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ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

MEETING

BEFORE THE

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

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ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2017

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:39 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Edward Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. This committee will come to order. I will ask everyone to take their seats.

It is an honor to convene the organizational meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the 115th Congress and to welcome all our new members and our returning members.

Now, for the members of the committee, this is the second oldest committee in the House of Representatives. Ways and Means predates us, but this committee had its origins in the Committee of Correspondence, formed by the Continental Congress in 1775, and was first chaired by Benjamin Franklin.

Our predecessors have struggled with the questions of war and peace, freedom and tyranny, and diplomacy and development now for more than two centuries.

This past Congress, we too tackled a number of difficult issues, including threats from Iran, Russia, North Korea, and ISIS. And we did this work together, which is reflected in the fact that this committee was responsible for 24 pieces of legislation becoming public law. All in all, we held 280 hearings, briefings, and meetings. And I am confident that our committee will continue to rise to the occasion in this new Congress.

Of the major initiatives awaiting us, one of the most significant will be to authorize the Department of State, whose accounts have not been authorized for nearly a decade and a half, despite our efforts of authorizing these in the past and sending them to the Senate. Thankfully, this past year, we succeeded in working with the Senate to enact critical Embassy security and personnel reforms. I am hopeful that this will be the year that we succeed in fulfilling our budget-authorizing role, one of our most basic and important mandates.

We will accomplish this and other critical tasks by working together. One of the things I enjoy most about this committee is seeing us cooperate, harnessing the dedication and ingenuity on both sides of the aisle to address the serious challenges our Nation faces.

What I will share with you is that Mr. Engel and myself 4 years ago, when we became chairman and ranking member, agreed we would run this committee in a bipartisan way, that our members would travel together, that we would split the time equally, that we would enforce the rules. Actually, the rules originally were written by Thomas Jefferson in terms of the decorum that we are supposed to express.

It is my observation that the reason we had 24 pieces of legislation passed is because members got to know each other, listen to each other, work together. That is the only way forward for the United States, as challenging as this world is today, is if we all speak with one voice. And we won't always agree, but Ranking Member Engel and I work hard to conduct the business in a way befitting the history of this great committee.

I strongly believe that our country's protection and prosperity depends upon our willingness to engage each other in this room as colleagues who can work together, despite our philosophical differences. So, again, I really urge you to get to know each other. And I really urge you to benefit from the time spent trying to understand our varied backgrounds and interests. You can learn an awful lot by listening to people.

And before asking Ranking Member Engel for his comments and member introductions, I would like to briefly introduce the new Republican members to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

After 2 years away, we are glad to have Congressman Adam Kinzinger of Illinois returning to the committee. Thank you, Adam.

Congressman Jim Sensenbrenner from Wisconsin's Fifth District brings decades of congressional experience and expertise to the committee.

We have Congresswoman Ann Wagner of Missouri's Second District. She served as U.S. Ambassador to Luxembourg and has focused on human trafficking, among other issues.

Congressman Brian Mast comes from Florida's Eighth District. We thank this father of three for his extraordinary service to our country, having served in Afghanistan as a bomb disposal expert.

We have Congressman Francis Rooney of Florida's 19th District, a former Ambassador to the Holy See and successful businessman, owner of a construction company that dates to 1856.

Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, a former FBI Investigator of the Year, not to mention a C.P.A., J.D., M.B.A., EMT, and, of course, Eagle Scout. You would have to be an Eagle Scout to have that as a career followup. His FBI service took him also overseas to Iraq and Ukraine.

And, last but not least, Congressman Tom Garrett of the Commonwealth of Virginia's Fifth District brings both military and legislative expertise to this committee. And I would also like to congratulate him on his recent marriage.

So, once again, a big welcome to our new members. The committee will benefit from all of your years of service to this country.

And I would now like to yield to the ranking member for his opening comments and the introduction of our Democratic members.

Mr. ENGEL. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to working with you in the coming Congress, as we have

worked together so well during the past 4 years. I am hopeful that we will continue this committee's longstanding tradition of bipartisan cooperation in promoting our national interests. Chairman Royce and I like to say that, when it comes to promoting national interest, politics stops at the water's edge.

And I am very proud of the members on this committee, on both sides of the aisle, who have fulfilled that over the past 4 years that Chairman Royce and I have been ranking member and chairman, respectively. And so I think it is very important that we try to continue that. It doesn't mean we are not going to have disagreements from time to time, but I do believe, respectfully, that disagreements can be respectful, not disagreeable.

During the last 8 years, my colleagues on the majority side called the administration to task when it made a foreign policy decision which they objected to or they thought put our interests abroad at risk, and even did I. I think everyone knows that I am not afraid to speak my mind when I disagree with a policy, even if my own party is behind that policy. So I think all the members on this side certainly feel the same way. And I hope, going forward, we keep up that tradition of speaking truth to power, putting our country's interests before our parties. That is what it means to leave politics at the water's edge.

Speaking of leaving politics at the water's edge, I want to just take a moment to talk about a great friend who was chairman of this committee for many years who recently passed away, and that is Congressman Ben Gilman of New York. His portrait is to my right over there on the wall. Parts of my district are the same as Ben's district. Those of you who were on the committee while Ben was the chairman of this committee know that Ben was a wonderful person who was fair, kind, sensible. And I think Ed Royce continues in that fine tradition of bipartisanship and working through both sides.

So I would just ask my colleagues very quickly for a moment of silence for Chairman Gilman.

[Moment of silence.]

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you. I would now like to take this opportunity to briefly introduce the new Democratic members of this committee.

First, I am very happy to welcome Dina Titus, who is now serving her third term representing the First Congressional District of Nevada, previously served one term representing Nevada's Third District. I know Dina wanted very much to get onto this committee, and I am delighted to have her, and I think we will all benefit from her expertise. So, Dina, welcome. Welcome to the committee.

Next, I am pleased to welcome Norma Torres from California. She is now serving her second term, representing the Golden State's 35th Congressional District, and has expressed to me a desire for a long, long time to be on this committee, has a particular knowledge of Central American affairs. That is where she was born. And I look forward to her expertise in teaching us some of the things that are important. As we know, that region of the world and our country are really bound up and intertwined, and it is really so important to have someone of her expertise on the committee. So, Norma, glad to have you.

Next, we are very happy to welcome back Brad Schneider, who served on the committee in the 113th Congress during his first term, representing the 10th Congressional District of Illinois and was recently elected again to serve that district. Those of you who remember Brad know how smart he is and what a hard worker he is, and we are just delighted to have him back on the committee. So, welcome, Brad.

I am also very happy to welcome Tom Suozzi, a newly elected member representing the Third District of New York out on Long Island, replacing Steve Israel in Congress. Tom has extensive knowledge, was the county executive of Nassau County for many years, and the minute he was elected came to me and said: I really want to serve on the Foreign Affairs Committee. So I know we are going to look forward to his expertise. Tom Suozzi.

Next, I am delighted to welcome Adriano Espaillat, also a New Yorker, who represents the 13th Congressional District, my neighbor to the south. Our districts abut each other. Adriano is the first Dominican American to serve in Congress. So he is a trailblazer, and I know he is very, very popular. He replaces Charley Rangel in Congress.

Last but certainly not least, I would like to welcome Ted Lieu, now serving his second term, representing the 33rd Congressional District of California. When we are all retired, he will have us out to Malibu, and we will have a very good time.

So, Ted, we are really delighted to have you and your expertise as well. I know we talked about Taiwan and some of the other things that are near and dear to your heart, and I look forward to working with you.

So thank you, Mr. Chairman, and we move on and looking forward to a good year.

Chairman ROYCE. As am I, Mr. Engel. Thank you.

And congratulations to all the new members of the committee, and thank you in advance for your service to this committee.

So, moving on to the organizational items on the agenda, we will begin with the adoption of the committee's authorization and oversight plan for the 115th Congress. This is required by House Rule X, which was sent to your offices last week, and it is included in your folders.

Without objection, we will consider it en bloc with the noncontroversial one-sentence amendment received late yesterday from Mr. Meeks on press freedom in the Western Hemisphere, which members also have in their packets.

[The information referred to follows:]

Committee on Foreign Affairs
Authorization and Oversight Plan
115th Congress

Adopted January 24, 2017

1. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the requirements of clause 2(d) of House Rule X, the Committee on Foreign Affairs ("the Committee") has adopted this authorization and oversight plan for the 115th Congress, which will be shared with the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on House Administration, and the Committee on Appropriations. This plan summarizes the Committee's authorization and oversight priorities for the next two years, subject to the understanding that new developments will undoubtedly affect priorities and work assignments in the months ahead.

Budget authorization and agency oversight remain key responsibilities of the legislative branch. Committee Rule 15 requires each Subcommittee to hold regular oversight hearings that, according to usual practice, include an annual hearing on the portions of the Administration's budget request within that Subcommittee's jurisdiction. Oversight activities will thus be coordinated between the Committee and the Subcommittees, in order to facilitate comprehensive and strategic review of the programs and agencies within the Committee's jurisdiction.

These Committee activities may include hearings, briefings, investigations, Member or staff-level meetings, correspondence, fact-finding travel, reports, and public statements. They may also include effective use and review of reports by the Government Accountability Office and by statutory Inspectors General, as well as Congressional Notifications submitted by executive branch agencies. The Committee also will consult, as appropriate, with other committees of the House that may share jurisdiction over relevant issues and activities.

The Committee's authorization and oversight activities will emphasize:

- effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy;
- effective implementation of U.S. law;
- the review of agencies and programs operating under permanent statutory authority;
- the elimination of programs and expenditures that are inefficient, duplicative, or outdated; and
- institutional reform, efficiency, and fiscal discipline.

2. FUNDING AUTHORIZATION

a. ***Legislative Context:*** The agencies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee are funded by discretionary appropriations.[1] Notwithstanding the

[1] A relatively minor amount of mandatory spending is involved with the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Committee's extensive authorization work, almost all of the funding authorities within its legislative jurisdiction have been lapsed for more than 13 years. The last enacted Foreign Relations Authorization Act (P.L. 107-228) was passed in 2002, and provided funding authority through fiscal year 2003.

This lapse is not due to a lack of action by the Committee or the House of Representatives: The Committee produced and the House passed Foreign Relations Authorization bills in five of the six Congresses that followed, under both Republican and Democratic control, usually with overwhelming bipartisan support.[2] Unfortunately, the Senate did not act on any of those bills.

