

UKRAINE CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION ACT OF 2017; END  
BANKING FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKERS ACT OF 2017; UNITED  
STATES-JORDAN DEFENSE COOPERATION EXTENSION ACT;  
AND WAR CRIMES REWARDS EXPANSION ACT

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MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H.R. 1997, H.R. 2219, H.R. 2646, and H.R. 3851**

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DECEMBER 14, 2017

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## CONTENTS

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	Page
MARKUP ON	
H.R. 1997, To encourage United States-Ukraine cybersecurity cooperation and require a report regarding such cooperation, and for other purposes .....	2
Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1997 offered by the Honorable Edward R. Royce, a Representative in Congress from the State of California, and chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs .....	8
Amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1997 offered by the Honorable Adriano Espaillat, a Representative in Congress from the State of New York .....	13
H.R. 2219, To increase the role of the financial industry in combating human trafficking .....	14
Amendment to H.R. 2219 offered by the Honorable Edward R. Royce .....	20
H.R. 2646, To reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015, and for other purposes .....	21
Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2646 offered by the Honorable Edward R. Royce .....	26
H.R. 3851, To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes .....	32
LETTERS, STATEMENTS, ETC., SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING	
The Honorable Eliot L. Engel, a Representative in Congress from the State of New York: Prepared statement .....	35
APPENDIX	
Markup notice .....	48
Markup minutes .....	49
Markup summary .....	51
The Honorable Dina Titus, a Representative in Congress from the State of Nevada: Prepared statement .....	52



**UKRAINE CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION ACT OF 2017; END  
BANKING FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKERS ACT OF 2017; UNITED  
STATES-JORDAN DEFENSE COOPERATION EXTENSION ACT;  
AND WAR CRIMES REWARDS EXPANSION ACT**

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**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2017**

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

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

Chairman ROYCE. The committee will come to order.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up four bipartisan measures.

And, without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements or extraneous materials on today's business.

As members were notified yesterday, we intend to bring these all up en bloc, and so, without objection, the following items previously provided to members, or also in your packets, they are going to be considered en bloc and are considered as read.

There are four measures here: H.R. 1997, the Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act, Royce amendment 85 in the nature of a substitute, Espaillat amendment 68 to Royce amendment 85; H.R. 2219, the End Banking for Human Traffickers Act of 2017, with Royce amendment 2; H.R. 2646, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act, Royce amendment 84 in the nature of a substitute; and H.R. 3851, the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act.

[The information referred to follows:]

115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1997

To encourage United States-Ukraine cybersecurity cooperation and require a report regarding such cooperation, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 6, 2017

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

To encourage United States-Ukraine cybersecurity cooperation and require a report regarding such cooperation, and for other purposes.

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

### 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Ukraine Cybersecurity  
5 Cooperation Act of 2017”.

### 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

7 Congress finds the following:

1           (1) The United States established diplomatic  
2 relations with Ukraine in 1992, following its inde-  
3 pendence from the Soviet Union.

4           (2) The United States attaches great impor-  
5 tance to the success of Ukraine's transition to a  
6 modern democratic country with a flourishing mar-  
7 ket economy.

8           (3) In 2014, days before the Presidential elec-  
9 tion in Ukraine, there took place a failed attempt to  
10 destroy the election system software through a cyber  
11 attack.

12           (4) In December 2015, Ukrainian power com-  
13 panies experienced unscheduled power outages im-  
14 pacting a large number of customers in Ukraine  
15 from a cyber attack.

16           (5) In response to cyber attacks in Ukraine,  
17 Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko emphasized  
18 the need for a National Cyber Security System de-  
19 claring that cyberspace has turned into another bat-  
20 tlefield 101 for State independence.

21           (6) As a result of the December 2015  
22 cyberattack, the United States sent interagency  
23 teams that included representatives from the De-  
24 partment of Energy, the Federal Bureau of Inves-  
25 tigation, and the North American Electric Reliability

1 Corporation to Ukraine to look into the safety of  
2 their infrastructure and to help with investigations.  
3 The visit was followed up by another interagency  
4 delegation to Ukraine in March 2016, and a May  
5 2016 United States-Ukrainian tabletop exercise on  
6 mitigating attacks against Ukraine's infrastructure.

7 (7) As noted by former Deputy Secretary of  
8 Commerce, Bruce Andrews, "Cybersecurity is a per-  
9 fect example of a sector in which we can work to-  
10 gether to increase national and economic security,  
11 create jobs, and provide mutual prosperity for both  
12 our economies. Together I am confident that we can  
13 provide leadership to enhance cybersecurity capabili-  
14 ties across Central and Southeast Europe."

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

16 It is the policy of the United States to—

17 (1) reaffirm the commitment of the United  
18 States to the United States-Ukraine Charter on  
19 Strategic Partnership, which highlights the impor-  
20 tance of the bilateral relationship and outlines en-  
21 hanced cooperation in the areas of defense, security,  
22 economics and trade, energy security, democracy,  
23 and cultural exchanges;



1           (2) reaffirm the commitment of the United  
2 States to support cooperation between the North At-  
3 lantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Ukraine;

4           (3) reaffirm the commitment of the United  
5 States to provide financial, economic, and technical  
6 assistance to Ukraine to achieve its goals for the  
7 Ukrainian Government to make progress on reforms  
8 and anticorruption initiatives;

9           (4) reaffirm the commitment of the United  
10 States to the Budapest Memorandum on security as-  
11 surances; and

12           (5) assist the Ukrainian Government to improve  
13 its cybersecurity strategy.

14 **SEC. 4. UNITED STATES ACTIONS TO ASSIST UKRAINE TO**  
15 **IMPROVE ITS CYBERSECURITY AND PROTECT**  
16 **AMERICAN INTERESTS.**

17       (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
18 gress that the Secretary of State should take the following  
19 actions, commensurate with United States interests, to as-  
20 sist Ukraine to improve its cybersecurity:

21           (1) Provide Ukraine such support as may be  
22 necessary to increase most advanced security protec-  
23 tion on government computers, particularly such sys-  
24 tems that defend the critical infrastructure of  
25 Ukraine.

1           (2) Provide Ukraine support in reducing reli-  
2       ance on Russian technology.

3           (3) Assist Ukraine to build capacity, expand cy-  
4       bersecurity information sharing, and cooperate in  
5       international response efforts.

6       (b) REPORT ON UKRAINE’S CYBERSECURITY.—Not  
7       later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of  
8       this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Com-  
9       mittee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives  
10      and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate  
11      a report on the status of United States cybersecurity co-  
12      operation with Ukraine to seek new areas for collaboration  
13      and assistance, as well as pursue cooperation with regional  
14      partners and organizations to address shared cyber chal-  
15      lenges. Such report shall also include information relating  
16      to the following:

17           (1) An update on the U.S. Department of En-  
18       ergy’s efforts to establish a United States-Ukraine  
19       Stakeholder Working Group as an element of their  
20       work with Ukraine to develop a Ukrainian Cyber Se-  
21       curity Program.

22           (2) An assessment capability to establish joint  
23       United States and Ukrainian participation to—

24           (A) conduct cybersecurity assessments of  
25       existing Ukrainian Government, military, crit-

1           ical infrastructure, and banking systems in  
2           order to identify critical vulnerabilities;

3               (B) recommend mitigation strategies relat-  
4           ing to such assessments;

5               (C) combat cybercrime, including through  
6           training workshops and joint tabletop exercises  
7           covering priority cybersecurity scenarios; and

8               (D) establish an information security  
9           awareness program.

