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MARKUP OF H.R. 2153, H.Res. 189, H.Res. 230, H.R. 1771, H.Res. 410, H.Res. 349, H.R. 4754, S. 178, H.Res. 585, H.R. 554, H.R. 2881, H.R. 3763, H.Res. 446, H.R. 1819, H.R. 4802, H.R. 4862, H.Res. 649, H.Res. 546

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

OCTOBER 30, 2019

Serial No. 116–76

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Available: http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov/, http://docs.house.gov, or http://www.govinfo.gov

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
38–183PDF WASHINGTON : 2020

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2019

House of Representatives

Committee on Foreign Affairs

Washington, DC

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

Mr. ENGEL. The committee will come to order. Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess of the committee at any point. Pursuant to Committee Rule 4, the chair may postpone further proceedings on approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. Without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit a statement or extraneous materials on today's business.

As members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider 18 bipartisan measures and amendments en bloc. Pursuant to notice for purposes of markup, I now call up the en bloc package consisting of 18 measures.

And here are the measures: H.R. 2153, with an Engel amendment; H.Res.189; H.Res.230; H.R. 1771, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.410, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.349; H.R. 4754, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute S. 178, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.585; H.R. 554, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.R. 2881, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.R. 3763, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.446, with a Keating amendment; H.R. 1819; H.R. 4802; H.R. 4862; H.Res.649, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute H.Res.546.

[The measures and amendments offered en bloc follow:]

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I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2153

To support empowerment, economic security, and educational opportunities for adolescent girls around the world, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 2019

Ms. FRANKEL (for herself, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BERA, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Ms. HOULAHAN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

A BILL

To support empowerment, economic security, and educational opportunities for adolescent girls around the world, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Keeping Girls in School Act".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Appropriate congressional committees defined.

Sec. 3. Findings.
Sec. 4. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 5. Secondary education for adolescent girls.
Sec. 6. Global strategy requirement.
Sec. 7. Transparency and reporting to Congress.

SEC. 2. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

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

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Adolescence is a critical period in a girl's life, when significant physical, emotional, and social changes shape her future.

(2) Adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, child, early and forced marriage, and other forms of violence which are detrimental to their futures, as evidenced by the following statistics:

(A) Each year, 380,000 adolescent girls and young women become newly infected with HIV, more than 1,000 every day, and comprise the fastest-growing demographic for new infections in sub-Saharan Africa.

(B) Each year, 12,000,000 adolescent girls around the world are married before their 18th birthday, and more than 650,000,000 women alive today were married as children.

(C) Child marriages often interrupt schooling, limit opportunities, and impact the physical, psychological and social well-being of such girls. If there is no reduction in child marriage, the global number of women married as children is projected to increase by 150,000,000 by 2030.

(D) One-quarter to one-half of girls in developing countries become mothers before the age of 18, and girls under 15 are five times more likely to die during childbirth than women in their 20s.

(3) Approximately 130,000,000 girls around the world are not in school, and millions more are failing to acquire basic reading, writing, and numeracy skills.

(4) Girls between the ages of 10 and 19 are three times more likely than boys to be kept out of school, particularly in countries affected by conflict.

(5) Due to discriminatory gender norms and expectations, disparities in access to safe and quality

education manifest early in a girl's life and continue to become more pronounced throughout adolescence.

(6) Girls living with disabilities are less likely to start school and transition to secondary school than boys living with disabilities and other children, and just 1 percent of women with disabilities are literate globally.

(7) While two-thirds of all countries have achieved gender parity in primary education, only 40 percent have achieved gender parity in secondary education.

(8) Adolescent girls who remain in school are more likely to live longer, marry later, have healthier children, and, as adults, earn an income to support their families, thereby contributing to the economic advancement of communities and nations.

(9) Since July 2015, more than 100 public-private partnerships have been formed between the United States Government and external partners to support innovative and community-led solutions in targeted countries, including Malawi and Tanzania, to ensure adolescent girls receive a quality education.

(10) The United States Global Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls, published in March 2016,

1 has brought together the Department of State, the
2 United States Agency for International Develop-
3 ment, the Peace Corps, and the Millennium Chal-
4 lenge Corporation, as well as other agencies and pro-
5 grams such as the President's Emergency Fund for
6 AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), to address the range of
7 challenges preventing adolescent girls from attaining
8 an inclusive and equitable quality education leading
9 to relevant learning outcomes.

10 (11) According to the United States Global
11 Strategy to Empower Adolescent Girls, which is the
12 first foreign policy document in the world solely
13 dedicated to the rights and empowerment of girls
14 globally, "[w]hile the Millennium Development Goals
15 improved outcomes for girls in primary education,
16 they also highlighted the need for a targeted focus
17 on adolescents and young adults, particularly re-
18 garding the transition to and completion of sec-
19 ondary school".