Notwithstanding these challenges, during the 114th Congress the Committee succeeded in authorizing, modernizing, and reforming the $2.8 billion International Disaster Assistance account for the first time since 1987 (P.L. 114-195), reauthorizing and reforming the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (P.L. 114-71), fundamentally restructuring and reforming the Broadcasting Board of Governors (sec. 1288 of P.L. 114-328), and working with the Senate to successfully enact a fiscal year 2017 Department of State Authorities Act that provided authority for important embassy security enhancements and personnel reforms (P.L. 114-323).

b. ***Funding Without Current Authorization:*** As mentioned, nearly all of the agencies and entities within the Committee's legislative jurisdiction are operating without current funding authorizations, including:

- The Department of State
- United States Agency for International Development
- The Millennium Challenge Corporation
- Broadcasting Board of Governors
- International Border, Water, and Fisheries Commissions
- National Endowment for Democracy
- United States Trade and Development Agency
- Peace Corps
- Inter-American Foundation
- United States African Development Foundation
- Overseas Private Investment Corporation
- United States Institute of Peace
- East-West Center
- The Asia Foundation
- International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

[2] Un-enacted, House-passed foreign relations funding authorization bills include: H.R. 1950 in the 108th Congress; H.R. 2601 in the 109th Congress; H.R. 2410 in the 111th Congress; H.R. 6018 in the 112th Congress; and H.R. 2848 in the 113th Congress.

c. ***Authorization Plans:*** During the 115th Congress, the Committee plans to build on the reforms of the FY17 Department of State Authorities Act and again attempt to remedy the 14-year authorization lapse by enacting a Foreign Relations Authorization Act. That Act provides funding authorization for the operating expenses, programs, and assessed treaty contributions of the Department of State and related agencies, which traditionally also include the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the Budget Function 300 international commissions (International Boundary and Water Commission; International Joint Commission; Border Environment Cooperation Commission; and the International Fisheries Commissions), and related programs and agencies (National Endowment for Democracy, U.S. Institute of Peace, Asia Foundation, and the East-West Center). This Act will not only address authorization levels, but also will include important reforms and modifications of authorities, based on the oversight activities conducted pursuant to the plan outlined below, and in prior congresses.

3. PRIORITY OVERSIGHT MATTERS

a. *ISIS, Iraq and Syria*: The Committee will scrutinize U.S. efforts to combat the terrorist group known as ISIS, as well as the larger crisis unfolding in Iraq and Syria, including the latter country's ongoing civil war, the war crimes associated with it and the role of Iran and Russia. Particular attention will be paid to U.S. military and diplomatic efforts to fight ISIS and other terrorist groups, including their funding and recruitment, international efforts to eliminate the presence and use of chemical weapons in Syria, and efforts to document potential war crimes by parties to the conflict. The Committee will continue to review economic and diplomatic means by which to influence events in Syria.

b. *International Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime*: The Committee will examine the current status of al-Qaeda and its affiliates, with a specific focus on recruitment efforts, evolving save havens, and efforts to obtain WMDs. The Committee will conduct oversight of the State Department's various counterterrorism programs, including those designed to counter violent extremism (CVE), as well as agreements with foreign governments relating to the transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay. The Committee will also examine the links between organized crime, illicit drugs, and global terrorism. Other transnational criminal issues of interest include maritime piracy, human, arms and wildlife trafficking, money laundering and intellectual property piracy issues.

c. *Iran*: The Committee will continue to closely review U.S. policy toward Iran, with special focus on the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action between the prior Administration and Iran and subsequent developments. The Committee will also review and work to address the threat posed by Iran's ballistic missile development, state sponsorship of terrorism and growing influence in Iraq and the region, as well as the regime's ongoing human rights abuses.

d. *Middle East and North Africa*: In addition to the conflict in Iraq and Syria and its impact on regional states including Jordan and Lebanon, the Committee will carefully review U.S. policy toward the Middle East and North Africa, to include: the Israeli-Palestinian

conflict and the overall status of the Middle East peace process; the democratic transition in Tunisia; the collapse and conversion of the Libyan state into a terrorist haven and principal route for human trafficking; the continuation of the civil war in Yemen; the impact of Iranian aggression on regional stability; the consequences of low oil prices for various oil-producing states; human rights and challenges to the rule of law throughout the region; and United States policies, programs, authorities and funding to address these challenges.

e. *Russia*: The Committee will address the impact of Russia's foreign policy on U.S. security, political, and economic interests, especially as a result of its aggression and related hostile actions regarding NATO, Ukraine, Georgia, and other countries. It will also examine Kremlin-driven efforts to undermine the government, democratic and other institutions of the U.S. and other countries through cyber intrusions, propaganda and other tools. The Committee will examine the range of options available to the U.S. to respond to these actions, including legislation to impose additional sanctions on Russia and provide assistance to vulnerable countries. In addition, the Committee will assess the impact of Russia's global propaganda campaign, with special attention to Russian-speaking communities along the Russian frontier and European countries with upcoming elections. The Committee will also review the deteriorating domestic situation in Russia regarding democracy, civil society, the rule of law, and human rights. In addition, it will examine ways to reduce Russia's ability to use its energy exports for political and economic coercion The Committee will consult widely on the appropriate response by the U.S. government and other partners.

f. Ukraine: The Committee will closely monitor Russian-supported separatist activity and other aggressive actions aimed at undermining Ukraine's sovereignty, including the forcible and illegal annexation of Crimea. The Committee will continue to examine the U.S. response in light of the long-standing U.S. foreign policy doctrine of non-recognition of territorial changes effected by force alone. In addition, it will actively oversee efforts to work with Ukraine to strengthen its military and security services, promote economic growth, combat corruption, and promote an effective and democratic government.

g. *Europe/Eurasia*: The Committee will review U.S. relations with European countries, with an emphasis on the European Union and NATO. Key issues include the potential for trade agreements with the EU and the UK; continued support for our NATO allies, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe; rule of law, border security, and European integration issues in the Balkans; U.S.-European cooperative efforts to combat terrorism and extremism; and diversification of energy sources to reduce reliance on Russian energy. The Committee will also examine, Turkey's evolving foreign policy orientation and domestic political trends, including efforts to combat ISIS and the spread of extremism, the impact of the refugee crisis on European and Turkish foreign policy priorities, as well as reviewing their general support for U.S. priorities. The Committee will also continue oversight of U.S. political, security and economic policy in Central Asia, with a particular focus on strengthening partnerships to advance mutual security interests, including countering violent extremism, as well as efforts to promote economic development, human rights, and good governance.

h. *Afghanistan*: The Committee will comprehensively review U.S. policy toward Afghanistan. Particular focus will be paid to efforts to support the national unity government, tackle corruption, improve governance, and strengthen security. This review will assess the effectiveness of international aid and U.S. assistance programs, the broader political-military and associated counterterrorism strategies, and the full range of policies related to the post-2014 transition, including programs and budgeting processes.

i. *Pakistan*: The Committee will review all elements of U.S. policy toward Pakistan, including efforts to eliminate safe havens for violent extremists and establish a stable, democratic country. This review will encompass both U.S. civilian and security assistance to Pakistan, in order to assess the extent to which such programs effectively advance U.S. national interests. The Committee will also conduct ongoing oversight of matters relating to Pakistan's nuclear program, including issues relating to nonproliferation, such as the legacy of the A.Q. Khan network.

j. *North Korea*: The Committee will review and work to address the threat posed by North Korea. Particular focus will be paid to North Korea's nuclear and missile proliferation, weapon sales, illicit activities, cyber-attacks, human rights violations, and U.S. efforts to assist North Korean refugees. The Committee will review U.S. diplomatic efforts, the implementation of U.S. and international sanctions, and consider next steps in U.S. policy to address the North Korean threat.

k. *State Department Oversight, Authorization, and Reform*: The Committee will seek to advance far-reaching reforms, building on the 2016 enactment of the first State Authorization bill in more than 14 years. In particular, the Committee will focus on reforming how the Department uses foreign and security sector assistance, ensuring that projects and programs are strategically planned and coordinated. Emphasis will also be placed on reforming the Department's personnel systems, increasing workforce flexibility and modernizing recruitment and retention processes. The Committee will continue to monitor and examine the operations, budget, programs, planning, human resources, building, and security policies of the Department of State, with an eye toward authorization and reform legislation for Fiscal Year 2018. In addition to hearings with the Secretary of State and other Administration officials regarding their budget proposals for the upcoming year, such efforts may include: revisions to the Foreign Service Act; the introduction of merit based pay and promotion; consideration of reforms to Executive Branch reporting requirements; and a reduction or consolidation of offices with duplicative mandates and overlapping responsibilities. In the wake of increasing threats to U.S. personnel serving overseas, the Committee will continue to evaluate the security of our embassies and consulates, along with proposed reforms to the State Department's diplomatic security service.

l. *Asia-Pacific Region*: The Committee will review the U.S.'s significant political, economic, and security interests in the Asia-Pacific, including East and Southeast Asia, South Asia, and the Pacific Islands. The Committee will conduct oversight of U.S. relations with the Asia-Pacific, including foreign policy, foreign assistance, security

cooperation, territorial disputes, and trade relations. The Committee will examine the State Department's participation in multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and the East Asia Summit, and closely monitor any discussion of future trade agreements in Asia. The Committee will monitor the needs of Taiwan for defensive weapons systems as provided for in the Taiwan Relations Act.

m. *India*: The Committee will review U.S. policy towards India and the continued expansion of bilateral cooperation. Particular attention will be paid to the U.S.-India security relationship, including cooperation on counterterrorism efforts and developments since the 2015 defense framework agreement and India's designation as a "Major Defense Partner." The Committee will also focus on efforts to enhance U.S.-India economic relations, including discussions surrounding a possible bilateral investment treaty. Stalled efforts to initiate civil nuclear cooperation and the implications of India's rapidly growing energy demands will also be subject to review.

n. *U.S. International Broadcasting*: The Committee will continue to actively monitor and review the operations and organization of U.S. government-supported, civilian international broadcasting to respond more effectively to the challenges presented by state and non-state actors using modern communication platforms. The Committee will closely oversee the implementation of the reforms enacted in the 114th Congress, and seek further improvements in this critical area.

o. *China*: The Committee will examine China's role in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. Particular focus will be placed on China's assertiveness in territorial disputes, rapid military modernization, and human rights abuses, including treatment of Tibetans, Uyghurs and other religious and ethnic minorities. The Committee will also consider China's adherence to agreements made with Hong Kong under the "one country, two systems" principle enshrined in the Basic Law. In addition, the Committee will examine China's role in the global economy, including trade, technology, its strong growth in energy demand, and currency issues that affect the American workforce. The Committee will review China's cooperation on international nonproliferation efforts against North Korea. The Committee will investigate China's increasing use of cyber and economic espionage to affect foreign trade, and other policy outcomes.

p. *Economic Policy and Trade*: The Committee will play a vigorous role in overseeing international economic policy, including U.S. leadership in trade, finance, energy, technology, and development policy to promote economic prosperity and national security.

q. *Export Control Reform*: The Committee will oversee the implementation of Executive Branch reforms to U.S. strategic export controls. In particular, the Committee will assess the extent to which recent and any proposed new changes to the U.S. Munitions List and the Commerce Control List effectively safeguard critical technologies and national security, while supporting the defense industrial base and advancing U.S. commercial interests.