10           (3) An update of progress on NATO's agree-  
11           ment to establish an Incident Management Center to  
12           monitor cyber security events and laboratories to in-  
13           vestigate cybersecurity incidents.

**AMENDMENT TO IN THE NATURE OF A  
SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 1997  
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2       This Act may be cited as the “Ukraine Cybersecurity  
3 Cooperation Act of 2017”.

**4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5       Congress finds the following:

6           (1) The United States established diplomatic  
7 relations with Ukraine in 1992, following Ukraine’s  
8 independence from the Soviet Union.

9           (2) The United States attaches great impor-  
10 tance to the success of Ukraine’s transition to a  
11 modern democratic country with a flourishing mar-  
12 ket economy.

13          (3) In an effort to undermine democracy in  
14 Ukraine, hackers targeted the country’s voting infra-  
15 structure just days before its 2014 presidential elec-  
16 tion.

1           (4) In December 2015, a malicious cyber intru-  
2 sion into Ukrainian electric utility companies re-  
3 sulted in widespread power outages.

4           (5) As a result of the December 2015 cyber in-  
5 cident, the United States sent an interagency team  
6 to Ukraine, including representatives from the De-  
7 partment of Energy, the Federal Bureau of Inves-  
8 tigation, and the North American Electric Reliability  
9 Corporation, to help with the investigation and to  
10 assess the vulnerability of Ukraine’s infrastructure  
11 to cyber intrusion. The visit was followed up by an-  
12 other interagency delegation to Ukraine in March  
13 2016 and a May 2016 United States-Ukrainian ta-  
14 bletop exercise on mitigating attacks against  
15 Ukraine’s infrastructure.

16           (6) In response to an escalating series of cyber  
17 attacks on the country’s critical infrastructure – in-  
18 cluding its national railway system, its major stock  
19 exchanges, and its busiest airport – President Petro  
20 Poroshenko declared that “Cyberspace has turned  
21 into another battlefield for state independence.”.

22           (7) Following the June 2017 Petya malware  
23 event – a global cyber incident that primarily af-  
24 fected Ukraine – the Secretary General of the North  
25 Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) said “the

1 cyber attacks we have seen. . . very much highlight  
2 the importance of the support, the help NATO pro-  
3 vides . . . gives . . . or provides to Ukraine to  
4 strengthen its cyber defenses, technical and other  
5 kinds of support. We will continue to do that and  
6 it's an important part of our cooperation with  
7 Ukraine.”.

8 (8) In September 2017, the United States and  
9 Ukraine conducted the first United States-Ukraine  
10 Bilateral Cyber Dialogue in Kyiv, during which both  
11 sides affirmed their commitment to an internet that  
12 is open, interoperable, reliable, and secure, and the  
13 United States announced \$5 million in new cyber as-  
14 sistance to strengthen Ukraine’s ability to prevent,  
15 mitigate, and respond to cyber attacks.

16 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

17 It is the policy of the United States to—

18 (1) reaffirm the United States-Ukraine Charter  
19 on Strategic Partnership, which highlights the im-  
20 portance of the bilateral relationship and outlines  
21 enhanced cooperation in the areas of defense, secu-  
22 rity, economics and trade, energy security, democ-  
23 racy, and cultural exchanges;

24 (2) support continued cooperation between  
25 NATO and Ukraine;

1           (3) support Ukraine’s political and economic re-  
2 forms;

3           (4) reaffirm the commitment of the United  
4 States to the Budapest Memorandum on Security  
5 Assurances; and

6           (5) assist Ukraine’s efforts to enhance its cy-  
7 bersecurity capabilities.

8 **SEC. 4. UNITED STATES CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION**  
9 **WITH UKRAINE.**

10       (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
11 gress that the Secretary of State should take the following  
12 actions, commensurate with United States interests, to as-  
13 sist Ukraine to improve its cybersecurity:

14           (1) Provide Ukraine such support as may be  
15 necessary to secure government computer networks  
16 from malicious cyber intrusions, particularly such  
17 networks that defend the critical infrastructure of  
18 Ukraine.

19           (2) Provide Ukraine support in reducing reli-  
20 ance on Russian information and communications  
21 technology.

22           (3) Assist Ukraine to build its capacity, expand  
23 cybersecurity information sharing, and cooperate on  
24 international cyberspace efforts.

1 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date  
2 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall  
3 submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House  
4 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-  
5 tions of the Senate a report on United States cybersecu-  
6 rity cooperation with Ukraine. Such report shall also in-  
7 clude information relating to the following:

8 (1) United States efforts to strengthen  
9 Ukraine’s ability to prevent, mitigate, and respond  
10 to cyber incidents, including through training, edu-  
11 cation, technical assistance, capacity building, and  
12 cybersecurity risk management strategies.

13 (2) The potential for new areas of collaboration  
14 and mutual assistance between the United States  
15 and Ukraine in addressing shared cyber challenges,  
16 including cybercrime, critical infrastructure protec-  
17 tion, and resilience against botnets and other auto-  
18 mated, distributed threats.

19 (3) NATO’s efforts to help Ukraine develop  
20 technical capabilities to counter cyber threats.





**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE  
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 1997  
OFFERED BY MR. ESPAILLAT OF NEW YORK**

In section 2, add at the end the following:

- 1           (9) In May 2017, Ukraine cited activities on
- 2       Russian social media platforms, including pro-Rus-
- 3       sian propaganda and offensive cyber operations, as
- 4       threats to Ukrainian national security.

In section 3(4), strike “and” after the semicolon.

In section 3(5), strike the period at the end and in-  
sert “; and”.

In section 3, add at the end the following:

- 5           (6) improve Ukraine’s ability to respond to
- 6       Russian-supported disinformation and propaganda
- 7       efforts in cyberspace, including through social media
- 8       and other outlets.



115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2219

To increase the role of the financial industry in combating human trafficking.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 2017

Mr. ROYCE of California (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mrs. LOVE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

## A BILL

To increase the role of the financial industry in combating human trafficking.

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

### 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “End Banking for  
5 Human Traffickers Act of 2017”.

### 6 SEC. 2. INCREASING THE ROLE OF THE FINANCIAL INDUS- 7 TRY IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

8 (a) TREASURY AS A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT’S  
9 INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT

1 TRAFFICKING.—Section 105(b) of the Victims of Traf-  
2 ficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.  
3 7103(b)) is amended by inserting “the Secretary of the  
4 Treasury,” after “the Secretary of Education,”.

5 (b) REQUIRED REVIEW OF PROCEDURES.—Not later  
6 than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act,  
7 the Financial Institutions Examination Council shall, in  
8 consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and other  
9 appropriate law enforcement agencies, take the following  
10 actions:

11 (1) Review and enhance, where necessary,  
12 training and examinations procedures to improve the  
13 ability of anti-money laundering programs to target  
14 human trafficking operations.