20 (12) PEPFAR, through its DREAMS (Deter-
21 mined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored,
22 and Safe) Initiative, has worked to address a num-
23 ber of the specific barriers to education that adoles-
24 cent girls face.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) every child, regardless of place of birth, deserves an equal opportunity to access quality education;

(2) the United States has been a global leader in efforts to expand and improve educational opportunities for those who have been traditionally disenfranchised, particularly women and girls;

(3) gains with respect to girls' secondary education and empowerment have been proven to correlate strongly with progress in gender equality and women's rights, as well as economic and social progress, and achieving gender equality should be a priority goal of United States foreign policy;

(4) achieving gender parity in both access to and quality of educational opportunity contributes significantly to economic growth and development, thereby lowering the risk for violence and instability; and

(5) education is a lifesaving humanitarian intervention that protects the lives, futures, and well-being of girls.

SEC. 5. SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development may enter

1 into acquisition, assistance, or results-based financing
2 agreements, including agreements combining more than
3 one such feature, for activities addressing the barriers de-
4 scribed in subsection (b) that adolescent girls face in ac-
5 cessing a quality secondary education. Such activities
6 shall—

7 (1) set outcome-based targets to demonstrate
8 qualitative gains;

9 (2) use existing United States Government
10 strategies and frameworks relevant to international
11 basic education and gender equality, including evi-
12 dence-based interventions, to—

13 (A) integrate new technologies and ap-
14 proaches, including to establish or continue
15 public-private partnerships or to pilot the use of
16 development impact bonds (the results of which
17 are verified by an independent evaluation);

18 (B) to the greatest extent possible, apply
19 quasi-experimental and scientific, research-
20 based approaches;

21 (C) promote inclusive, equitable and sus-
22 tainable educational achievement; and

23 (D) support a responsible transition to
24 education systems that are sustainably financed
25 by domestic governments; and

1 (3) ensure that schools provide safe and quality
2 educational opportunities and create empowering en-
3 vironments, so that girls can enroll in and regularly
4 attend school, successfully transition from primary
5 to secondary school, and eventually graduate having
6 achieved learning outcomes and positioned to make
7 healthy transitions into adulthood.
8 (b) SPECIFIC BARRIERS.—The barriers described in
9 this subsection include—
10 (1) harmful societal and cultural norms;
11 (2) lack of safety at school or traveling to
12 school, including harassment and other forms of
13 physical, sexual, or psychological violence;
14 (3) child, early, and forced marriage;
15 (4) female genital mutilation;
16 (5) distance from a secondary school;
17 (6) cost of secondary schooling, including fees,
18 clothing, and supplies;
19 (7) inadequate sanitation facilities and products
20 available at secondary schools;
21 (8) prioritization of boys' secondary education;
22 (9) poor nutrition;
23 (10) early pregnancy and motherhood;
24 (11) HIV infection;
25 (12) disability;

1 (13) discrimination based on religious or ethnic
2 identity; and
3 (14) heavy workload due to household tasks.
4 (c) COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT.—
5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Agency
6 for International Development Senior Coordinator
7 for International Basic Education Assistance, in co-
8 ordination with the United States Agency for Inter-
9 national Development Senior Coordinator for Gender
10 Equality and Women's Empowerment and the Am-
11 bassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues at the
12 Department of State, shall be responsible for the
13 oversight and coordination of all activities of the
14 United States Government carried out under this
15 section.
16 (2) DEVELOPMENT OF AGREEMENTS.—In the
17 development of results-based financing agreements
18 described in subsection (a), the Senior Coordinators
19 shall consult with the United States Agency for
20 International Development Innovation, Technology,
21 and Research Hub or any successor center that is
22 responsible for developing innovative tools and ap-
23 proaches to accelerate development impact.

1 (3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER STRATE-
2 GIES.—Activities carried out under this section shall
3 also be carried out in coordination with—
4 (A) the United States Global Strategy to
5 Empower Adolescent Girls described in section
6 6; and
7 (B) the United States Government Strat-
8 egy on International Basic Education, including
9 its objective to expand access to quality basic
10 education for all, particularly marginalized and
11 vulnerable populations.
12 (d) ACCEPTANCE OF SOLICITATIONS FOR AWARDS.—
13 The Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
14 national Development shall seek to accept solicitations for
15 one or more awards, pursuant to the authority in sub-
16 section (a), to conduct activities under this section begin-
17 ning not later than 180 days after the date of the enact-
18 ment of this Act.
19 (e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—The Adminis-
20 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
21 velopment shall seek to ensure that activities carried out
22 under this section—
23 (1) employ rigorous monitoring and evaluation
24 methodologies, including ex-post evaluation, to en-
25 sure that such activities demonstrably close the gap