r. *U.S. Nonproliferation Policy*. The Committee will examine the effectiveness of U.S. nonproliferation policy and the international nonproliferation regime in preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee will address opportunities to strengthen existing nonproliferation organizations, especially the International Atomic Energy Agency, increase cooperation with other countries, and enhance international nonproliferation agreements and mechanisms. Prominent issues will include the global expansion of civil nuclear power and the potential spread of technology, equipment and material useful in the development of nuclear weapons capabilities. The Committee will closely examine proposed and existing bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements with other countries, including their potential to promote U.S. nonproliferation objectives and commercial interests.

s. *Africa*. The Committee will review political, economic and security developments on the African continent. Key issues will include efforts to eliminate safe havens for violent extremists, economic development – including implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Electrify Africa Act - effective use of aid, human rights and democracy promotion. Particular attention is to be paid to the developments in Mali, Nigeria, Sudan and South Sudan, the Central African Republic, the Great Lakes region and the Horn of Africa.

t. *Western Hemisphere*: The Committee will conduct oversight regarding the content and effectiveness of U.S. political, security and economic policy toward the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The Committee will address continuing threats from drug trafficking organizations, transnational criminal organizations, gangs, and terrorist organizations. Attention will also be paid to new and important supplies of energy coming online from places like Brazil, Canada, and Mexico, and the implications of Iran, Russia and China's increasing presence and influence in the region. The Committee will continue to closely monitor the stability of, and cooperation between, the governments in Venezuela, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Ecuador and Cuba. The Committee will also closely monitor the significant developments in U.S.-Cuba relations, as well as the ongoing political and economic crisis in Venezuela and the implementation of sanctions against human rights violators in that country. The Committee will continue its oversight of State Department and USAID assistance for reconstruction efforts in Haiti, as well as U.S. energy, security and diplomatic cooperation with the countries of the Caribbean. The Committee also will continue to assess the impact of U.S. assistance to Central America to address the increase in unaccompanied minors from the subregion. Special emphasis will be placed on any developments in political, security and economic cooperation with our partners in Canada and Mexico.

u. *Security Assistance and Arms Transfer Policy*: The Committee will assess the effectiveness of security assistance programs authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act in advancing U.S. national interests. In addition, the Committee will review those security cooperation programs funded by the Department of Defense but which require concurrence of the Secretary of State, or otherwise give rise to the Committee's jurisdiction. The Committee will also review law and policy relating to U.S. arms transfers and related end-use monitoring, as well as

various counterterrorism tools that impact foreign policy. The Committee will also continue to carefully review proposed arms sales to ensure they comport with U.S. foreign and national security policy and benefit the legitimate defense needs of the recipient countries, as well as the process by which the Administration consults with the Committee and the Congress on such sales to ensure proper oversight.

v. *Foreign Assistance*: The Committee will review the underlying authorities for U.S. foreign assistance with an eye towards reducing duplication, increasing transparency and effectiveness, and modernizing the foreign assistance workforce. It will also review issues related to the implementation of U.S. foreign assistance programs and projects, including the role of U.S. missions and embassies in overseeing grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements. In addition, the Committee will review issues related to coordination between the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), other U.S. Government agencies and departments involved in carrying out U.S. foreign assistance, and the private sector to ensure programs and projects are strategically planned and coordinated. Among a broad range of issues, the Committee will review U.S. foreign assistance initiatives aimed at catalyzing economic growth, reducing aid dependence, and addressing food security and global health challenges, including food aid reform, maternal health and child survival, infectious disease surveillance and control, and the implementation of the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013. Assistance provided through the Millennium Challenge Corporation will also receive close scrutiny.

w. *Human Rights and Democracy*: The Committee will examine U.S. activities to promote democracy and protect human rights around the world, including in post-transition environments. The Committee will critically assess U.S. involvement with multilateral human rights organizations, to ensure that U.S. diplomacy serves to promote fundamental human rights and freedoms.

x. *United Nations and International Organizations*: The Committee will closely review all aspects of U.S. funding of, and participation in, international organizations. Close attention will be paid to the extent to which such funding and participation advances U.S. interests and values, protects the integrity of U.S. taxpayer dollars, counters unwarranted bias against Israel, and leads to increased transparency, accountability, and reform of those organizations. The Committee will closely monitor the work of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support, and particularly efforts to improve performance, enhance accountability, and combat waste, fraud and abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions.

4. GENERAL REVIEW OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The Committee intends to exercise its oversight jurisdiction concerning the relations of the United States with foreign nations to the fullest extent allowed by House Rule X(1)(i). This means taking cognizance of events and circumstances in every region of the world outside of U.S. national borders, as well as U.S. foreign policy responses thereto, as developments warrant. According to Committee Rules, those responsibilities are divided among the Full Committee, its one functional subcommittee, and its five regional subcommittees, as follows:

Full Committee. The full Committee is responsible for oversight and legislation relating to: foreign assistance (including development assistance, Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Account, HIV/AIDS in foreign countries, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad); national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control and disarmament issues; the United States Agency for International Development; activities and policies of the State, Commerce, and Defense Departments and other agencies related to the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act, including export and licensing policy for munitions items and technology and dual-use equipment and technology; international law; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including narcotics control programs and activities; Broadcasting Board of Governors; embassy security; international broadcasting; public diplomacy, including international communication and information policy, and international education and exchange programs; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full Committee will have jurisdiction over legislation with respect to the administration of the Export Administration Act, including the export and licensing of dual-use equipment and technology and other matters related to international economic policy and trade not otherwise assigned to a subcommittee, and with respect to the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such organizations. The full Committee may conduct oversight and investigations with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade. This subcommittee has oversight and legislative responsibilities over the United States' efforts to manage and coordinate international programs to combat terrorism as coordinated by the Department of State and other agencies, and efforts to bring international terrorists to justice. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, it has oversight of, and legislation pertaining to, nonproliferation matters involving nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, except for legislation involving the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and sanctions laws pertaining to individual countries and the provision of foreign assistance (which is reserved to the full Committee). It has oversight of matters relating to international economic and trade policy; commerce with foreign countries; international investment policy; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency; commodity agreements; and special oversight of international financial and monetary institutions; the Export-Import Bank, and customs. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, it also has legislative jurisdiction over measures related to export promotion and measures related to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency.

Regional Subcommittees. The five subcommittees with regional jurisdiction are:

- The Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations
- The Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific

- The Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats
- The Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa
- The Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere

As detailed below, two of the regional subcommittees also have functional jurisdiction.
Each of the regional subcommittees has jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

(1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.

(2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

(3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.

(5) Oversight of regional lending institutions.

(6) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.

(7) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.

(8) Oversight of base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

(9) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

(10) Oversight of foreign assistance activities affecting the region, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee.

(11) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

The Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations. In addition to its regional jurisdiction, this subcommittee has oversight of: international health issues, including transboundary infectious diseases, maternal health and child survival, and programs related to the global ability to address health issues; population issues; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies (excluding peacekeeping and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions); international cultural and educational programs and exchanges; the American Red Cross; and the Peace Corps. In addition, it has legislative and oversight jurisdiction pertaining to: implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights; other matters relating to internationally-recognized human rights, including legislation aimed at the promotion of human rights and democracy generally; and the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, and related issues.

The Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats. In addition to its regional jurisdiction, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, this subcommittee has oversight jurisdiction related to emerging foreign threats to the national security and interests of the United States.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS TO THE AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLAN

In section 3(t) of the Plan (entitled "Western Hemisphere"), after the second sentence, insert the following new sentence: "Threats to democracy and press freedom throughout the Americas also will be examined."

Chairman ROYCE. And this plan sets out the general intentions of the full committee, subject as always to world events, and reflects input from both sides of the aisle. This committee has oversight responsibility over the State Department and several other government agencies, and it is our job to ensure that they are operating effectively. So I would ask if the ranking member has any comments on the oversight plan.

Mr. ENGEL. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and let me thank your staff for working with us on the oversight plan. It identifies many of the key foreign policy challenges that the committee will examine over the next 2 years, and it is a good document. I certainly support its adoption.

Chairman ROYCE. Then, without objection, the authorization and oversight plan is considered as read and adopted.

The next order of business is approving the list of committee professional staff for the 115th Congress, as required by clause 9 of House Rule X. So I want to recognize the committee chief of staff, Amy Porter; the majority staff director, Tom Sheehy; Mr. Engel's minority staff director, Jason Steinbaum; and their colleagues for their service to the committee.

[Applause.]

Chairman ROYCE. Our new members will soon learn how fortunate we are to have a dedicated professional staff of such a high caliber.

And, without objection, the staff list that all the members have before them is approved.

And, finally, we will turn to the adoption of committee rules for the 115th Congress, which were circulated to your offices last week.

[The information referred to follows:]

Rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 115th Congress

(Adopted January 24, 2017)

1. General Provisions

(a) The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular, the committee rules enumerated in clause 2 of rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (hereafter referred to as the "Committee"), to the extent applicable.

(b) A motion to recess and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are privileged non-debatable motions in Committee.

(c) The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall consult the Ranking Minority Member to the extent possible with respect to the business of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee and to its rules, to the extent applicable.

2. Date of Meeting

The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Tuesday of every month when the House of Representatives is in session pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as the Chairman may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the Members of the Committee in accordance with clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to clause 2(c) of rule XI of the House of Representatives. A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no business to be considered.

3. Quorum

For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum, and the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall make every effort to ensure that the relevant Ranking Minority Member or another Minority Member is present at the time a hearing is convened. One-third of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, except: (1) reporting a measure or recommendation; (2) closing Committee meetings and hearings to the public; (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas; and (4) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law. No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present. No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the full Committee by a subcommittee unless

half of the subcommittee is actually present. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

4. Meetings and Hearings Open to the Public

(a) Meetings

(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public, because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise violate any labor rule of the House of Representatives. No person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as the Committee or subcommittee may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This subsection does not apply to open Committee hearings which are provided for by subsection (b) of this rule.

(2) The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter, or adopting an amendment. The relevant Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time. When exercising postponement authority, the relevant Chairman shall take all reasonable steps necessary to notify Members on the resumption of proceedings on any postponed record vote. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(b) Hearings

(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day should be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony—

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would

compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate paragraph (2) of this subsection; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness—

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from non-participatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee unless the House of Representatives has by majority vote authorized the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings, on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public.

(4) A Member of the House of Representatives who is not a Member of the Committee may not be recognized to participate in a Committee or Subcommittee hearing except by the unanimous consent of Committee Members present at such hearing. Participatory recognition of a non-Committee Member shall occur only after all Committee Members seeking recognition, both majority and minority, have had their opportunity to participate and question any witnesses.