15 (2) Review and enhance, where necessary, pro-  
16 cedures for referring potential human trafficking  
17 cases to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

18 (c) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS  
19 TARGETING MONEY LAUNDERING RELATED TO HUMAN  
20 TRAFFICKING.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days  
22 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inter-  
23 agency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Traf-  
24 ficking shall prepare and submit to Congress, the  
25 Secretary of the Treasury, and each appropriate

1 Federal banking agency a series of legislative, ad-  
2 ministrative, and regulatory recommendations, if  
3 necessary, to revise anti-money laundering programs  
4 of financial institutions in order to specifically target  
5 money laundering related to human trafficking, as  
6 described in paragraph (2).

7 (2) REQUIRED RECOMMENDATIONS.—The rec-  
8 ommendations required under paragraph (1) shall,  
9 at a minimum, include the following:

10 (A) Successful anti-human trafficking pro-  
11 grams currently in place at financial institu-  
12 tions that are suitable for broader adoption.

13 (B) Recommended changes, if necessary,  
14 to the internal policies, procedures, and controls  
15 at financial institutions so that such institu-  
16 tions can better deter and detect money laun-  
17 dering related to human trafficking.

18 (C) Recommended changes, if necessary, to  
19 ongoing employee training programs at finan-  
20 cial institutions so that those institutions can  
21 better equip employees to deter and detect  
22 money laundering related to human trafficking,  
23 including the training of legal counsel, risk  
24 managers, and compliance officers.

1 (D) Recommended revisions, if necessary,  
2 to existing regulatory requirements and guide-  
3 lines for the reporting of suspicious trans-  
4 actions by financial institutions, as required  
5 pursuant to section 5318(g) of title 31, United  
6 States Code, in order to facilitate the collection  
7 of data on instances of suspected human traf-  
8 ficking.

9 (d) ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Sec-  
10 tion 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of  
11 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) is amended by adding at the  
12 end the following:

13 “(4) DESCRIPTION OF EFFORTS OF UNITED  
14 STATES TO ELIMINATE MONEY LAUNDERING RE-  
15 LATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—In addition to the  
16 information required in the annual report under  
17 paragraph (1) and the interim report under para-  
18 graph (2), the Secretary of State, in consultation  
19 with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the  
20 Treasury, shall include in each such report a de-  
21 scription of efforts of the United States to eliminate  
22 money laundering related to human trafficking and  
23 the number of investigations, arrests, indictments  
24 and convictions in money laundering cases with a  
25 nexus to human trafficking.”.

1 (e) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this Act shall be con-  
2 strued to grant rulemaking authority to the Interagency  
3 Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking.

4 (f) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

5 (1) the term “anti-money laundering program”  
6 means any program established by a financial insti-  
7 tution pursuant to section 5318(h) of title 31,  
8 United States Code;

9 (2) the term “appropriate Federal banking  
10 agency” has the meaning given the term in section  
11 3(q) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12  
12 U.S.C. 1813(q));

13 (3) the term “human trafficking” means—

14 (A) sex trafficking in which a commercial  
15 sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion,  
16 or in which the person induced to perform such  
17 act has not attained 18 years of age; or

18 (B) the recruitment, harboring, transpor-  
19 tation, provision, or obtaining of a person for  
20 labor or services, through the use of force,  
21 fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection  
22 to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage,  
23 or slavery;

24 (4) the term “Interagency Task Force to Mon-  
25 itor and Combat Trafficking” means the Interagency

1 Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking es-  
2 tablished by the President pursuant to section 105  
3 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protec-  
4 tion Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103); and

5 (5) the term “law enforcement agency” means  
6 an agency of the United States, a State, or a polit-  
7 ical subdivision of a State, authorized by law or by  
8 a government agency to engage in or supervise the  
9 prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of  
10 any violation of criminal or civil law.

**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2219**  
**OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Add at the end the following new section:

**1 SEC. 3. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF**  
**2 TRAFFICKING.**

3 Section 108(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection  
 4 Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)) is amended by adding  
 5 at the end the following new paragraph:

6 “(13) Whether the government of the country,  
 7 consistent with the capacity of the country, has in  
 8 effect a framework to prevent financial transactions  
 9 involving the proceeds of severe forms of trafficking  
 10 in persons, and is taking steps to implement such a  
 11 framework, including by investigating, prosecuting,  
 12 convicting, and sentencing individuals who attempt  
 13 or conduct such transactions.”.





115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2646

To reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015,  
and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 24, 2017

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky,  
Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. SCHIFF) introduced the following bill; which was  
referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

To reauthorize the United States-Jordan Defense  
Cooperation Act of 2015, and for other purposes.

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

### 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “United States-Jordan  
5 Defense Cooperation Extension Act”.

### 6 SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF UNITED STATES-JORDAN 7 DEFENSE COOPERATION ACT OF 2015.

8 Section 5(a) of the United States-Jordan Defense Co-  
9 operation Act of 2015 (22 U.S.C. 2753 note) is amend-  
10 ed—

1           (1) by striking “During the 3-year period” and  
2           inserting “During the period”; and

3           (2) by inserting “and ending on December 31,  
4           2022” after “enactment of this Act”.

5   **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

6           It is the sense of Congress that—

7           (1) Jordan faces threats to its security from on-  
8           going regional instability in the Middle East, par-  
9           ticularly from the ongoing conflict in Syria; and

10          (2) the Governments of the United States and  
11          Jordan should negotiate a new Memorandum of Un-  
12          derstanding, for fiscal years 2018 through 2022, to  
13          significantly enhance Jordan’s military capacity and  
14          local economy.

15   **SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF ENTERPRISE FUND FOR JOR-**  
16               **DAN.**

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

18           (1) In December 2011, Congress passed section  
19           7041(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act,  
20           2012 (Public Law 112–74; 125 Stat. 1223), which  
21           appropriated funds made available under the head-  
22           ing “Economic Support Fund” to establish an enter-  
23           prise fund for Jordan.

24           (2) The intent of an enterprise fund is to at-  
25           tract private investment to help entrepreneurs and

1       small businesses create jobs and to achieve sustain-  
2       able economic development.

3       (b) ESTABLISHMENT OF JORDAN ENTERPRISE  
4 FUND.—The President is authorized to establish and op-  
5 erate an enterprise fund to provide assistance to Jordan.

6       (c) PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS.—The provi-  
7 sions contained in section 201 of the Support for East  
8 European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C.  
9 5421), excluding the provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c),  
10 (d)(3), (f), and (j) of that section, shall be deemed to apply  
11 with respect to the Jordan Enterprise Fund and to funds  
12 made available to the enterprise fund in the same manner  
13 and to the same extent as such provisions apply with re-  
14 spect to enterprise funds established pursuant to such sec-  
15 tion or to funds made available to such established enter-  
16 prise funds.

17       (d) OPERATION OF FUND.—

18               (1) EXPENDITURES.—Funds made available to  
19 the Jordan Enterprise Fund shall be expended at  
20 the minimum rate necessary to make timely pay-  
21 ments for projects and activities.

22               (2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more  
23 than 3 percent of the funds made available to the  
24 Jordan Enterprise Fund may be obligated or ex-

1        pending for the administrative expenses of the enter-  
2        prise fund.

3        (e) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Jordan Enterprise  
4        Fund shall be governed by a Board of Directors comprised  
5        of 6 private citizens of the United States and 3 private  
6        citizens of Jordan who have pursued international busi-  
7        ness careers and have demonstrated expertise in inter-  
8        national and emerging market investment activities.