1 in gender parity for secondary education and im-
2 prove the quality of education offered to adolescent
3 girls;
4 (2) disaggregate all data collected and reported
5 by age, gender, marital and motherhood status, dis-
6 ability, and urbanity, to the extent practicable and
7 appropriate;
8 (3) adhere to the Policy Guidance on Promoting
9 Gender Equality of the Department of State and the
10 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy
11 of the United States Agency for International Devel-
12 opment; and
13 (4) use, to the extent possible, indicators and
14 methodologies identified by the Interagency Working
15 Group for the Strategy on International Basic Edu-
16 cation.

17 **SEC. 6. GLOBAL STRATEGY REQUIREMENT.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
19 date of the enactment of this Act, and every 5 years there-
20 after, the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's
21 Issues at the Department of State, in consultation with
22 the Senior Coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's
23 Empowerment and the Senior Coordinator for Inter-
24 national Basic Education Assistance at the United States
25 Agency for International Development, shall—

1 (1) review and update a United States global
2 strategy to empower adolescent girls;
3 (2) provide a meaningful opportunity for public
4 review and consultation on the strategy; and
5 (3) submit the strategy to the appropriate con-
6 gressional committees.
7 (b) INITIAL STRATEGY.—For the purposes of this
8 section, the "United States Global Strategy to Empower
9 Adolescent Girls", published in March 2016, shall be
10 deemed to fulfill the initial requirement under subsection
11 (a).
12 (c) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—In reviewing and
13 updating the strategy under subsection (a), the Ambas-
14 sador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, the Senior Co-
15 ordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empower-
16 ment, and the Senior Coordinator for International Basic
17 Education Assistance shall consult with—
18 (1) the heads of relevant Federal departments
19 and agencies their designees, as well as experts on
20 adolescent girls, gender equality, and empowerment
21 issues throughout the Federal Government;
22 (2) the appropriate congressional committees;
23 (3) representatives of United States civil society
24 and multilateral organizations with demonstrated ex-
25 perience and expertise in empowering adolescent

1 girls or promoting gender equality, including local
2 civil society organizations and beneficiaries where
3 possible; and
4 (4) local organizations and beneficiaries in
5 countries receiving assistance pursuant to the strat-
6 egy, including youth and adolescent girls' organiza-
7 tions.

8 **SEC. 7. TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING TO CONGRESS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
10 date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days
11 thereafter until each activity initiated pursuant to the au-
12 thorities under this Act has concluded, the Administrator
13 of the United States Agency for International Develop-
14 ment, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall
15 submit to the appropriate congressional committees a re-
16 port describing—
17 (1) the activities initiated under the authorities
18 provided in this Act; and
19 (2) the manner and extent to which such activi-
20 ties are monitored and evaluated, in accordance with
21 section 5(e).
22 (b) AVAILABILITY.—The report required by sub-
23 section (a) shall be made available on a text-based, search-

1 able, and publicly available website of the United States
2 Agency for International Development.

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2153

OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Page 11, line 20, insert "for not less than 10 years" before the comma.

Page 12, line 17, insert ", as appropriate," after "shall".

Page 13, beginning on line 10, strike "and every 180 days thereafter" and insert "and biennially thereafter for 10 years".

IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 189

Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 2019

Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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

---

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy.

Whereas 151 million children under the age of 5 in the world—22 percent—are stunted, or chronically undernourished, and in countries highly affected by undernutrition, stunting affects 1 in every 3 children;

Whereas wasting, or acute malnutrition, continues to threaten the lives of an estimated 7.5 percent or nearly 51 mil-

lion children under the age of 5 globally, and more than 38 million children under the age of 5 are overweight;

Whereas malnutrition directly or indirectly causes 45 percent of all deaths—2.6 million—of children under age 5 annually and puts those who survive at risk of impaired brain development, lower IQ, weakened immune systems, and greater risk of serious diseases;

Whereas undernourished adolescent girls have impaired cognitive ability and productivity and their future babies are at increased risk for low birth weight and death;

Whereas iron deficiency anemia, associated with undernutrition, contributes to 1 in 5 maternal deaths (or 20 percent of maternal mortality);

Whereas poor maternal nutrition contributes to poor fetal development and low birth weight, and an estimated 60 to 80 percent of neonatal deaths occur in low birth weight babies;

Whereas a large body of scientific evidence supports the benefits of improved breastfeeding practices on the short-term and long-term health and development of children and their mothers;