(5) The Committee or a subcommittee may by the procedure designated in this subsection vote to close one (1) subsequent day of hearing.

(6) No congressional staff shall be present at any meeting or hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee that has been closed to the public, and at which classified information will be involved, unless such person is authorized access to such classified information in accordance with rule XX of the House of Representatives.

5. Convening Hearings and Markups

(a) Hearings. Public announcement shall be made of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least one (1) week before the commencement of that hearing. If the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, with the concurrence of the relevant Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin a hearing sooner, or if the Committee or subcommittee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the Committee for the taking of action, the Chairman of the full Committee, if concurring, shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. No change shall be made to a publicly announced hearing title until after consultation with the relevant Ranking Minority Member and notice to previously announced witnesses.

(b) Markups and Other Meetings to Transact Business

(1) *Convening*. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee may call or convene, as the relevant Chairman considers necessary, meetings of the Committee or subcommittee for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, or for the conduct of other Committee or subcommittee business.

(2) *Notice.* Public announcement shall be made by the Chairman of the full Committee of the date, place, and subject matter of any markup or other meeting to conduct business at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least one (1) week before the commencement of such markup or meeting, unless the relevant Chairman determines, in consultation with the relevant Ranking Minority Member, that there is good cause to begin such a markup or meeting on an earlier date. If such determination is made, the Chairman of the full Committee, if concurring in that determination, shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date.

(3) *Agenda and Texts.* The relevant Chairman shall provide to all Committee or subcommittee Members an agenda for each Committee and subcommittee markup or other meeting to transact business, setting out all items of business to be considered, including whenever possible a copy of any measure scheduled for markup, at least 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting.

Bills on subjects not listed on such agenda shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or subcommittee, or by the Chairman of the full Committee with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member. The text of any measure to be marked up shall be made publicly available in electronic form at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of the markup meeting, or at the time of an announcement under subparagraph (b)(2) made within 24 hours before such meeting.

(c) Publication. Public announcement of all hearings and markups shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record and made publicly available in electronic form. Members shall be notified by the Staff Director of all meetings (including markups and hearings) and briefings of subcommittees and of the full Committee.

(d) Member Seating. During Committee and subcommittee hearings and markups, chairs on the dais are for Members. No staff member other than a Committee or subcommittee staff director, counsel, or professional staff member may occupy a chair on the dais, unless authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, after consultation with the Ranking Member of the Full Committee. Only one staff member each from the majority and the minority may occupy chairs on the dais at any time during a hearing or markup.

6. Witnesses

(a) Interrogation of Witnesses

(1) In so far as practicable, witnesses shall be permitted to present their oral statements without interruption subject to reasonable time constraints imposed by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, with questioning by the Committee Members taking place afterward. Members should refrain from questions until such statements are completed.

(2) In recognizing Members, the relevant Chairman shall, to the extent practicable, give preference to the Members on the basis of their arrival at the hearing, taking into consideration the majority and minority ratio of the Members actually present. A Member desiring to speak or ask a question shall address the relevant Chairman and not the witness.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), each Member may interrogate the witness for 5 minutes, the reply of the witness being included in the 5-minute period. After all Members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the relevant Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may permit one (1) or more majority Members of the Committee designated by the relevant Chairman to question a witness for a specified period of not longer than 30 minutes. On such occasions, an equal number of minority Members of the Committee designated by the Ranking Minority Member shall be permitted to question the same witness for the same period of time. Committee staff may be permitted to question a witness for equal specified periods either with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee or by motion. However, in no case may questioning by Committee staff proceed before each Member of the Committee who wishes to speak under the 5-minute rule has had one opportunity to do so.

(b) Testimony of Witnesses

(1) *Advance Filing Requirement.* Each witness who is to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee is required to file testimony with the Committee or subcommittee at least two (2) business days in advance of that appearance. For purposes of this subsection, testimony includes the written statement of a witness, as well as any video, photographs, audio-visual matter, posters, or other supporting materials that the witness intends to present or display before the Committee. Such testimony should be provided in electronic form to the extent practicable. The Committee or subcommittee shall notify Members at least two business days in advance of a hearing of the availability of testimony submitted by witnesses. In addition, each witness shall provide sufficient copies, as determined by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, of his or her proposed written statement to be provided to Members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. The text of the written statement provided pursuant to this paragraph shall be considered final, and may not be revised by the witness after the Committee meeting at which the witness appears.

(2) *Witness Preclusion and Waiver.* The requirements of paragraph (1) or any part thereof may be waived by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, or the presiding Member, or the Ranking Member of the Committee or subcommittee as it relates to witnesses who are called by the minority to testify, provided that the witness or the relevant Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has submitted, prior to the witness's appearance, a written explanation to the reasons testimony has not been made available to the Committee or subcommittee. If a witness who is not an official of the U.S. Government has not submitted testimony as required by paragraph (1) and no such written explanation has been submitted, the witness shall be released from testifying unless a majority of the Committee or subcommittee votes to accept his or her testimony.

(3) *Remote Witness Participation.* The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall promptly, and not later than 48 hours beforehand if possible, notify the relevant Ranking Member of any witness who is likely to present testimony other than in person, such as by videoconference. A witness may not testify via telephone or other audio-only medium without the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee or subcommittee. The relevant Chairman shall make reasonable efforts to verify the identity of any witness participating remotely.

(4) *'Truth In Testimony' Disclosure.* In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall, to the extent practicable, include: a curriculum vitae; a disclosure of the amount and source of any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof), or of any contract or payment originating with a foreign government, received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness, to the extent that such information is relevant to the subject matter of, and the witness' representational capacity at, the hearing; and a disclosure of whether the witness is an active registrant under the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). Such

statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy, safety, or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

(5) *Witness Presentation.* A witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of his or her written statement.

(6) *Translation.* A witness requiring an interpreter or translator should include in the testimony provided pursuant to paragraph (1) the identity of the interpreter or translator that the witness intends to use. Unless properly noticed as a separate witness, an interpreter or translator appearing before the Committee should not present views or statements other than those expressed by the witness.

(c) Oaths. The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee, or any Member of the Committee designated by the relevant Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness appearing before the Committee.

7. Preparation and Maintenance of Committee Records

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and markup sessions. Members of the Committee and any witness may examine the transcript of his or her own remarks and may make any grammatical or technical changes that do not substantively alter the record. Any such Member or witness shall return the transcript to the Committee offices within seven (7) calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receipt of the transcript, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Any information supplied for the record at the request of a Member of the Committee shall be provided to the Member when received by the Committee.

Transcripts of hearings and markup sessions (except for the record of a meeting or hearing which is closed to the public) shall be printed as soon as is practicable after receipt of the corrected versions, except that the Chairman may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed without the corrections of a Member or witness if the Chairman determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule VII of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

8. Extraneous Materials in Committee Hearings Prints

No extraneous material shall be printed in either the body or appendices of any Committee or subcommittee hearing, except matter which has been accepted for inclusion in the record during the hearing or by agreement of the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee within five (5) calendar days of the hearing. Copies of bills and other legislation under consideration and responses to written questions submitted by Members shall not be considered extraneous material.

Extraneous material in either the body or appendices of any hearing to be printed which would be in excess of eight (8) printed pages (for any one submission) shall be accompanied by a written request to the relevant Chairman. Such written request shall contain an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing such material.

9. Information on Committee Action

(a) Record Votes. The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee outside of executive session shall be made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote. Such result shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and against, and the Members present but not voting.

(b) Adopted Amendments. Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by the Committee, the text of each such amendment shall be made publicly available in electronic form.

(c) Hearing and Markup Attendance. Member attendance at each Committee hearing and markup shall be recorded and included in the Committee print of the transcript of that hearing or markup.

10. Proxies

Proxy voting is not permitted in the Committee or in subcommittees.

11. Reports

(a) Reports on Bills and Resolutions. To the extent practicable, not later than 24 hours before a report is to be filed with the Clerk of the House on a measure that has been ordered reported by

the Committee, the Chairman shall make available for inspection by all Members of the Committee a copy of the draft Committee report in order to afford Members adequate information and the opportunity to draft and file any supplemental, minority or additional views which they may deem appropriate.

With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those Members voting for and against, shall be included in any Committee report on the measure or matter.

(b) Prior Approval of Certain Reports. No Committee, subcommittee, or staff report, study, or other document which purports to express publicly the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or a subcommittee may be released to the public or filed with the Clerk of the House unless approved by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to Members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day). In any case in which clause 2(l) of rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives does not apply, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be given an opportunity to have views or a disclaimer included as part of the material filed or released, as the case may be.

(c) Foreign Travel Reports. At the same time that the report required by clause 8(b)(3) of rule X of the House of Representatives, regarding foreign travel reports, is submitted to the Chairman, Members and employees of the Committee shall provide a report to the Chairman listing all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours and other official functions in which the individual participated, by country and date. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman may waive the listing in such report of an official meeting, interview, inspection tour, or other official function. The report shall be maintained in the Committee offices and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours. Except in extraordinary circumstances, no Member or employee of the Committee will be authorized for additional Committee travel until the reports described in this subsection have been submitted to the Chairman for that person's prior Committee travel.

12. Reporting Bills and Resolutions

Except in extraordinary circumstances, bills and resolutions will not be considered by the Committee unless and until the appropriate subcommittee has recommended the bill or resolution for Committee action, and will not be taken to the House of Representatives for action unless and until the Committee or a relevant subcommittee has ordered reported such bill or resolution, a quorum being present.

Except in extraordinary circumstances, a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that contains exclusively findings and policy declarations or expressions of the sense of the House of Representatives or the sense of the Congress shall not be considered by the

Committee or a subcommittee unless such bill or resolution has at least 25 House co-sponsors, at least 10 of whom are Members of the Committee.

For purposes of this rule, extraordinary circumstances will be determined by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member and such other Members of the Committee as the Chairman deems appropriate.

The Committee or a subcommittee shall not consider a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that expresses appreciation, commends, congratulates, celebrates, recognizes the accomplishments of, or celebrates the anniversary of, an entity, event, group, individual, institution, team, or government program, or that acknowledges or recognizes a period of time for such purposes, except in circumstances determined by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

The Chairman is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

13. Staff Services

The Committee staff shall be selected and organized so that it can provide a comprehensive range of professional services in the field of foreign affairs to the Committee, the subcommittees, and all its Members. The staff shall include persons with training and experience in foreign affairs, making available to the Committee individuals with knowledge of major countries, areas, and U.S. overseas programs and operations.

Subject to clause 9 of rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee, except as provided in paragraph (c), shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman with the approval of the majority of the Members in the majority party of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman, and they shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman. Staff assignments are to be authorized by the Chairman or by the Staff Director under the direction of the Chairman.

Subject to clause 9 of rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee assigned to the minority shall be appointed, their remuneration determined, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the majority of the minority party Members of the Committee. Such staff shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member with the approval or consultation of the minority Members of the Committee.

The Chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee. The Chairman shall ensure that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

14. Number and Jurisdiction of Subcommittees

(a) Full Committee. The full Committee will be responsible for oversight and legislation relating to: foreign assistance (including development assistance, Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Account, HIV/AIDS in foreign countries, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad); national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control and disarmament issues; the United States Agency for International Development; activities and policies of the State, Commerce, and Defense Departments and other agencies related to the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act, including export and licensing policy for munitions items and technology and dual-use equipment and technology; international law; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including narcotics control programs and activities; Broadcasting Board of Governors; embassy security; international broadcasting; public diplomacy, including international communication and information policy, and international education and exchange programs; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full Committee will have jurisdiction over legislation with respect to the administration of the Export Administration Act, including the export and licensing of dual-use equipment and technology and other matters related to international economic policy and trade not otherwise assigned to a subcommittee, and with respect to the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such organizations. The full Committee may conduct oversight and investigations with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) Subcommittees. There shall be six (6) standing subcommittees. The names and jurisdiction of those subcommittees shall be as follows:

(1) Functional Subcommittee. There shall be one subcommittee with functional jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade: Oversight and legislative responsibilities over the United States' efforts to manage and coordinate international programs to combat terrorism as coordinated by the Department of State and other agencies, and efforts to bring international terrorists to justice. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, oversight of, and legislation pertaining to, nonproliferation matters involving nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, except for legislation involving the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and sanctions laws pertaining to individual countries and the provision of foreign assistance (which is reserved to the full Committee). Oversight of matters relating to international economic and trade policy; commerce with foreign countries; international investment policy; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency; commodity agreements; and special oversight of international financial and monetary institutions; the

Export-Import Bank, and customs. With the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, legislative jurisdiction over measures related to export promotion and measures related to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency.

(2) Regional Subcommittees. There shall be five subcommittees with regional jurisdiction: the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations; the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific; the Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats; the Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa; and the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. As detailed below, two of the regional subcommittees also shall have functional jurisdiction.

The regional subcommittees shall have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

(1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.

(2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

(3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.

(5) Oversight of regional lending institutions.

(6) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.

(7) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.

(8) Oversight of base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

(9) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

(10) Oversight of foreign assistance activities affecting the region, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee.

(11) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

The Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations: In addition to its regional jurisdiction, oversight of: international health issues, including transboundary infectious diseases, maternal health and child survival, and programs related to the global ability to address health issues; population issues; the United Nations and its affiliated agencies (excluding peacekeeping and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions); the American Red Cross; and the Peace Corps. In addition, legislation and oversight pertaining to: implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; other matters relating to internationally-recognized human rights, including legislation aimed at the promotion of human rights and democracy generally; and the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, and related issues.

The Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats: In addition to its regional jurisdiction, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee, oversight related to emerging foreign threats to the national security and interests of the United States.

15. Powers and Duties of Subcommittees

(a) In General. Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it.

(b) Scheduling. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee chairmen, the relevant Ranking Minority Member and other appropriate Members, with a view toward minimizing scheduling conflicts. Subcommittee meetings shall not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee. Hearings shall not be scheduled to occur prior to the first vote or subsequent to the last vote of a legislative week, or outside of Washington, D.C., without prior consultation with the relevant Ranking Minority Member. In order to ensure orderly administration and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, the subject, time, and location of hearings and meetings shall be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the Staff Director of the Committee.

(c) Vice Chairmen. The Chairman of the Full Committee shall designate a Member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

(d) Participation. The Chairman of the full Committee and the Ranking Minority Member may attend the meetings and participate in the activities of all subcommittees of which they are not Members, except that they may not vote or be counted for a quorum in such subcommittees.

(e) Required Oversight Hearings. During each 180-day period following organization of the Committee, each subcommittee shall hold at least one hearing on oversight of U.S. Government activities.

16. Referral of Bills by Chairman

In accordance with rule 14 of the Committee and to the extent practicable, all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within two (2) weeks. In accordance with rule 14 of the Committee, legislation may also be referred to additional subcommittees for consideration. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, such subcommittees shall act on or be discharged from consideration of legislation that has been approved by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within two (2) weeks of such action. In referring any legislation to a subcommittee, the Chairman may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the full Committee.

Subcommittees with regional jurisdiction shall have joint jurisdiction with the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations over legislation regarding human rights practices in particular countries within their regions.

The Chairman may designate a subcommittee Chairman or other Member to take responsibility as manager of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House of Representatives.

17. Party Ratios on Subcommittees and Conference Committees

The majority party caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party Members for each subcommittee. Party representation on each subcommittee or conference committee shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full Committee. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member are authorized to negotiate matters affecting such ratios including the size of subcommittees and conference committees.

18. Subcommittee Funding and Records

Each subcommittee shall have adequate funds to discharge its responsibility for legislation and oversight.

In order to facilitate Committee compliance with clause 2(e)(1) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each record vote shall be promptly made available to the full Committee for inspection by the public in accordance with rule 9 of the Committee.

All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as Chairman of the subcommittee. Subcommittee records shall be coordinated with the records of the full Committee, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

19. Meetings of Subcommittee Chairmen

The Chairman shall call a meeting of the subcommittee chairmen on a regular basis not less frequently than once a month. Such a meeting need not be held if there is no business to conduct. It shall be the practice at such meetings to review the current agenda and activities of each of the subcommittees.

20. Access to Classified Information

(a) Authorized Persons. In accordance with the stipulations of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all Members of the House who have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives shall be authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee.

Members of the Committee staff shall be considered authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee when they have the proper security clearances, when they have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives, and when they have a demonstrable need to know. The decision on whether a given staff member has a need to know will be made on the following basis:

(1) In the case of the full Committee majority staff, by the Chairman, acting through the Staff Director;

(2) In the case of the full Committee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, acting through the Minority Staff Director;

(3) In the case of subcommittee majority staff, by the chairman of the subcommittee;

(4) In the case of the subcommittee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee.

No other individuals shall be considered authorized persons, unless so designated by the Chairman of the full Committee.

(b) Designated Persons. Each Committee Member is permitted to designate one member of his or her staff as having the right of access to information classified Confidential. Such designated persons must have the proper security clearance, have executed the oath required by clause 13 of rule XXIII of the House of Representatives, and have a need to know as determined by his or her

principal. Upon request of a Committee Member in specific instances, a designated person also shall be permitted access to information classified Secret which has been furnished to the Committee pursuant to section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. Upon the written request of a Committee Member and with the approval of the Chairman in specific instances, a designated person may be permitted access to other classified materials. Designation of a staff person shall be by letter from the Committee Member to the Chairman.

(c) Location. Classified information will be stored in secure safes in the Office of the Security Officer and in the Office of the Minority Staff Director. All materials classified Top Secret or higher must be stored in a Secure Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF).

(d) Handling. Materials classified Confidential or Secret may be taken from Committee offices to other Committee offices and hearing rooms by Members of the Committee and authorized Committee staff in connection with hearings and briefings of the Committee or its subcommittees for which such information is deemed to be essential. Removal of such information from the Committee offices shall be only with the permission of the Chairman under procedures designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of such information at all times. Except as provided in this paragraph, Top Secret materials may not be taken from approved storage areas for any purpose, except that such materials may be taken to hearings and other meetings that are being conducted at the Top Secret level when necessary. Materials classified Top Secret may otherwise be used under conditions approved by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(e) Notice. Appropriate notice of the receipt of classified documents received by the Committee from the Executive Branch will be sent promptly to Committee Members through the Survey of Activities or by other means.

(f) Access. Except as provided for above, access to materials classified Top Secret or otherwise restricted held by the Committee will be in approved Committee spaces. The following procedures will be observed:

(1) Authorized persons will be permitted access to classified documents after inquiring of the Staff Director or an assigned staff member. Access to the SCIF will be afforded during regular Committee hours.

(2) Authorized persons will be required to identify themselves, to identify the documents or information they wish to view, and to sign the Classified Materials Log, which is kept with the classified information.

(3) The assigned staff member will be responsible for maintaining a log which identifies: (1) authorized persons seeking access, (2) the classified information requested, and (3) the time of arrival and departure of such persons. The assigned staff member will also assure that the classified materials are returned to the proper location.

(g) Divulgence. Classified information provided to the Committee by the Executive Branch shall be handled in accordance with the procedures that apply within the Executive Branch for the protection of such information. Any classified information to which access has been gained through the Committee may not be divulged to any unauthorized person. Classified material shall not be photocopied or otherwise reproduced. In no event shall classified information be discussed in a non-secure environment. Apparent violations of this rule should be reported as promptly as possible to the Chairman for appropriate action.

(h) Other Regulations. The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such additional regulations and procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Members of the Committee will be given notice of any such regulations and procedures promptly. They may be modified or waived in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

21. Broadcasting of Committee Hearings and Meetings

All Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings which are open to the public may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of House rule XI.

The Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room, but shall not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two (2) representatives from each medium.

Such coverage shall be in accordance with the following requirements contained in section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and clause 4 of XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

> (a) If the television, Internet or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.
>
> (b) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, Internet or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.
>
> (c) The allocation among cameras permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures

devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(d) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and Member of the Committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(e) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(f) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the Committee or subcommittee is in session.

(g) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashguns shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level in the hearing room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the current state-of-the-art level of television coverage.

(h) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos, United Press International News pictures, and Reuters. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chairman of the full Committee or a subcommittee for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(i) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the Members of the Committee or its subcommittees.

(j) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(k) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(l) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery Committee of Press Photographers.

(m) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

22. Subpoena Powers

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman, in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees in accordance with clause 2(m) of rule XI of the House of the Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present.

Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

23. Recommendation for Appointment of Conferees

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Members of the Committee who are primarily responsible for the legislation (including to the full extent practicable the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House), who have actively participated in the Committee or subcommittee consideration of the legislation, and who agree to attend the meetings of the conference. With regard to the appointment of minority Members, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member.

24. General Oversight

Not later than February 15th of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of rule X of the House of Representatives.

In accordance with the provisions of clause 2(n) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the Committee or a subcommittee thereof shall hold at least one hearing during each 120-day period following its establishment on the topic of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in programs within its jurisdiction, as documented in reports received from a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States that have been provided to the Ranking Minority Member prior to the notice of the hearing pursuant to Committee rule 5.

25. Other Procedures and Regulations

The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Any additional procedures or regulations may be modified or rescinded in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

Chairman ROYCE. Now, these rules are identical to those that governed committee operations during the last Congress, with one minor addition agreed between the ranking member and myself: To ensure that the minority is consulted and that witnesses receive notice of any change to the title of a previously noticed hearing.

Before entertaining a motion on the committee rules, I am pleased to yield to the ranking member if he has any comments on the rules.