9        (f) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
10       of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until  
11       the Jordan Enterprise Fund terminates in accordance  
12       with subsection (h), the enterprise fund shall—

13            (1) submit to the appropriate congressional  
14            committees a report detailing the administrative ex-  
15            penses of the enterprise fund; and

16            (2) publish, on an Internet website adminis-  
17            tered by the enterprise fund, each report submitted  
18            pursuant to subsection (e) in accordance with sec-  
19            tion 201(p) of the Support for East European De-  
20            mocracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5421(p)).

21        (g) LIQUIDATION.—Prior to the distribution of any  
22        funds resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or wind-  
23        ing up of the Jordan Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part,  
24        the President shall submit to the appropriate congres-

1 sional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets  
2 of the enterprise fund.

3 (h) TERMINATION.—The authority of the Jordan En-  
4 terprise Fund to provide assistance shall terminate on the  
5 earlier of December 31, 2022, or the date on which the  
6 enterprise fund is liquidated in accordance with subsection  
7 (g).

8 (i) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—  
9 In this section, the term “appropriate congressional com-  
10 mittees” means—

11 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the  
12 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-  
13 resentatives; and

14 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and  
15 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H.R. 2646  
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2       This Act may be cited as the “United States-Jordan  
3 Defense Cooperation Extension Act”.

**4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5       Congress finds the following:

6           (1) In December 2011, Congress passed section  
7 7041(b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act,  
8 2012 (Public Law 112–74; 125 Stat. 1223), which  
9 appropriated funds made available under the head-  
10 ing “Economic Support Fund” to establish an enter-  
11 prise fund for Jordan.

12          (2) The intent of an enterprise fund is to at-  
13 tract private investment to help entrepreneurs and  
14 small businesses create jobs and to achieve sustain-  
15 able economic development.

16          (3) Jordan is an instrumental partner in the  
17 fight against terrorism, including as a member of  
18 the Global Coalition To Counter ISIS and the Com-

1       bined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Re-  
2       solve.

3               (4) In 2014, His Majesty King Abdullah stated  
4       that “Jordanians and Americans have been standing  
5       shoulder to shoulder against extremism for many  
6       years, but to a new level with this coalition against  
7       ISIL”.

8               (5) On February 3, 2015, the United States  
9       signed a three-year memorandum of understanding  
10      with Jordan, pledging to provide the kingdom with  
11      \$1,000,000,000 annually in United States foreign  
12      assistance, subject to the approval of Congress.

13   **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

14      It is the sense of Congress that—

15              (1) Jordan plays a critical role in responding to  
16      the overwhelming humanitarian needs created by the  
17      conflict in Syria;

18              (2) Jordan, the United States, and other part-  
19      ners should continue working together to address  
20      this humanitarian crisis and promote regional sta-  
21      bility, including through support for refugees in Jor-  
22      dan and internally displaced people along the Jor-  
23      dan-Syria border and the creation of conditions in-  
24      side Syria that will allow for the secure, dignified,

1 and voluntary return of people displaced by the cri-  
2 sis; and

3 (3) the Governments of the United States and  
4 Jordan should negotiate a new Memorandum of Un-  
5 derstanding, for fiscal years 2018 through 2022, to  
6 significantly enhance Jordan’s military capacity and  
7 local economy.

8 **SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATION OF UNITED STATES-JORDAN**  
9 **DEFENSE COOPERATION ACT OF 2015.**

10 Section 5(a) of the United States-Jordan Defense Co-  
11 operation Act of 2015 (22 U.S.C. 2753 note) is amend-  
12 ed—

13 (1) by striking “During the 3-year period” and  
14 inserting “During the period”; and

15 (2) by inserting “and ending on December 31,  
16 2022” after “enactment of this Act”.

17 **SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF ENTERPRISE FUND FOR JOR-**  
18 **DAN.**

19 (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF JORDAN ENTERPRISE  
20 FUND.—The President is authorized to establish and op-  
21 erate an enterprise fund to provide assistance to Jordan.

22 (b) PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS.—The provi-  
23 sions contained in section 201 of the Support for East  
24 European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C.  
25 5421), excluding the provisions of subsections (a), (b), (c),



1 (d)(3), (f), and (j) of that section, shall be deemed to apply  
2 with respect to the Jordan Enterprise Fund and to funds  
3 made available to the enterprise fund in the same manner  
4 and to the same extent as such provisions apply with re-  
5 spect to enterprise funds established pursuant to such sec-  
6 tion or to funds made available to such established enter-  
7 prise funds.

8 (c) OPERATION OF FUND.—

9 (1) EXPENDITURES.—Funds made available to  
10 the Jordan Enterprise Fund shall be expended at  
11 the minimum rate necessary to make timely pay-  
12 ments for projects and activities.

13 (2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more  
14 than 3 percent of the funds made available to the  
15 Jordan Enterprise Fund may be obligated or ex-  
16 pended for the administrative expenses of the enter-  
17 prise fund.

18 (d) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Jordan Enterprise  
20 Fund shall be governed by a Board of Directors  
21 comprised of private citizens of the United States or  
22 Jordan, who—

23 (A) shall be appointed by the President, in  
24 consultation with the chair and ranking mem-

1           ber of each of the appropriate congressional  
2           committees; and

3           (B) have pursued international business  
4           careers and have demonstrated expertise in  
5           international and emerging market investment  
6           activities.

7           (2) MAJORITY MEMBER REQUIREMENT.—The  
8           majority of the members of the Board of Directors  
9           shall be United States citizens.

10          (e) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date  
11       of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until  
12       the Jordan Enterprise Fund terminates in accordance  
13       with subsection (g), the Board of Directors shall—

14           (1) submit to the appropriate congressional  
15           committees a report detailing the administrative ex-  
16           penses of the enterprise fund; and

17           (2) publish, on an Internet website adminis-  
18           tered by the enterprise fund, each report submitted  
19           pursuant to subsection (b) in accordance with sec-  
20           tion 201(p) of the Support for East European De-  
21           mocracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5421(p)).

22          (f) LIQUIDATION.—Any funds resulting from any liq-  
23       uidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Jordan Enter-  
24       prise Fund, in whole or in part, shall be returned to the  
25       Treasury.

1 (g) TERMINATION.—The authority of the Jordan En-  
2 terprise Fund to provide assistance shall terminate on the  
3 earlier of—

4 (1) the date that is 7 years after the date of the  
5 first expenditure of amounts in accordance with sub-  
6 section (c)(1); or

7 (2) the date on which the enterprise fund is liq-  
8 uidated in accordance with subsection (f).

9 (h) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

10 In this section, the term “appropriate congressional com-  
11 mittees” means—

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

15 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and  
16 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.



115TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 3851

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 27, 2017

Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. MCGOVERN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## A BILL

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

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

### 3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “War Crimes Rewards  
5 Expansion Act”.

### 6 **SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.**

7 Paragraph (10) of section 36(b) of the State Depart-  
8 ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b))

1 is amended by striking “defined under the statute of such  
 2 tribunal.” and inserting the following: “defined—  
 3 “(A) under the statute of such country or  
 4 tribunal, as the case may be; or  
 5 “(B) under United States law.”.



Chairman ROYCE. And I will now recognize myself to speak on today's business.