Whereas a growing evidence base demonstrates that reducing maternal and child malnutrition, especially in the critical 1,000 days between pregnancy and age 2, is imperative to ending preventable maternal and child deaths, improving cognitive and physical development, and strengthening children's immune systems to bolster resistance to disease;

Whereas leading economists and Nobel Laureates have identified improving child nutrition as the most cost-effective way to enhance global health and development;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy's approach addresses both direct and underlying causes of malnutrition, and its focus on linking humanitarian assistance with development programming helps build resilience to shocks in vulnerable communities;

Whereas malnutrition is a universal issue that no country in the world can afford to overlook, and countries with high burdens of malnutrition, including stunting, wasting, anemia, and micronutrient deficiency, will struggle to achieve sustainable and equitable economic growth;

Whereas the United States plays a lead role supporting the goals of Scaling Up Nutrition, a global movement of 60 countries to prioritize nutrition, particularly during the 1,000-day window of opportunity between a mother's pregnancy and her child's second birthday, through effective policy and dedicated national resources; and

Whereas the world has reduced undernutrition since 1990, yet global progress has been too slow to ensure each child can attain a full and prosperous future regardless of where he or she was born and at the current pace, the global community will not reach its global nutrition targets set for 2025: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) reaffirms that—

3 (A) food security and good nutrition in

4 early childhood saves lives and lays the founda-

5 tion for healthy physical and cognitive growth

6 and development;

(B) the potential benefit of good nutrition is life-long and influences a child's entire future, with entire communities and nations ultimately prospering;

(C) the right nutrition helps children learn, helps protect them from illness, increases their productivity and earning potential, and supports the well-being and health of their future offspring; and

(D) women who are well-nourished and do not suffer from anemia are less likely to die in childbirth and to give birth to children who are malnourished, breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition;

(2) reaffirms that—

(A) good nutrition is also an economic issue central to reducing poverty and putting countries on path to economic development;

(B) adults who were well-nourished as children earn up to 46 percent more than those who were malnourished;

(C) countries with a very high burden of early childhood malnutrition have lower economic growth rates due to lost income and productivity; and

(D) the cost to nations is substantial with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) losses estimated between 3 to 16 percent with overall potential impacts to the global economy as high as $3.5 trillion per year;

(3) commends United States leadership in helping developing countries meet the nutritional needs of women and children, and supports continued efforts;

(4) commends United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) recognition that nutrition interventions are among the lifesaving interventions that can have the greatest impact in ending preventable child and maternal deaths;

(5) recognizes the USAID Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, the United States Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, and the Global Food Security Strategy as platforms through which to help reach global nutrition targets by 2025, as agreed to at the World Health Assembly in 2012;

(6) recognizes the vision and goals of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement as a global partnership to support country-led efforts to improve maternal and child nutrition involving governments, civil soci-

1 ety, the United Nations, donors, businesses, and re-
2 searchers;
3 (7) recognizes that progress against global mal-
4 nutrition must be accelerated using innovative,
5 scaled-up approaches to improve the systems that af-
6 fect the nutritional status of women and children;
7 and
8 (8) calls for transformative efforts across sec-
9 tors at USAID—
10 (A) to accelerate progress to end maternal
11 and child malnutrition, including through Coun-
12 try Development Cooperation Strategies that
13 align with country's national nutrition plans;
14 and
15 (B) to include improved and clear methods
16 to track nutrition funding and outcomes across
17 all United States Government global nutrition
18 programs, especially those in global health, food
19 security, agriculture, basic education, food as-
20 sistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene
21 (WASH).

○

IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 230

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POCAN, Mr. COOK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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

---

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

Whereas violence against children can take many forms, including sexual violence, physical violence, emotional violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation;

Whereas, each year, more than 1,000,000,000 children worldwide are exposed to violence;

Whereas, each year, the global economic impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children is estimated to be as high as $7,000,000,000,000, which is 8 percent of global gross domestic product ("global GDP");

Whereas, around the world, an estimated 1 in 3 adolescent girls between 15 and 19 years of age, or 84,000,000 girls, have been victims of emotional, physical, or sexual violence, which is often perpetrated by individuals the girls know;

Whereas 1 in 5 girls in the developing world is said to be married before reaching 18 years of age and, of those girls, an estimated 1 in 9 is said to be married before reaching 15 years of age;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children's Fund ("UNICEF"), if current child marriage rates continue, 120,000,000 girls, an average of 12,000,000 girls a year, will be married before their 18th birthday over the next decade;

Whereas 246,000,000 boys and girls experience school-related, gender-based violence each year;

Whereas children with disabilities reportedly are 3 to 4 times more likely to experience physical or sexual violence;

Whereas the tens of millions of children living outside of family care, including those living on the streets, working away from home, or in residential care, are particularly vulnerable to violence and abuse;