Mr. ENGEL. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The rules we have here are generally the rules we have used with both Republican and Democratic majorities in this House. That is not to say they cannot be improved. I understand Mr. Cicilline has an amendment. But I certainly support them and am glad that we are again continuing the traditions that you and I talked about earlier.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Engel.

Are there any amendments?

Mr. Cicilline, there is an amendment at the desk?

Mr. CICILLINE. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment at the desk.

Chairman ROYCE. So we are going to ask our staff now to distribute the amendment to the members so that they can all read the amendment. And then we will ask the clerk, clerk, will you report the amendment?

Ms. MARTER. Cicilline amendment to House Foreign Affairs Committee rules for the 115th Congress. Section 6(b)(4) is amended by inserting at the end: A witness invited to testify, as appointed by the President from civilian life, shall include a disclosure form identifying any arrangement, affiliation, relationship, or substantial financial interest the witness has with any organization, company, or entity directly related to the subject of the hearing as well as the nature of the relationship disclosed, unless the committee Chairman and the Ranking Member determine that there is good cause for noncompliance. A witness must further disclose every instance in which he or she has registered as a foreign agent under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

[The information referred to follows:]

Cicilline Amendment to House Foreign Affairs Committee Rules for the 115th Congress

Section 6 (b)4 is amended by inserting at the end:

A witness invited to testify, as appointed by the President from civilian life, shall include a disclosure form identifying any arrangement, affiliation, relationship, or substantial financial interest the witness has with any organization, company, or entity directly related to the subject of the hearing as well as the nature of the relationship disclosed, unless the committee Chairman and the Ranking Member determine that there is good cause for noncompliance. A witness must further disclose every instance in which he or she has registered as a foreign agent under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Chairman ROYCE. The Chair reserves a point of order and recognizes the author to explain the amendment.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I thank you and Ranking Member Engel for your leadership on this committee. It has been a great pleasure to serve on the Foreign Affairs Committee and offer this amendment, which is quite

simple. As we already require from nongovernmental witnesses, it would require a basic disclosure from witnesses representing our Government before this committee so that we know whether they have any significant ties to organizations or entities that are the subject of our hearings.

Furthermore, it requires government witnesses to disclose all instances in which they have ever represented a foreign government, as required under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

These two disclosures will allow the members of our committee to have a thorough understanding of any interests or previous connections which may play a role in a witness' perspective on the issues on which he or she is testifying.

This is not to suggest that the fine men and women who serve as appointees in any administration would be unduly influenced by outside relationships. I have the greatest respect for all of the public servants who choose to represent our country. But I believe that it is wise to require full disclosure and transparency on the part of all witnesses so that members may have a full understanding of a witness' history and background in relation to the topics on which they are being called to testify.

It is true that government appointees are required to certify by law that they do not have competing interests with foreign governments, but those certifications are not public and are not disclosed to this committee. And government witnesses are not required to disclose to this committee whether they have ever represented a foreign government under FARA, information which I believe would be extremely useful to committee members.

So I urge my colleagues to support this very straightforward amendment in the name of transparency and urge all members of the committee to recognize the value of learning this information before we hear from witnesses in the coming Congress.

And, with that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. The Chair recognizes himself.

I think, just on reflection of this, this is a regrettable amendment. I have served on this committee for many, many years, and I can't recall there ever, ever being a time when we had an amendment to the Rules Committee package. And the reason for that is because we get together a week before and we share this package, so we don't have amendments come at the last minute. We work out before the organizational meeting that language. And that was the case long before Mr. Engel and I chaired this committee.

If there is a problem that needs to be addressed, I am pleased to do so. But of the hundreds of administration witnesses that appeared before this committee last Congress—and I think, last Congress, we had 120—I am not aware of any claims of conflict of interest, nor of the hundreds that preceded that in former sessions of Congress. And I think the reason it is not an issue is because it is amply covered in existing law. Every Presidential appointee who requires Senate confirmation and every Assistant Secretary, every schedule C appointee, every policymaking employee that you have at State who appears here before us has to go through the public financial disclosure requirements under the law. And all public employees are subject to criminal conflict-of-interest laws.

So what does that mean? That means that, prior to their appearance here before this committee, we have their executive branch public financial disclosure report with all of that information on it.

It also means that we have at our disposal the information publicly available, in terms of whether they were ever—yielding back to Mr. Cicilline, what was the terminology that you used in your amendment? If I could have a copy of your amendment here. Here it is: A foreign agent under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. We likewise have, under the registration laws, all of that information going back over 25 years.

So the executive branch personnel, public financial disclosure report, I have this here for Rex Tillerson, the new Secretary of State, for General Mattis. And we are happy to show you how to have at your disposal that disclosure 9 days before or a week before the committee hearings. So, if there are questions and you want to raise those questions, you will have a copy of any registration as a foreign agent going back over 25 years that you can bring up. And the witness will be seated right there at that desk. You can raise those issues. Any conflict of interest that you perceive out of the financial report, you can raise that.

From my standpoint, when you have 120 government officials in front of the committee and there are disclosures in place and no one has raised a single case of concern over administration witnesses being unduly conflicted and presenting false testimony, I don't know what the problem is we are trying to solve. But what I am sharing with you is that we have the information here, and I will share that information with you on these points you raise.

In terms of bringing up the amendment, unfortunately, it looks like a double standard from where I sit. I am just going to share that. No U.S. Government witness from any administration, Republican or Democratic, has ever been subjected to such a requirement. And, again, when you are already subject under the law to conflict-of-interest and financial disclosure requirements and it has to be made public and we have it prior to the hearing, you have it at your disposal. You have it under the Ethics in Government Act, under the STOCK Act, and under the other criminal and civil statutes. Criminal law prohibits administration officials from participating in official matters in which that official or those whose acts may be imputed to that official has any financial interest. So senior administration officials also have this legal obligation, as I say, to file these public reports on their finances.

And in regards to Mr. Tillerson, who, if confirmed, will appear before this committee, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee this, and I will just give you his testimony before Senator Corker's Foreign Relations Committee the other day, when questioned: "That part of my life is over . . . the first step I took was to retain my own outside counsel, and the only guidance I gave them is I must have a complete and clear, clean break from all of my connections to ExxonMobil, not even the appearance. And whatever is required for us to achieve that, get that in place."

Precisely. And that is what we expect.

So, again, the issues being raised are already covered under the law. If this situation changes and we need to revisit the committee's rules, then I commit to the members to do so, but we are not

in the practice of changing the committee rules absent a real demonstrated need.

Do any other members——

Mr. KINZINGER. Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Kinzinger.

Mr. KINZINGER. Since I wasn't here, as I am going over the merits of this amendment—I wasn't here, obviously, the last years—I wanted to pose a question to the author, if I could. You know, did you attempt to do this 2 years ago, and what was the result, or is this the first time?

Mr. CICILLINE. If the gentleman is yielding, I am happy to answer.

This amendment was not offered last time we were here. Had it been offered, I would have, of course, supported it. This is something that I developed in relation to a series of events that I think demand that we be particularly transparent. And if this information is, in fact, available, as the chairman has suggested, this would be very simple disclosure. It is also important to recognize that the disclosure that this amendment seeks is not limited to financial disclosure, which the chairman is talking about. Those disclosures are financial. This also includes nonfinancial conflicts of interest.

Mr. KINZINGER. If I can, I will just retain my time and just say, you know, I think it is obvious that this is, in essence, a partisan play. And this is a very bipartisan committee, and that is why I love it so much.

And so I would agree with the chairman: This stuff is very open, very accessible. And I hope we all take that into account when trying to decide whether or not we are going to play, in essence, partisanship on a committee where we believe politics should end at the water's edge.

I thank the chairman for yielding.

Chairman ROYCE. Let me recognize the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERA. I will yield my time to Mr. Cicilline.

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I wanted to first say I regret that anyone has seen this as a partisan issue. We, I think in a bipartisan way, 2 years ago strengthened disclosure requirements for nongovernmental organizations.

Chairman ROYCE. We did.

Mr. CICILLINE. And in the same way we strengthened that, I think we can do the same thing for government witnesses. So I implore my colleagues not to see this as a partisan issue, but as I hope an issue that both Democrats and Republicans can agree that our constituents deserve the right to know as we assess testimony and assess the perspective of witnesses that we have good information and thorough information as to whether or not any arrangement, affiliation, or prior relationship might color in any way their testimony or their perception.

And while the chairman has made reference to financial disclosures, this amendment is more than financial. These are nonfinancial conflicts that might arise as a result of arrangements, affiliations, or relationships. The notion that, because this is available in some limited context as it relates to finances, that we

shouldn't have this information in a broad range of potential conflicts, there is no harm in knowing that. If there are no conflicts, and I presume most witnesses will say there are none, we will accept that. But if there are, we ought to know that.

I don't think the sharing of that information, the disclosing of it, impugns anyone. It just says we should have this information so that, when we are making determinations on how to weigh testimony, that we know what might contribute to certain perspectives, certain viewpoints, and what prior relationships might exist. I think, you know, we talk a lot around here about transparency and making sure that we are operating free from conflicts of interest. I think those are important values. This amendment simply requires a very simple disclosure. As the chairman said, my guess is that most of the witnesses will say there are none. But in the event there are, we ought to know that.

Chairman ROYCE. In one sense, Mr. Cicilline, I think there is a valuable contribution in raising the argument in the sense that many of the members probably did not know that, under the registration with regard to foreign agents under Foreign Agents Registration Act, that you can go back and get this information that is objective—that is objective—back over 25 years and find out what people have ever had.

Mr. CICILLINE. For financial.

Chairman ROYCE [continuing]. That financial tie or that you can go through these statements and get them a week before and pore through them and find any financial tie.

So the question is, if things become so vague, how could a witness know, you know, on the question of a tie that is not financial, the subjectivity here, the lack of objectivity? What I am sharing with you is, we will make available and you have at your disposal the tools I think to get to the crux of this problem without getting into an area so vague—and I would just add one other thing.

Let me let you make your point. I yield back.

Mr. CICILLINE. I just want to say finally, Mr. Chairman, that the question may be one of burden. It seems to me that the burden properly rests on the testifying witness to make these disclosures, and it shouldn't rest on the members of the committee to conduct their own independent investigation, particularly with limited resources. We have financial reports that will show conflicts as it relates to financial conflicts, but we don't have the ability to develop or research or investigate any other potential conflicts as a result of an affiliation, a relationship, or other arrangement.

And so I think the question really is, if we all agree this information is important, the committee has a right to know it, then it seems to me simpler to put the burden on the party that has the knowledge, that is the witness, rather than put that burden on members of the committee to search this out. So I urge my colleagues to support what I think is a very simple amendment that will not be burdensome to witnesses. They will presumably know this about themselves. But I think the American people and we as individuals who have to evaluate that testimony ought to have a sense and a clear understanding of any of these potential conflicts.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Issa, I think, was seeking recognition.