So we consider H.R. 2219. This is the End Banking for Human Traffickers Act. It is going to help law enforcement and financial institutions report and identify suspected human traffickers so that they can be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. As you know, trafficking has devastated tens of millions of lives around the world. It is impacted, here in the United States, many lives as well.

The perpetrators of these disgusting acts prey on the defenseless in our society, especially underage girls, and tragically, it is estimated that forced labor yields more than \$150 billion in illegal profits every year if we include all forms of trafficking. This makes trafficking the third most valuable criminal enterprise in the world.

If we are going to end this horrific trade, we have got to start by cutting traffickers off from their financial system. These criminals are laundering profits through financial institutions far too easily. This will put a stop to that.

Next, we consider H.R. 2646. This is the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act. And I want to thank our chairman emeritus, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen. Thank you for your work on this bill. It is going to extend NATO plus treatment for Jordan another 3 years and encourage greater security and economic cooperation between our two nations.

Jordan, as you know, is a key partner in the fight against ISIS. It is a critical pillar of stability in a volatile region. And 2 weeks ago, the committee sat down with King Abdullah to discuss how we can continue to work together to defeat extremism, deny terrorists groups safe haven and increase economic opportunity and political stability in Jordan.

Next, I want to thank Representatives Boyle and Fitzpatrick. They introduced H.R. 1997, the Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act. And this bill encourages the Secretary of State to strengthen cybersecurity cooperation with Ukraine. Ukraine is on the front lines of digital combat, as we know. Many global cybersecurity analysts believe Moscow is using Ukraine as a cyber war testing

ground. By working with Kiev, we can harden our defenses against the same kind of aggression.

And, finally, I want to thank Representative Virginia Foxx and Ranking Member Engel for their leadership on 3851. This is the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act. The Department of State Rewards Program has been critical to preventing international terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and other criminal activity.

This bill clarifies that the existing authority to offer rewards leading to the arrest or conviction of foreign nationals can be used in connection with domestic prosecution of foreign war criminals in U.S. courts.

And I will now recognize Mr. Engel for his remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, thank you for calling today's markup. We were here in this room last night with our party, and I know all the members that attended it had a good time. There are elves all over the desks right now. Members can look at themselves and see how they look as elves. So no one can ever say we don't do serious things on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I want to thank you for calling today's markup. This is a great example of what you and I have both tried to do, along with members of this committee, work in a bipartisan way to pass legislation that supports America's interests around the world and enhances our national security. So I thank you again for being a good partner in that effort and for helping us close out the year on a positive note.

We have got four good bipartisan measures before us today, and I want to thank all our members for their hard work. I support all these measures and, in the interest of time, would like to enter my full remarks into the record.

I just want to point out, the last bill with Virginia Foxx, I have worked with her on the bill, and I am very pleased to work with her passing this piece of legislation.

As always, I thank all of our members for their efforts on these pieces of legislation, and the chairman for his leadership.

And I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Engel follows:]

**RANKING MEMBER ENGEL MARKUP STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD**

"Mr. Chairman, thank you for calling today's markup. This is a great example of what you and I have both tried to do along with members of this Committee: work in a bipartisan way to pass legislation that supports America's interests around the world and enhances our national security.

"So, I thank you again for being a good partner in that effort and for helping us close out the year on a positive note.

"We've got four good, bipartisan measures before us today, and I want to thank all our members for their hard work.

"I'll start by voicing my support for Chairman Royce's legislation, the End Banking for Human Traffickers Act of 2017.

"Human trafficking—the term we use for modern-day slavery—is a multi-billion-dollar industry and its perpetrators rely on banking and financial systems to sustain their illicit operations. This bill bolsters our efforts to target and prosecute those who reap financial reward from this horrific practice.

"It also requires reporting and recommendations from the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council to strengthen our existing anti-money laundering programs so we can better target human traffickers.

"This is a good bill that will give us more tools for disrupting this criminal practice, and I urge all our members to support it.

"I am also glad to be an original cosponsor of the U.S.-Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act, introduced by Mr. Boyle of Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Chairman, it's critical that we keep up the pressure on Russia for its interference in our elections and aggression in Ukraine. Putin has undermined democracy in both our countries and even targeted Ukraine's critical infrastructure. I think we're all waiting for the Administration to fully implement sanctions for Russia's cyberattack on our country.

"This bill calls upon the United States to continue its commitment to the U.S.-Ukraine Charter on Strategic Partnership and urges the Secretary of State to provide Ukraine with the assistance it needs to protect against cyberattacks carried out by Putin and his operatives.

"I'd also like to push our own Administration to maintain—and even elevate—the State Department's Office of Cyber Issues. Now more than ever we need a high-ranking cyber diplomat to help shape international cyber norms, ramp up coordination with our partners like Ukraine to stiffen cyber defenses, and coordinate responses to future malicious activity.

"I'd now like to turn to the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act offered by two of our colleagues from Florida, Ileana Ros Lehtinen and Ted Deutch.

"The Kingdom of Jordan has been a vital partner and ally in advancing our security goals in the Middle East, including by helping to lead the fight against ISIS and playing an important

role in working toward Israeli-Palestinian peace. In 2015, the U.S. and Jordan signed a memorandum of understanding that pledges \$1 billion in U.S. assistance per year through 2017.

"Working side by side, the U.S. and Jordan work to fight terrorism and extremism, address urgent humanitarian needs, including refugees inside Jordan and internally displaced persons on the Jordanian-Syrian border, and develop Jordan's economy to help build opportunities for the next generation.

"Put simply, our ties with Jordan continue to grow more and more important, and this bill will help to further deepen that cooperation. This legislation encourages a new memorandum of understanding on assistance to Jordan, establishes the Jordan enterprise fund to boost private sector investment and fast tracks security assistance.

"Lastly, I'd like to turn to legislation to improve the War Crimes Rewards Program, a proven tool in America's efforts to bring to justice the perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. Through rewards paid under this program, we have helped find fugitives from the former Yugoslavia to Rwanda. But unfortunately, war criminals continue to evade arrest and prosecution around the world.

"That's why I joined with Rep. Virginia Foxx as a lead cosponsor of her bill, the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act. This bill clarifies that rewards can be paid for information leading to arrests and convictions no matter if they take place under domestic or international law.

"Despite mixed messages from this Administration, America must stand against human rights abusers and war criminals abroad, and this legislation reaffirms that.

"Once again, I thank all our Members for their efforts on these pieces of legislation and the Chairman for his leadership. I yield back."

# # #

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Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go to Ileana Ros-Lehtinen first here.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, for bringing these bipartisan measures before us today. This dynamic duo continues to set the standard for bipartisan cooperation in the Congress.

And thanks to both of you for working with me on H.R. 2646, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act, a bill that I am proud to have authored alongside my co-chair, Ted Deutch, as well as our colleagues Hal Rogers, Nita Lowey, and Adam Schiff.

I also want to recognize and give a warm welcome to the Jordanian Ambassador to the United States who is here with us today in the audience.

Madam Ambassador, as always, it is great to see you, and I look forward to our continued work together.