Whereas an estimated 152,000,000 children are involved in child labor and 4,300,000 children are subject to forced labor, including in situations of trafficking;

Whereas nearly half of the 68,500,000 individuals who are currently displaced by conflict and war around the world

are children, and displacement exposes those children to increased risk of exploitation, violence, and abuse;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, from 2016 to 2017, verified cases of child recruitment, including forcible recruitment, and child participation in armed conflict—

(1) quadrupled in the Central African Republic;

(2) doubled in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and

(3) persisted at alarming levels in Somalia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen;

Whereas more than 10,000 children were killed or maimed in 2017 in armed conflict;

Whereas the risks of online abuse and exploitation of children is constantly growing, with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reviewing cases involving 25,000,000 child sexual abuse images in 2015, up from 450,000 in 2004;

Whereas unaddressed exposure to violence disrupts the development of critical brain architecture and other organ structures, leaving children at lifelong risk of disease and reduced potential;

Whereas studies show toxic stress relating to exposure to violent or dangerous environments becomes damaging to learning, behavior, and health across a lifespan;

Whereas violence against children can lead to negative health consequences, including injury, noncommunicable and communicable diseases, and poor maternal and child health outcomes;

Whereas all forms of violence in childhood have a significant negative impact on educational outcomes, including by re-

ducing school attendance and increasing dropout rates, and can further limit access to the physical, mental health, psychosocial, and cognitive protections that safe educational settings provide;

Whereas decades of behavioral and social science research have demonstrated that building adaptive capacities, known as resilience, through stable and committed relationships with a supportive caregiver or other adult can lessen the harmful developmental effects of violence in children and youth;

Whereas, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United States invests 0.5 percent of official development assistance in programs that are designed to prevent and address violence against children and youth;

Whereas the United States, in coordination with public-private partnerships and other organizations, has endorsed the technical package called "INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children" (referred to in this preamble as "INSPIRE") put forth by the World Health Organization with substantial technical input from the United States Government, including from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and United States Agency for International Development;

Whereas INSPIRE contains 7 evidence-based strategies to end violence against children that include—

(1) implementing and enforcing relevant laws;

(2) addressing harmful gender and other social norms;

(3) creating and sustaining safe communities;

(4) supporting parents and caregivers;

(5) improving household economic security to reduce violence in the home;

(6) improving access to health services, social welfare, and criminal justice support; and

(7) ensuring safe school environments that provide gender-equitable education and social-emotional learning and life skills training; and

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Health and Human Services each play a critical role in preventing and responding to violence against children and youth: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That it is the sense of the House of Rep-
2 resentatives that the United States—
3 (1) condemns all forms of violence against chil-
4 dren and youth globally, including physical, mental,
5 and sexual violence, neglect, abuse, maltreatment,
6 and exploitation;
7 (2) recognizes—
8 (A) the harmful impact that violence
9 against children and youth has on the healthy
10 development of children; and
11 (B) the harmful economic impact of vio-
12 lence against children and youth; and
13 (3) should—
14 (A) develop and implement a comprehen-
15 sive and coordinated strategy built on evidence-

1 based practices, including the technical package
2 called "INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending
3 Violence against Children" put forth by the
4 World Health Organization; and
5 (B) adopt common metrics and indicators
6 to monitor progress across Federal agencies to
7 prevent, address, and end violence against chil-
8 dren and youth globally.

○

I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1771

To require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 2019

Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. WOODALL, Ms. BASS, and Ms. GABBARD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

A BILL

To require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Divided Families Reunification Act".

1 **SEC. 2. CONSULTATIONS ON REUNITING KOREAN AMERI-**
2 **CANS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH**
3 **KOREA.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
5 ings:

6 (1) The division of the Korean Peninsula into
7 South Korea and North Korea separated thousands
8 of Koreans from family members.

9 (2) Since the signing of the Agreement Con-
10 cerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at
11 Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as
12 the "Korean War Armistice Agreement"), there has
13 been little to no contact between Korean Americans
14 and family members who remain in North Korea.

15 (3) North Korea and South Korea first agreed
16 to reunions of divided families in 1985 and have
17 since held 20 face-to-face reunions and 7 video link
18 reunions.

19 (4) Those reunions have subsequently given ap-
20 proximately 22,000 Koreans the opportunity to
21 briefly reunite with loved ones.

22 (5) The most recent family reunions between
23 North Korea and South Korea took place in August
24 2018 and did not include any Korean Americans.

25 (6) The United States and North Korea do not
26 maintain diplomatic relations and certain limitations

exist on Korean Americans participating in face-to-face reunions.

(7) According to the most recent census, more than 1,700,000 people living in the United States are of Korean descent.