Mr. ISSA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to inquire a little detail on the amendment. Is this amendment intended to be for as many years back or only current relationships? It appears as though it would be open-ended, that if I traveled to my grandfather's birthplace in Lebanon and sold 10 square meters of land 30 years ago, I might have to disclose it. Is that the intent?

I would yield.

Mr. CICILLINE. Yes. The amendment I believe uses the language "has." So it means current arrangements, affiliations, relationships, or substantial financial interests. A relationship that has concluded or an affiliation or an arrangement that has concluded would not be covered. It would be for current arrangements, affiliations, relationships, or substantial financial interests the witness has in the present tense.

Mr. ISSA. Reclaiming my time.

If I could make, perhaps, a constructive suggestion. We are going to have many, many witnesses under the committee rules. Of course, we get notice of who those witnesses are. If the chairman were to commit to have questions like this made available to any and all witnesses in which we had supplemental questions like, "do you have that," with the witness prepared to answer it, then we might serve both purposes, which is put them on notice that this question may be asked but, at the same time, not require an extensive addition to a form that would be, if you will, nonstandard to the many other committees.

Would that be of interest to the gentleman, in order to essentially be able to query a witness, knowing that this question is before them?

And I would yield.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you. I thank the gentleman for the question. I think if this question were posed to witnesses before the hearing, because, obviously, an answer to this question can have an impact on the questions you ask or the perspective that we may take in our line of questioning, that is the whole point of putting it in the rules, so it happens ahead of time. To find out after the hearing or to use your 5 minutes to get this question answered seems to me unfair.

Let's get this information ahead of time. If it is in a written form from the chairman and the ranking member that we then get a written response to, that is fine. I think it could be satisfied in a number of different ways, but just getting the information to the members of the committee before the witness actually testifies. I am certainly open to the process by which that happens.

Mr. ISSA. If I could yield to the chairman for just one more question.

In my prior committee work, we often did allow both sides to provide, if you will, interrogatories to witnesses, with an expectation that they often would answer them in writing, but they often would not answer them in writing, but they were on notice that those questions might be before them.

Is this consistent with what the chairman would envision to resolve this ambiguity?

Chairman ROYCE. I think the gentleman from California, Mr. Issa, raises a point here. The committee members here can offer

whatever questions you would like to have answered. I have suggested that, in this particular case, this particular amendment is so vague, but we have at our disposal first the ways for you to facilitate now any objective past connection, and you have at your disposal the way to submit those questions.

So, that being the case, I would also just point out that no U.S. Government witness from any administration has ever been subjected to such a requirement as you have added here. And no other committee has this requirement in its rules.

So I think the suggestion Mr. Issa makes is a good one that allows you to follow up with whatever questions you would like to submit in advance without us burdening every single 120——

Anyway, I see another member seeks recognition. The gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would just like to speak in support of this amendment. And I would just make a couple observations. First of all, the fact that no other committees require this doesn't mean that it is not a good idea and doesn't mean that, perhaps, they should. That is first.

Secondly, the suggestion was made earlier that somehow there is some partisan intent to this, as if transparency is a partisan issue. I don't think anyone on this committee believes that transparency is a partisan issue. I believe that everyone on this committee believes that providing the maximum amount of information for this committee and for the people we serve is the goal that we should have.

And so, to that end, to say that we don't need to ask our witnesses to provide this information, that we can either ask these questions at our hearing or we can dig into public records to see what other information is out there isn't just a problem for those of us who think that transparency should be what guides this committee and its witnesses; it is a problem for the people we represent. I don't want and I don't think the people that I represent want to have us ask questions about witnesses and their connections to the subject matter of our hearing if there is a way to get that information beforehand.

I would think that we would have an interest and certainly the American people would have an interest in knowing whether those commitments or any sort of interest that they have exist before the witnesses get here. It is going to I think affect the way that the process works.

And I guess I would just finish with this. When it is suggested that there is some question as to how the witnesses can know the answer to this, I think it is fairly obvious that there is no one who can answer these questions better than the witnesses. Why should we have to wait until they are here to ask them? Why should we have to conduct our own investigations? Why not ask them, in the nature of full transparency? That is what the American people expect.

And I would just finish where I started. I know that none of my colleagues on the other side of this dais believe that full transparency and seeking full transparency and the benefit of more information rather than less is somehow a partisan issue. I know they don't agree with that.

Chairman ROYCE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEUTCH. I would be happy to.

Mr. CHABOT. I thank the gentleman.

I will be brief. I think the reason that many of us would suggest that this is a partisan issue is the fact that, for the last 8 years, an amendment like this has not been offered from the folks on that side of the aisle.

And I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DEUTCH. I would respond that I am sorry that no one thought to seek out this full transparency during the past 8 years, either from our side of the aisle or from your side of the aisle, frankly. We would have been happy—I am sure Mr. Cicilline would have been thrilled to have had this discussion 8 years ago instead of today. But the fact that we haven't done this in the past doesn't mean that it is not a good idea.

Frankly, if that is the way Congress acted, that we were stuck only doing things the way we have always done them, things would look very different around here than they do. When there is a good idea that will lead to greater transparency and more information for the American people to know who is coming to testify before this committee, I don't think this is a tough issue. I think this is a fair amendment. It is what I think our constituents would expect us to do here. And I know, again, that there is broad bipartisan support on this committee for working together, and I think working together to provide this kind of transparency is what we ought to do.

Chairman ROYCE. And with respect to objectivity, what we have is the ability now to pull up the entire history of any financial connection—anything objective. We have the capability today to go back with electronic form and pull up in real time and certainly a week beforehand from the Foreign Agents Registration Act any example of any type of conflict like that. And, on top of that, we have the ability to question in advance if we have some reason, but to do something maybe in a way that is not so vague, not so subjective.

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Chairman, I think I had a minute left.

Chairman ROYCE. I yield back.

Mr. DEUTCH. And I just wanted to address that. I don't disagree that we can do that, but I would respectfully suggest that anyone who is watching this hearing knows that there are two choices, two paths we can pursue here: We can pursue a path that lets members of this committee conduct full investigations into filings that have been made and to submit interrogatories, that that is one path; or the other path is to simply ask our witnesses whether there are any connections to any of the subject matters that they are going to be talking about and have them provide that answer.

It seems fairly obvious that the easiest path is to simply ask the people who are going to be here to provide that information rather than requiring us or our constituents to start digging through records or to offering interrogatories, which certainly none of them can do as well.

And, with that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

First, I want to strongly associate myself with your comments about the vagueness of the language. I think my other colleagues have pointed out that this was not offered in previous Congresses. I would not vote for this if this were going to lodge against a Hillary Clinton administration or Barack Obama's administration. I think it has surface appeal surely, but it is all-encompassingly vague.

So I would ask the sponsor, if a witness unwittingly fails to disclose a nonfinancial relationship or a nonfinancial arrangement, what is the penalty for noncompliance?

And, secondly, how do you define "relationship" or "an arrangement"? A contact? A meeting? Where is that in the plain text of this amendment as to how you would define such? If I have a conversation with Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, and we do have a longstanding good friendship, but would that conversation constitute a relationship of some kind or an arrangement?

With financial disclosure, there is a bright line of demarcation as to what we are talking about. And even there, you say substantial financial interest. Perhaps all financial interest should be part of that. But, again, unwittingly failing to disclose doesn't put on the book that would have to be provided in some cases about a life of contact. What is the penalty? What happens to that witness? Do define, if you will, "arrangement" and "relationship." What constitutes a relationship?

Mr. CICILLINE. If the gentleman is yielding, I think there is no suggestion in the rule that an unwitting failure to disclose carries any penalty. We expect——

Chairman ROYCE. Whoa, whoa, whoa. If the gentleman would yield.

Mr. CICILLINE. Oh, I am sorry. I thought he yielded to me to answer a question.

Chairman ROYCE. Yes.

Mr. CICILLINE. And I don't think there is any suggestion that an unwitting omission is subject to any penalty. We expect all witnesses to answer this question in good faith and to be providing information consistent with their best memory.

I think with respect to affiliation, relationship, arrangement, those terms have their ordinary use and their ordinary meaning. I think certainly if this amendment passes and we think it is important to give additional clarifications as we ask witnesses to comply with the terms, that we can do that, but I just return to Congressman Deutch's question.

It is really about which path we take. If the chairman is suggesting that you will get this question answered and your staff will provide the disclosures that relate to answering this question prior to a witness, Democrat or Republican, testifying before this committee, that achieves the same objective.

But I do think the question is, what is the path by which we collect this information and share it with the committee of every witness, Democrat and Republican, and requiring the person who has the best knowledge about it, who is the witness, to disclose it, you know——

Mr. SMITH. Briefly, this says a witness invited to testify as appointed by the President from civilian life. So that is the very lim-

ited universe of people we are talking about in terms of the application of this amendment.

And, again, if this were being offered and Hillary Clinton was the President of the United States, I can tell you my opposition to it would be just as strong. It is vague, as Chairman Royce has so eloquently said, and it also, I think, could have a chilling effect. There is surface appeal. This looks like transparency, but it is anything but.

So I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. If the gentleman would yield.

So the concept here is that, if I could explain this, you could have a relationship with an entity. Have you ever had a relationship with an entity? And if your interpretation is different—this is the vagueness I am getting to here—it is a violation of the Federal False Statement Act.

Now, I can understand why you might want to with an individual ask a certain number of questions. But for 120 witnesses that we are going to pull up here, to intentionally use something that vague in your terminology, I don't know if you are like me trying to go back through every conversation you have ever had with any Ambassador——

Mr. CICILLINE. It doesn't do that, Mr. Chairman. It is whether you currently have. It is not have you ever had. The language of the amendment is arrangement, affiliation, relationship, or substantial financial interest the witness has with any organization, company, or entity directly related to the subject of the hearing.

So you are not required to go back on any prior relationships. It is whether the witness currently has anything that would involve a relationship, affiliation, or arrangement with the current subject matter, entity, or organization that is the subject of the hearing.

It is quite limited. There is no ambiguity. It is not to search from your high school days. It is whether you currently have a conflict or potential conflict.

Chairman ROYCE. Let me suggest that if you want to ask that question, you can ask that question, whatever question you would like to ask. But to take something and try to fashion it, which is so vague that, as I am running these scenarios through my head, it seems to me almost designed to make it impossible to be precise in the answer to that question when we are asking about broad subject areas.

But if we want to answer it, fine. But the bureaucracy of putting it out there for every 120 witnesses that we have come before us seems to me quite an impediment to the work of this committee, especially when we have suggested ways in real time, because it took me all of less than a minute—I think it was probably 20 seconds—to get the Secretary of Defense's and the Secretary of State's information and then not long to go through it. These are questions you can ask in advance, as I have suggested. But putting that kind of vague language into the rules would not serve us well in terms of our interests for the committee.