As one of our closest allies in the Middle East, Jordan is on the front lines against ISIS and other multiple crises in the region. They impact our national security interests, and my bill extends the authorities that I authored and our committee passed in 2015 providing continued eligibility for enhanced U.S. defense cooperation with Jordan, including a higher dollar threshold for notification of military sales and an expedited congressional review process. This bill supports the negotiation of a new, enhanced memorandum of understanding. It authorizes the establishment of an enterprise fund, allowing the best and brightest from the U.S. investment and business community to work with our Jordanian counterparts and jump start the Kingdom's private sector, as well as help our economy.

And, lastly, Jordan's military and economic success are critical for U.S. priorities in the Middle East, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this important bill. Thanks for your help on this.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Ileana.

We go to Bill Keating of Massachusetts.

Mr. KEATING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to join you in sponsoring H.R. 2219, End Banking for Human Trafficking Act, scheduled to advance today. This bill is a commonsense piece of bipartisan legislation to tackle financing human trafficking. The International Labour Organization estimated in 2012 that there were nearly 21 million victims of human trafficking worldwide, 21 million.

Criminals engaged in this horrific business of human trafficking must be stopped and held accountable so that number does not continue to rise. Being successful in eliminating these despicable criminal networks requires a strategic approach. As I learned as a district attorney, when confronted by complex security and law enforcement problems, the best approach is to follow the money.

Human trafficking is one of the most lucrative, one of the top three, criminal enterprises in the world, and these criminals are taking advantage of our banking and financial institutions for their own gain at the expense of so many innocent lives. We can do bet-

ter. And this piece of legislation is one step toward eliminating the modern slavery of our time.

This bill strengthens interagency cooperation and requires action to review and improve current anti-money laundering programs so they better target human trafficking. The information is out there. We just need the right tools in the right hands so the perpetrators are no longer able to profit from these heinous crimes and can be brought to justice.

I thank the chairman for joining together with me in bringing this legislation forward and urge my colleagues to support it today.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Keating. We go to Congressman Dana Rohrabacher.

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

And I join with my other colleagues in thanking you and Ranking Member Engel for providing the leadership we need for a bipartisan committee and efforts, which are exemplified by the four bills that you are presenting us today.

Let me say: I am very pleased when you talk about ending the banking for human trafficking. I think that we need to focus more on the banking and the financial elements to those things which we are upset with around the world, and this is a very good thing to start with.

But what we have is the, especially in the Third World, you have just wealth being sucked out of those countries, and the poorest people of the world are suffering because of corruption in their country by their leaders, and they put the money in banks, in Western banks. We need to pay attention to that. That is a crime against humanity as well, just as this human trafficking, especially with young girls. This is a way we can combat these evils in the world today.

Second of all, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and Ranking Member Engel for focusing on King Abdullah in Jordan. We have met with him a number of times. King Abdullah and Jordan itself are pivotal to the well-being and security of the United States of America. And I would only hope that we can be as positive and as cooperative with President el-Sisi of Egypt.

I believe these two leaders in the Middle East, if America is to live at peace in the future, those two national leaders have to succeed. I will vote yes on your en bloc amendments, and thank you very much for providing such very necessary legislation.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Dana.

Brendan Boyle of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BOYLE. I thank the chair and the ranking member for calling up my bipartisan bill, H.R. 1997, the Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act, for consideration in today's markup.

I introduced this bill with my colleague from the other side of the aisle, Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick, also from Pennsylvania, which encourages cooperation between the United States and our ally, Ukraine, on matters of cybersecurity and requires a report from the U.S. State Department on the best practices to protect against future cyber attacks to the benefit of both nations.

I believe cybersecurity is the national security challenge of our time. Cyber warfare is cheap to carry out and easy for adversaries

to hide behind, making it particularly damaging, difficult to detect, and impossible for the victim to quickly possible.

In Ukraine, it is no coincidence that cyber attacks against Ukraine increased when the Ukrainian people self-organized to demand an open and democratic society in 2014. Days before Ukraine's 2014 Presidential election, hackers infiltrated the Central Election Commission with a series of attacks that disabled the website in an attempt to sow distrust in the outcome of the election of President Poroshenko. In 2015, hackers remotely shut down power at three regional electricity distribution companies, creating a power outage affecting over 200,000 customers for approximately 1 to 6 days. Last year, specialists discovered a malware-infected computer at an airport in Ukraine, evidence of a suspected cyber attack. Attempted cyber attacks have only continued and since, in fact, have escalated. Both the United States and Ukraine have clear interests in strengthening our cyber defenses. Moreover, our cooperation toward this goal will send a strong, important signal of Western support for Ukraine at a time when it is literally fighting to protect its democracy and its independence.

We must stand strong with the people of Ukraine and our NATO allies and come together in furtherance of our cybersecurity defenses. This bill is a reasonable first step to do just that.

So, again, I thank the chair and the ranking member for their support of this bill. I also want to take a moment and thank my top staffer on these matters, Carly Frame, who has done such a wonderful job and has worked so hard on this bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it and yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Brendan, thank you.

We go to Steve Chabot of Ohio.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And we appreciate you convening this markup today. And I support all four bills and would like to speak out very favorably on your bill, H.R. 2219, the End Banking for Human Traffickers Act of 2017.

This bill helps address a critical issue protecting women and girls who face challenges literally at birth, and millions of children around the globe, mostly girls, are not properly registered, making it easier for those children that disappear in the human trafficking, which is what your bill is about, or to be coerced into childhood marriage or forced labor and a whole range of other things.

That is why I had introduced legislation in the House, and Marco Rubio in the Senate, to encourage birth certificates and national registries for children in developing countries. We passed that legislation, the Girls Count Act, out of this committee, and it was signed into law a while back by President Obama. And just this fall, the House passed another bill offered by our Democratic colleague from Illinois, Robin Kelly, and myself, the Protecting Girls' Access to Education Act, which called on the Secretary of State and the Administrator of USAID to prioritize access to primary and secondary education in conflict zones to ensure that millions of child refugees will have a better chance of escaping violence, extremism, and, again, human trafficking, which is an issue that we talk about a lot but the world still struggles with.

Unfortunately, the number of displaced people around the world continues to grow due to ongoing armed conflicts in places like Syria and South Sudan and, more recently, Burma. Human trafficking thrives in conflict zones, and we always must be cognizant of that. It is our responsibility as leaders of the free world to step up and ensure that human traffickers face every possible hurdle as they seek to coerce women and children into, literally, slavery in these modern times.

So I commend Chairman Royce for leading this effort. I urge my colleagues to support all four of the measures, and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thanks, Steve.

Brad Schneider of Illinois. Are you seeking time, Brad?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. I am not, but thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. Okay. We will go to David Cicilline.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you to you and to Ranking Member Engel for holding this markup today. I am pleased that the committee is taking up these important bills to combat human trafficking, provide increased cyber assistance to Ukraine, improve our efforts to fight terrorism and transnational crime, and continue and strengthen our cooperation with Jordan on combatting terrorism, and assisting those affected by conflict in the Middle East.

I am particularly pleased to support H.R. 2646, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act, which would allow for the creation of an enterprise fund for Jordan to attract private investment and help entrepreneurs and the small businesses create jobs and to achieve sustainable economic development. Jordan is a critical ally in the fight against global terrorism, and we, the United States, should be an effective partner in helping them to address the challenges they face on their borders as a result of the ongoing civil war.