(8) The number of first generation Korean and Korean American family members divided from family members in North Korea is rapidly diminishing given the advanced age of those family members. More than 3,000 elderly South Koreans die each year without having been reunited with their family members.

(9) Many Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have not seen or communicated with those family members in more than 60 years.

(10) The inclusion of Korean American families in the reunion process would constitute a positive humanitarian gesture by the Government of North Korea.

(11) Section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 407) required the President to submit to Congress a report on "efforts, if any, of the United States Government to facilitate family re-

1 unions between United States citizens and their rel-
2 atives in North Korea".

3 (12) The position of Special Envoy on North
4 Korean Human Rights Issues has been vacant since
5 January 2017, although the President is required to
6 appoint a Senate-confirmed Special Envoy to fill this
7 position in accordance with section 107 of the North
8 Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C.
9 7817).

10 (13) In the report of the Committee on Appro-
11 priations of the House of Representatives accom-
12 panying H.R. 3081, 111th Congress (House Report
13 111–187), the Committee urged "the Special Rep-
14 resentative on North Korea Policy, as the senior of-
15 ficial handling North Korea issues, to prioritize the
16 issues involving Korean divided families and to, if
17 necessary, appoint a coordinator for such families".

18 (b) CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED.—

19 (1) CONSULTATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA.—
20 The Secretary of State, or a designee of the Sec-
21 retary, shall consult with officials of South Korea, as
22 appropriate, on potential opportunities to reunite
23 Korean American families with family members in
24 North Korea from which such Korean American

1 families were divided after the signing of the Korean
2 War Armistice Agreement.
3 (2) CONSULTATIONS WITH KOREAN AMERI-
4 CANS.—Not less frequently than once every 180
5 days, the Special Envoy on North Korean Human
6 Rights Issues of the Department of State shall con-
7 sult with representatives of Korean Americans with
8 family members in North Korea with respect to ef-
9 forts to reunite families divided after the signing of
10 the Korean War Armistice Agreement.
11 (3) NO ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF AP-
12 PROPRIATIONS.—No additional amounts are author-
13 ized to be appropriated to the Department of State
14 to carry out consultations under this subsection.
15 (c) REPORTS REQUIRED.—
16 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, act-
17 ing through the Special Envoy on North Korean
18 Human Rights Issues, shall submit to Congress, as
19 part of each report required under section 107(d) of
20 the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22
21 U.S.C. 7817(d)), a report on consultations described
22 in subsection (b) conducted during the year pre-
23 ceding the submission of each report required under
24 such section 107(d).

1 (2) INTEGRATION OF TECHNOLOGY INTO FAM-
2 ILY REUNIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the
3 date of the enactment of this Act, the Special Envoy
4 on North Korean Human Rights Issues of the De-
5 partment of State shall submit to the Committee on
6 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and
7 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate
8 a report on the opportunities for video reunions be-
9 tween Korean Americans with family members in
10 North Korea.
11 (3) FORM.—The reports required by para-
12 graphs (1) and (2) shall be submitted in unclassified
13 form to the maximum extent possible, but may in-
14 clude classified annexes.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 1771 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Divided Families Re-
3 unification Act".

4 **SEC. 2. CONSULTATIONS ON REUNITING KOREAN AMERI-**
5 **CANS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH**
6 **KOREA.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
8 ings:

9 (1) The division of the Korean Peninsula into
10 South Korea and North Korea separated thousands
11 of Koreans from family members.

12 (2) Since the signing of the Agreement Con-
13 cerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at
14 Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as
15 the "Korean War Armistice Agreement"), there has
16 been little to no contact between Korean Americans
17 and family members who remain in North Korea.

1 (3) North Korea and South Korea first agreed
2 to reunions of divided families in 1985 and have
3 since held 21 face-to-face reunions and multiple
4 video link reunions.
5 (4) Those reunions have subsequently given ap-
6 proximately 24,500 Koreans the opportunity to
7 briefly reunite with loved ones.
8 (5) The most recent family reunions between
9 North Korea and South Korea took place in August
10 2018 and did not include any Korean Americans.
11 (6) The United States and North Korea do not
12 maintain diplomatic relations and certain limitations
13 exist on Korean Americans participating in face-to-
14 face reunions.
15 (7) According to the most recent census, more
16 than 1,700,000 people living in the United States
17 are of Korean descent.
18 (8) The number of first generation Korean and
19 Korean American family members divided from fam-
20 ily members in North Korea is rapidly diminishing
21 given the advanced age of those family members.
22 More than 3,000 elderly South Koreans die each
23 year without having been reunited with their family
24 members.