Anyway, the Chair withdraws the point of order. The gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. Duncan, was seeking time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will call for the question.

Chairman ROYCE. All right. Let me first go to Mr. Engel, who I think was requesting time.

Mr. ENGEL. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And very briefly, I want to repeat something that Mr. Cicilline said which I think is very important. I support Mr. Cicilline's amendment. And he made the point before that I think should be made again, is that we already have a provision in our rules that requires disclosure of conflicts of interest for nongovernmental witnesses at our hearings. And I think it is reasonable to apply the same standards to government witnesses. That is all he is trying to do. So, therefore, any of the witnesses would have the same standard, not just one standard for nongovernmental witnesses and one for governmental witnesses.

So I support Mr. Cicilline's amendment. I don't think it will be difficult to implement, and I think it is always better to have more rather than less transparency.

And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. And in conclusion, I just mention that the criminal conflict-of-interest statutes on the books for decades address these issues in very clear, adjudicated terms. There is no known problem that this would solve, but we still have the capacity to ask these questions and all other questions that you would seek to ask of our witnesses.

With that said, hearing no further request for recognition, the question occurs on adopting the amendment.

All those in favor, say aye.

All opposed, no.

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Chairman ROYCE. A recorded vote has been requested. The clerk will call the roll.

Ms. MARTER. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman ROYCE. No.

Ms. MARTER. The chairman votes no.

Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH. No.

Ms. MARTER. Mr. Smith votes no.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. No.

Ms. MARTER. Ms. Ros-Lehtinen votes no.

Mr. Rohrabacher?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. No.

Ms. MARTER. Mr. Rohrabacher votes no.

Mr. Chabot?

[No response.]

Ms. MARTER. Mr. Wilson?

Mr. WILSON. No.

Ms. MARTER. Mr. Wilson votes no.

Mr. McCaul?

Mr. MCCAUL. No.

Ms. MARTER. Mr. McCaul votes no.

Mr. Poe?

Mr. POE. No.

Ms. MARTER. Mr. Poe votes no.

Mr. Issa?
Mr. ISSA. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Issa votes no.
Mr. Marino?
Mr. MARINO. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Marino votes no.
Mr. Duncan?
Mr. DUNCAN. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Duncan votes no.
Mr. Brooks?
Mr. BROOKS. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Brooks votes no.
Mr. Cook?
[No response.]
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Perry?
Mr. PERRY. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Perry votes no.
Mr. DeSantis?
Mr. DESANTIS. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. DeSantis votes no.
Mr. Meadows?
Mr. MEADOWS. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Meadows votes no.
Mr. Yoho?
Mr. YOHO. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Yoho votes no.
Mr. Kinzinger?
Mr. KINZINGER. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Kinzinger votes no.
Mr. Zeldin?
Mr. ZELDIN. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Zeldin votes no.
Mr. Donovan?
Mr. DONOVAN. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Donovan votes no.
Mr. Sensenbrenner?
Mr. SENSENBRENNER. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Sensenbrenner votes no.
Mrs. Wagner?
Mrs. WAGNER. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mrs. Wagner votes no.
Mr. Mast?
Mr. MAST. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Mast votes no.
Mr. Rooney?
[No response.]
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Fitzpatrick?
Mr. FITZPATRICK. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Fitzpatrick votes no.
Mr. Garrett?
Mr. GARRETT. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Garrett votes no.
Mr. Engel?
Mr. ENGEL. Aye.

Ms. MARTER. Mr. Engel votes aye.
Mr. Sherman?
Mr. SHERMAN. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Sherman votes aye.
Mr. Meeks?
Mr. MEEKS. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Meeks votes aye.
Mr. Sires?
Mr. SIRES. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Sires votes aye.
Mr. Connolly?
Mr. CONNOLLY. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Connolly votes aye.
Mr. Deutch?
Mr. DEUTCH. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Deutch votes aye.
Ms. Bass?
Ms. BASS. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Ms. Bass votes aye.
Mr. Keating?
Mr. KEATING. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Keating votes aye.
Mr. Cicilline?
Mr. CICILLINE. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Cicilline votes aye.
Mr. Bera?
Mr. BERA. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Bera votes aye.
Ms. Frankel?
Ms. FRANKEL. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Ms. Frankel votes aye.
Ms. Gabbard?
Ms. GABBARD. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Ms. Gabbard votes aye.
Mr. Castro?
[No response.]
Ms. MARTER. Ms. Kelly?
Ms. KELLY. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Ms. Kelly votes aye.
Mr. Boyle?
Mr. BOYLE. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Boyle votes aye.
Ms. Titus?
Ms. TITUS. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Ms. Titus votes aye.
Mrs. Torres?
Mrs. TORRES. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mrs. Torres votes aye.
Mr. Schneider?
Mr. SCHNEIDER. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Schneider votes aye.
Mr. Suozzi?
Mr. SUOZZI. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Suozzi votes aye.

Mr. Espaillat?
Mr. ESPAILLAT. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Espaillat votes aye.
Mr. Lieu?
Mr. LIEU. Aye.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Lieu votes aye.
Chairman ROYCE. Were any members not recorded?
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Chabot?
Mr. CHABOT. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Chabot votes no.
Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Rooney?
Mr. ROONEY. No.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Rooney votes no.
Chairman ROYCE. All members have been recorded?
The clerk will report the vote.
Ms. MARTER. Mr. Chairman, on that vote, there are 20 ayes and 25 noes.
Chairman ROYCE. The noes have it, and the amendment is not agreed to.
Hearing no further amendments, the Chair now moves that the committee adopt the committee rules for the 115th Congress.
All those in favor, say aye.
All opposed, no.
In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the committee rules are agreed to.
Without objection, staff is authorized to make technical and conforming changes to the committee rules and authorization and oversight plan.
This completes the business required by the House rules. I thank the members, and I look forward to working with all of you in the weeks ahead to contribute meaningfully to the foreign policy of the United States.
The committee stands adjourned.
[Whereupon, at 11:33 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

Material Submitted for the Record

FULL COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0128

Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman

January 17, 2017

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 via the Committee website at http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov):

DATE: Tuesday, January 24, 2017

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

SUBJECT: Committee Organizational Meeting

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 *Tuesday* **Date** *1/24/2017* **Room** *2172*

Starting Time *10:39* **Ending Time** *11:32*

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
See attached vote tally sheet				

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED *11:32*

Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MEETING

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FL
X	Dana Rohrabacher, CA
X	Steve Chabot, OH
X	Joe Wilson, SC
X	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Ted Poe, TX
X	Darrell Issa, CA
X	Tom Marino, PA
X	Jeff Duncan, SC
X	Mo Brooks, AL
	Paul Cook, CA
X	Scott Perry, PA
X	Ron DeSantis, FL
X	Mark Meadows, NC
X	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Adam Kinzinger,IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
X	Dan Donovan, NY
X	James F. Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
X	Ann Wagner, MO
X	Brian J. Mast, FL
X	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
X	Francis Rooney, FL
X	Thomas A. Garrett, Jr., VA

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
X	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
X	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Karen Bass, CA
X	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
X	Ami Bera, CA
X	Lois Frankel, FL
X	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
	Joaquin Castro, TX
X	Robin Kelly, IL
X	Brendan Boyle, PA
X	Dina Titus, NV
X	Norma Torres, CA
X	Brad Schneider, IL
X	Tom Suozzi, NY
X	Adriano Espailat, NY
X	Ted Lieu, CA

1/24/17 Foreign Affairs Committee Meeting Summary

The Chair called the meeting to order and the Committee considered three items.

1) Committee on Foreign Affairs Authorization and Oversight Plan, 115th Congress

    a. By unanimous consent, Meeks 1, an amendment previously provided to Members of the Committee, was considered *en bloc* with the Committee on Foreign Affairs Authorization and Oversight Plan.

    The items considered *en bloc* were agreed to by unanimous consent and adopted.

2) The Foreign Affairs Committee Professional Staff list for the 115th Congress was approved by unanimous consent.

3) Rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 115th Congress

    a. Cicilline 1, (related to additional disclosure requirements for Administration witnesses) was not agreed to by a roll call vote: 20 ayes; 25 noes.

    The Foreign Affairs Committee Rules for the 115th Congress were adopted by voice vote.

The Committee adjourned.

Committee on Foreign Affairs
U.S. House of Representatives
115th Congress

Date: *1/24/17*

Record Vote Description:

Cicilline amendment to the Rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 115th Congress.

Clerk's initials

Member	Aye	No	Present
Edward R, Royce, R-CA, Chairman		✓	
Christopher H. Smith, R-NJ		✓	
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, R-FL		✓	
Dana Rohrabacher, R-CA		✓	
Steve Chabot, R-OH		✓	
Joe Wilson, R-SC		✓	
Michael T. McCaul, R-TX		✓	
Ted Poe, R-TX		✓	
Darrell E. Issa, R-CA		✓	
Tom Marino, R-PA		✓	
Jeff Duncan, R-SC		✓	
Mo Brooks, R-AL		✓	
Paul Cook, R-CA			
Scott Perry, R-PA		✓	
Ron DeSantis, R-FL		✓	
Mark Meadows, R-NC		✓	
Ted S. Yoho, R-FL		✓	
Adam Kinzinger, R-IL		✓	
Lee M. Zeldin, R-NY		✓	
Daniel M. Donovan, Jr., R-NY		✓	
Jim Sensenbrenner, Jr., R-WI		✓	
Ann Wagner, R-MO		✓	
Brian J. Mast, R-FL		✓	
Francis Rooney, R-FL		✓	
Brian K. Fitzpatrick, R-PA		✓	
Thomas A. Garrett, Jr., R-VA		✓	
SUBTOTAL 1	0	25	0

Member	Aye	No	Present
Eliot L. Engel, D-NY	✓		
Brad Sherman, D-CA	✓		
Gregory W. Meeks, D-NY	✓		
Albio Sires, D-NJ	✓		
Gerald E. Connolly, D-VA	✓		
Theodore E. Deutch, D-FL	✓		
Karen Bass, D-CA	✓		
William R. Keating, D-MA	✓		
David N. Cicilline, D-RI	✓		
Ami Bera, D-CA	✓		
Lois Frankel, D-FL	✓		
Tulsi Gabbard, D-HI	✓		
Joaquin Castro, D-TX			
Robin L. Kelly, D-IL	✓		
Brendan F. Boyle, D-PA	✓		
Dina Titus, D-NV	✓		
Norma J. Torres, D-CA	✓		
Bradley Scott Schneider, D-IL	✓		
Thomas R. Suozzi, D-NY	✓		
Adriano Espaillat, D-NY	✓		
Ted Lieu, D-CA	✓		
SUBTOTAL 2	20	0	0

	Aye	No	Present
SUBTOTAL 1	0	25	0
SUBTOTAL 2	20	0	0
TOTAL	20	25	0