Any assistance to Jordan must account for the incredible burden they have taken on in addressing the refugee crisis stemming from the Syrian civil war. Jordan hosts approximately 1.3 million refugees, and Syrians make up more than 10 percent of the total Jordanian population. Jordan's willingness to assist and accommodate refugees from this horrific war is to be applauded, especially in contrast to the United States' unwillingness to open its borders to refugees. But in this context, I want to bring up the issue of their Rukban refugee camp at the Jordanian-Syrian border, where 50,000 people are stranded, mostly women and children, without food, water, or medical assistance. International NGOs in the United Nations have called for the immediate and unhindered resumption of the humanitarian assistance to these vulnerable Syrians.

I know we raised this issue with the King when he was here a few weeks ago, and I hope our two countries can work together to ensure all refugees have access to basic necessities.

And, again, I want to thank you, Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, for holding this markup today. And I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thanks David.

We go to Judge Ted Poe of Texas.

Mr. POE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and the ranking member for bringing these pieces of legislation before us today. I support all the bills and will speak on as many as I can.

Your bill, the End Banking for Human Traffickers is a vital piece of legislation. It takes aim at what clearly is, as we know, modern-day slavery. Even though Congress and other nations are starting to recognize human trafficking and passing legislation to combat it, it continues to grow, and it is a scourge of the world. And it, as my friend Mr. Keating has mentioned, brings in a lot of money. And the reason it is so profitable is because, unlike drugs, drugs are sold one time, little girls are sold multiple times a day. And also the apprehension for drug offenders is higher than the apprehension for these traffickers. And it is also the fact that the chance of being captured is smaller and punishment is smaller. So those are reasons why this continues to be the number two moneymaker for criminal enterprises in the world, and this is something that the world needs to deal with. I appreciate your legislation on this.

Also, I would support the other three bills. Our partnership with Jordan is very vital in the Middle East. I want to recognize Ambassador Kavar, who is here today. I appreciate her efforts in a situation that we had regarding an American soldier that was murdered in Jordan and how the Jordanian Government worked on that. And I appreciate her and the relationship we have in Jordan, and I hope that we could continue to be supportive of each other on the war on terror.

And the Ukraine Cybersecurity Act, Mr. Boyle's bill, is an excellent piece of legislation. My opinion is the United States is not doing enough to support Ukraine in their fight against the Napoleon of Siberia, as I call him, Putin, trying to take over their nation. And this will help Ukraine, but it will also help the United States and hopefully continue to try to thwart the Russian aggression that is taking place in many places of the world.

I also support Ms. Foxx's bill, and I commend the chairman and the ranking member for bringing this legislation. All four pieces of the legislation are excellent. And I will yield back my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Judge.

We go to Adriano Espaillat.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, thank you so much. It is always nice to see a bipartisan effort that comes out of this committee consistently. Thank you both for your leadership in ensuring that this happens every time that we are here.

I am proud to lend my support to the four bills that are before us today. I would particularly like to commend Chairman Royce on his bill, H.R. 2219, the End Banking for Human Trafficking Act. This will hopefully get us one step closer to curbing money laundering related to human trafficking.

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery, and using the tools at our disposal to eliminate this cruel practice is a step in the right direction. Lastly, I am glad to support Congressman Brendan Boyle's bill, H.R. 1997, the Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act. Ukraine has been a susceptible country to cyber attacks from Russia, and I was glad that my amendment was included in this particular initiative. This will help improve

Ukraine's ability to respond to Russian-supported disinformation and propaganda efforts in cyberspace, including through social media and other outlets.

As we saw in May, the Ukrainian Government blocked Russia's homegrown social media platforms, citing pro-Russian propaganda and offensive cyber operations as threats to the Ukrainian national security. Russia has been a bully when it comes to using cyber attacks to influence elections all over the world, and election system software has been utilized for this purpose. Given our long diplomatic relationship with the Ukraine, the U.S. should reaffirm its commitment to helping them push back against social media and other Russian cyber attack.

Again, thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member, for all the work that you do. I will yield back the remaining part of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

We go to Dan Donovan of New York.

Mr. DONOVAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I support all of the bills that are being marked up today. I would like to speak on the End Banking for Human Traffickers Act that you have introduced, and it seeks to combat human trafficking by taking aim at traffickers' finances. I support any measure that seeks to put an end to this deplorable practice. I fought for adult and child victims as a prosecutor, and I am still fighting for them today as a Member of Congress.

Not only am I proud to support H.R. 2219, but I am also proud to help bring an end to the exploitation of children by introducing today a new bill, the CREEPER Act. The CREEPER Act seeks to ban the importation of lifelike child sex dolls, which is newest outlet for pedophiles. Emerging psychology on the topic says these obscene dolls encourage the abuse of real children. They endanger our children by providing near, real-life training for the worst among us to target the most vulnerable.

I call upon my fellow members to continue to work to protect children from human trafficking and other sex crimes, and I thank Chairman Royce for this important piece of legislation that will help to do just that.

And I yield the remainder of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Joaquin Castro of Texas.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Chairman.

I just wanted to speak briefly on H.R. 1997, and thank my colleague Brendan Boyle and all those who are supportive of the bill. You know, it is important that, in our future, we have stronger cybersecurity cooperation, but also I think ultimately a cybersecurity mutual defense pact. So much of our mutual defense is set up around physical intrusions against a nation or physical aggression against a nation, but we have had a very painful lesson in the last few years about the effects of cyber intrusions and the chaos that it can sow within a country. And other nations, such as Ukraine, have also experienced that.

So, as Brendan mentioned, I think legislation like this is just the beginning to what I see as a full-fledged cybersecurity mutual defense treaty at some point.

Thank you. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you. We go to Joe Wilson of South Carolina.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the opportunity to be a cosponsor today of House Resolution 3851, the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act. And, today, American families benefit from the leadership and coordination of Chairman Ed Royce and Ranking Member Elliot Engel in marking up this important legislation and the three other bills that are pending.

The legislation before us in regards to the War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act clarifies statutes that are beneficial to the American people. This Department of State's rewards program helps prevent international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, serious violations of international humanitarian law, transnational organized crime, and other criminal acts by authorizing the Secretary of State to offer rewards.

This bill clarifies that the existing authority to offer rewards leading to the arrest or conviction of foreign nationals for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide can be used in connection with the domestic prosecution of foreign nationals under U.S. law, such as statutes criminalizing war crimes or genocide, by adding a reference to "under United States law."

I am grateful for the leadership also of our colleague, Congresswoman Virginia Foxx of North Carolina, for sponsoring this important legislation with Congressman Eliot Engel, Randy Hultgren, and Congressman Jim McGovern.

We also should recognize and appreciate H.R. 2646, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act, as being significant, promoting new job opportunities for the people of Jordan.

On my visits to Amman, I have always been impressed by the young entrepreneurs who I have had the opportunity to meet. It is so inspiring, and it has to be so meaningful to the people of the Middle East.

Thank you, Ambassador, for being here today.

I yield back my time.

Chairman ROYCE. Ted Deutch of Florida.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thanks to you and Ranking Member Engel.

I want to echo my support for all the measures before us today. At a time when the American public is rightly concerned about Putin's aggressive posture in Russia, meddling in the U.S. elections, and sowing instability in Europe, we have a natural partner in Ukraine. Ukraine has been on the front lines of Russian aggression. Russia has launched numerous cyber attacks against Ukraine, including knocking out large swaths of its electric grid and massive attacks. And the capabilities that Russia develops against Ukraine could one day be used against us here at home. That is why the Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act is so important.