1 (9) Many Korean Americans with family mem-
2 bers in North Korea have not seen or communicated
3 with those family members in more than 60 years.
4 (10) The inclusion of Korean American families
5 in the reunion process would constitute a positive
6 humanitarian gesture by the Government of North
7 Korea.
8 (11) Section 1265 of the National Defense Au-
9 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law
10 110–181; 122 Stat. 407) required the President to
11 submit to Congress a report on "efforts, if any, of
12 the United States Government to facilitate family re-
13 unions between United States citizens and their rel-
14 atives in North Korea".
15 (12) The position of Special Envoy on North
16 Korean Human Rights Issues has been vacant since
17 January 2017, although the President is required to
18 appoint a Senate-confirmed Special Envoy to fill this
19 position in accordance with section 107 of the North
20 Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C.
21 7817).
22 (13) In the report of the Committee on Appro-
23 priations of the House of Representatives accom-
24 panying H.R. 3081, 111th Congress (House Report
25 111–187), the Committee urged "the Special Rep-

1 resentative on North Korea Policy, as the senior of-
2 ficial handling North Korea issues, to prioritize the
3 issues involving Korean divided families and to, if
4 necessary, appoint a coordinator for such families".
5 (b) CONSULTATIONS.—
6 (1) CONSULTATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA.—
7 The Secretary of State, or a designee of the Sec-
8 retary, should consult with officials of South Korea,
9 as appropriate, on potential opportunities to reunite
10 Korean American families with family members in
11 North Korea from which such Korean American
12 families were divided after the signing of the Korean
13 War Armistice Agreement, including potential oppor-
14 tunities for video reunions for Korean Americans
15 with such family members.
16 (2) CONSULTATIONS WITH KOREAN AMERI-
17 CANS.—The Special Envoy on North Korean Human
18 Rights Issues of the Department of State should
19 regularly consult with representatives of Korean
20 Americans who have family members in North
21 Korea with respect to efforts to reunite families di-
22 vided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice
23 Agreement, including potential opportunities for
24 video reunions for Korean Americans with such fam-
25 ily members.

1 (3) NO ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF AP-
2 PROPRIATIONS.—No additional amounts are author-
3 ized to be appropriated to the Department of State
4 to carry out consultations under this subsection.
5 (c) ADDITIONAL MATTER IN REPORT.—The Sec-
6 retary of State, acting through the Special Envoy on
7 North Korean Human Rights Issues, shall include in each
8 report required under section 107(d) of the North Korean
9 Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817(d)), a de-
10 scription of the consultations described in subsection (b)
11 conducted during the year preceding the submission of
12 each report required under such section 107(d).

IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 410

Encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 30, 2019

Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. KILANNA, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. KIM) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

RESOLUTION

Encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families.

Whereas the Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "South Korea") and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "North Korea") remain divided since the armistice agreement was signed on July 27, 1953;

Whereas the division of the Korean Peninsula separated more than 10,000,000 Korean family members, including some who are now citizens of the United States;

Whereas there have been 21 rounds of family reunions between South Koreans and North Koreans along the border since 2000;

Whereas Congress signaled its support for family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea in section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), signed into law by President George W. Bush on January 28, 2008;

Whereas most of the population of divided family members in the United States, initially estimated at 100,000 in 2001, has significantly dwindled as many of the individuals have passed away;

Whereas the summit between North Korea and South Korea on April 27, 2018, has prioritized family reunions;

Whereas the United States and North Korea have engaged in talks during 2 historic summits in June 2018 in Singapore and February 2019 in Hanoi; and

Whereas many Korean Americans are waiting for a chance to meet their relatives in North Korea for the first time in more than 60 years: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) calls on the United States and North Korea
3 to begin the process of reuniting Korean-American
4 divided family members with their immediate rel-
5 atives within 60 days of the adoption of this resolu-
6 tion through ways such as—

7 (A) exchanging information of divided fam-
8 ily members in the United States and North
9 Korea who are willing and able to participate in
10 a pilot program for family reunions;

1 (B) finding matches for members on the
2 divided family member registry through organi-
3 zations such as the Red Cross; and
4 (C) working with the Government of South
5 Korea to include American citizens in inter-Ko-
6 rean video reunions;
7 (2) reconfirms the institution of family as in-
8 alienable and, accordingly, urges the restoration of
9 contact between divided families physically, literarily,
10 or virtually; and
11 (3) calls on the United States and North Korea
12 to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of im-
13 mediate concern, delinked as much as possible from
14 conflict, before attempts at or achievement of nor-
15 malized relations are made.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. RES. 410 OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Korean Peninsula, with the Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "South Korea") in the South and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "North Korea") in the North, remains divided following the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953;

Whereas the division of the Korean Peninsula separated more than 10,000,000 Korean family members, including some who are now citizens of the United States;

