug Anderson, General Counsel

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FL
X	Dana Rohrabacher, CA
X	Steve Chabot, OH
	Joe Wilson, SC
	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Ted Poe, TX
	Matt Salmon, AZ
	Darrell Issa, CA
	Tom Marino, PA
	Jeff Duncan, SC
X	Mo Brooks, AL
	Paul Cook, CA
	Randy Weber, TX
	Scott Perry, PA
	Ron DeSantis, FL
	Mark Meadows, NC
	Ted Yoho, FL
	Curt Clawson, FL
	Scott, DesJarlais, TN
X	Reid Ribble, WI
X	Dave Trott, MI
	Lee Zeldin, NY
X	Dan Donovan, NY

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
	Albio Sires, NJ
	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
	Brian Higgins, NY
	Karen Bass, CA
	William Keating, MA
	David Cicilline, RI
X	Alan Grayson, FL
	Ami Bera, CA
X	Alan S. Lowenthal, CA
X	Grace Meng, NY
	Lois Frankel, FL
	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
	Joaquin Castro, TX
	Robin Kelly, IL
	Brendan Boyle, PA

6/25/15 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

The Chair called up H.R. 2494 (Royce), Global Anti-Poaching Act, and obtained unanimous consent to consider Royce 52, an amendment in the nature of a substitute, (previously provided to Members of the Committee) as base text.

The following second degree amendments to Royce 52 were offered:

1) Royce 55, agreed to by voice vote;

2) Grayson 62, withdrawn; and

3) Poe 62, agreed to by voice vote.

H.R. 2494, as amended by Royce 52, Royce 55, and Poe 62, was agreed to by voice vote, and ordered favorably reported by unanimous consent.

By unanimous consent, the Chair was authorized to seek House consideration of H.R. 2494, as amended, under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.

○