I want to thank Representatives Boyle and Fitzpatrick for bringing that forward. We have an interest, both in defending Ukraine from Russian aggression and in securing our own defenses, and helping Ukraine actually teaches us best practices for hardening our own defenses against potential Russian attacks.

In particular, I also want to thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing forward H.R. 2646, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act. Chairman Ros-Lehtinen and I, along with Representatives Rogers, Lowey, and Schiff, introduced the bill to reauthorize the U.S.-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015. And the bill comes at a critical time. Jordan is key to stability in the region that now faces a slew of destabilizing forces. As a result of the conflict next door in Syria, Jordan, which was already home to hundreds of thousands of refugees, has now taken in an additional 650,000 Syrian refugees. That is just the official U.N. number. The true number is much higher. This influx has taken a toll on Jordan's resources at a time when they are helping us in our fight against ISIS. To help ease the burden, the U.S. assistance to Jordan is focused on emergency services, education, and growing access to clean water. The bill before us will ensure that Jordan gets both the military and economic assistance it needs to care for refugees and to fight back against ISIS. It also authorizes the establishment of an enterprise fund to spark private investment in Jordan's economy and help create jobs for entrepreneurs and small business owners. And just as the U.S. won't waiver in its support for Jordan, we expect Jordan will not waiver in its support for refugees, including the 50,000 Syrian refugees currently in dire conditions at the Rukban refugee camp that my colleague, Representative Cicilline, spoke about earlier.

I want to thank my colleagues for their support and commitment to Jordan's stability and strategic partnership as we continue to end the March of ISIS and seek a political resolution to the crisis in Syria. Thanks again to the chairman and ranking member, and I urge my colleagues to support all the measures before us.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Deutch.

Noting we have got less than 10 minutes left on the floor vote, we will now go to Gregory Meeks.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Noting that, I will be very brief. First, I want to say the committee has done it again. Every measure here on this markup, it is a pleasure coming to this markup because we are all together on it. Whether you are talking about the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act, Jordan being one of our biggest allies, in taking all of the individuals in that they have taken in and working in that region for us, outstanding; War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act, you know, we have got to go after those bad actors, outstanding; End Banking for Human Traffickers Act of 2017, we have got to stop. This is, you know, the year 2017. To think that we still have human traffickers and individuals who are trying to finance them, particularly in light of the recently discovered Libyan slave trade, which is another form of human trafficking that must be stopped. This bill would make it more difficult for those profiting from the human trafficking and slave trade of African migrants in Libya to launder those funds. Excellent bill.

And, finally, of course, I thank you and, of course, Mr. Boyle and Fitzpatrick for their leadership on H.R. 1997, highlighting the need for deeper cooperation on cybersecurity with the Ukraine. As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Europe, I am acutely aware and in support of the steady but tumultuous path of democ-



racy that Ukraine is forging. In fact, the best Russian policy today is a good Ukraine policy, one that helps protect the freedoms Ukrainians fought for on Maidan. These freedoms and push toward the idea of Europe is an example for what Russia may become one day. The brave civil society actors and reformers in government face a range of difficulties. And this bill works to address a very important one: Cybersecurity. Transatlantic support for Ukraine's security should be comprehensive. This bill homes in on one of the most difficult facts of security and offers guidance on how we can help. Cybersecurity cooperation is not expensive, but it is effective. And I am extremely pleased we are forging ahead in this area.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Greg.

Do any other members seek recognition?

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

All those in favor, say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. And the measures considered en bloc are agreed to.

So, without objection, the measures considered en bloc are ordered favorably reported, as amended. Staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes, and the chair is authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

That concludes our business for today. And I want to, again, thank Ranking Member Engel, thank all our committee members here for their contributions and their assistance with today's mark-up.

The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:43 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]



## A P P E N D I X

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MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

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

**Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman**

December 14, 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 on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

**DATE:** Thursday, December 14, 2017

**TIME:** 10:00 a.m.

**MARKUP OF:** H.R. 1997, Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act of 2017;  
H.R. 2219, End Banking for Human Traffickers Act of 2017;  
H.R. 2646, United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act; and  
H.R. 3851, War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act.

**By Direction of the Chairman**

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



**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
**MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP**

Day Thursday Date 12/14/2017 Room 2172

Starting Time 10:10AM Ending Time 10:44AM

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:**

*N/A*

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

*Ranking Member Eliot Engel*  
*Representative Dina Titus*

**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

Yea

Nays

Present

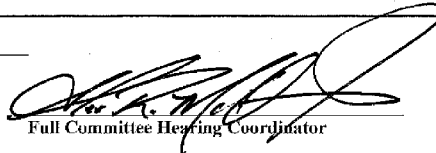
Not Voting

*N/A*

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE \_\_\_\_\_

or

TIME ADJOURNED 10:44AM

  
 Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

# HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

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

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

12/14/17 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary


By unanimous consent, the Chair called up the following measures and amendments, previously provided to Members, to be considered *en bloc*:

- 1) H.R. 1997 (Boyle), Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act of 2017;
  - a. Royce 85, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1997;
    - i. Espallat 68, an amendment to Royce 85.
- 2) H.R. 2219 (Royce), End Banking for Human Traffickers Act of 2017;
  - a. Royce 2, an amendment to H.R. 2219.
- 3) H.R. 2646 (Ros-Lehtinen), United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act;
  - a. Royce 84, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2646.
- 4) H.R. 3851 (Foxx), War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act.

The measures considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote.

By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended, to the House, and the Chairman was authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.



**Statement for the Record from Rep. Dina Titus**

Markup of H.R. 2219, H.R. 2646, H.R. 1997, and H.R. 3851  
December 14, 2017

Mr. Chairman, I too support all four bills up today but would like to speak in support of H.R. 1997, the Ukraine Cybersecurity Cooperation Act.

I am a cosponsor of this legislation and thank Mr. Boyle and Mr. Fitzpatrick for introducing it and the Chairman and Ranking Member for bringing it before us today.

This bill reaffirms our commitment to the U.S.-Ukraine Charter on Strategic Partnership and strengthens our support for Ukraine against corruption and cyber-attacks.

In addition to serving on this committee, I am proud to be a member of the House Democracy Partnership where we work with our colleagues in developing democracies to strengthen their democratic institutions and civil society. Ukraine is one of our partner legislatures, and as a member of HDP I have had the privilege of visiting Ukraine and meeting with members of the parliament to discuss shared security interests, Russian sanctions, and strategies to counter pro-Russian propaganda efforts.

Ukraine has faced cyberattacks on its elections, infrastructure, and federal government. After the 2016 U.S. presidential election, it is clear we face similar challenges when it comes to Russian cyberattacks attempting to undermine our democratic institutions. Expanding cybersecurity information sharing under this legislation would be mutually beneficial.

With the current Administration and State Department downscaling U.S. diplomatic leadership abroad, it is now even more crucial that we have strong partners, like Ukraine, in geopolitically significant regions around the world. We must continue to advance initiatives like H.R. 1997 to boost cooperation and signal our support for countries working to become more democratic.

I look forward to passing this bipartisan legislation to reinforce the strong U.S.-Ukraine relationship.

I yield back.