Whereas there have been 21 rounds of family reunions between South Koreans and North Koreans along the border since 2000;

Whereas Congress signaled its support for family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea in section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181), signed into law by President George W. Bush on January 28, 2008;

Whereas most of the population of divided family members in the United States, initially estimated at 100,000 in 2001, has significantly dwindled as many of the individuals have passed away;

Whereas the summit between North Korea and South Korea on April 27, 2018, has prioritized family reunions;

Whereas the United States and North Korea have engaged in talks during 2 historic summits in June 2018 in Singapore and February 2019 in Hanoi; and

Whereas many Korean Americans are waiting for a chance to meet their relatives in North Korea for the first time in more than 60 years: Now, therefore, be it

Strike the resolving clause and all that follows and insert the following:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean-American divided family members with their immediate relatives through ways such as—

(A) identifying divided families in the United States and North Korea who are willing and able to participate in a pilot program for family reunions;

(B) finding matches for members of such families through organizations such as the Red Cross; and

(C) working with the Government of South Korea to include American citizens in inter-Korean video reunions;

1 (2) reconfirms the institution of family as in-
2 alienable and, accordingly, urges the restoration of
3 contact between divided families physically, literarily,
4 or virtually; and
5 (3) calls on the United States and North Korea
6 to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of im-
7 mediate concern.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 349

Reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 2, 2019

Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. YOHO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond.

Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity;

Whereas for more than the past 70 years, the partnership between the United States and Japan has played a vital role in ensuring peace, stability, and economic development in Asia and beyond;

Whereas the United States and Japan are deeply committed to the common values of freedom, democracy, rule of law, and free market economies;

Whereas the current United States-Japan alliance, forged over six decades ago with the signing of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, is the cornerstone for stability and prosperity of Japan and for the Indo-Pacific region, and plays a key role in global peace and stability;

Whereas the United States and Japan are indispensable partners in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, improving global health, countering human trafficking and promoting human rights, assisting the victims of conflict and disaster worldwide, and contributing to global economic development;

Whereas the alliance is a testament to the ability of great nations to overcome the past and jointly work to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas our two countries, coming from different cultural backgrounds, have created an active and dynamic relationship beneficial to both peoples;

Whereas cultural and people-to-people ties between the United States and Japan are long-standing and deep, as exemplified by the gift of the beautiful cherry trees that dot our nation's capital from the People of Japan to the People of the United States in 1912, signifying the affection and respect between the two nations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond;

(2) underscores the importance of the close people-to-people and cultural ties between our two nations;

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Japan; and

(4) calls for the continued cooperation between the Governments of the United States and Japan in addressing global challenges that threaten the security of people everywhere in the "Reiwa" era of Japan, which the Japanese Government translates as "beautiful harmony".

○

I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4754

To express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 18, 2019

Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96–8) states that it is the policy of the United States "to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan".

(2) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 states that it is the policy of the United States "to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan".

(3) Taiwan is a free, democratic, and prosperous nation of 23,000,000 people and an important contributor to peace and stability around the world.

(4) Since the election of President Tsai Ing-wen as President of Taiwan in 2016, the Government of the People's Republic of China has intensified its efforts to pressure Taiwan.

(5) Since 2016, the Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, and

1 Kiribati have severed diplomatic relations with Tai-
2 wan in favor of diplomatic relations with China.
3 (6) Taiwan currently maintains full diplomatic
4 relations with 15 nations around the world.
5 (7) Taiwan's unofficial relations with the
6 United States, Australia, India, Japan, and other
7 countries are of significant benefit in strengthening
8 Taiwan's economy and preserving its international
9 space.
10 (8) According to President Tsai Ing-wen, the
11 severance of diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favor of
12 diplomatic relations with China is "part of a series
13 of diplomatic and military acts of coercion" by
14 China.
15 (9) The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of
16 2018 (Public Law 115–409) states that—
17 (A) it is United States policy "to support
18 the close economic, political, and security rela-
19 tionship between Taiwan and the United
20 States"; and
21 (B) the President should—
22 (i) "conduct regular transfers of de-
23 fense articles to Taiwan that are tailored
24 to meet the existing and likely future
25 threats from the People's Republic of

China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces"; and

(ii) "encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act".

SEC. 3. STRENGTHENING OF OFFICIAL OR UNOFFICIAL TIES WITH TAIWAN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should—

(1) support Taiwan in strengthening its official diplomatic relationships as well as unofficial partnerships with countries in the Indo-Pacific region and around the world;

(2) consider, in certain cases as appropriate and in alignment with United States interests, increasing its economic, security, and diplomatic engagement with nations that have demonstrably strengthened, enhanced, or upgraded relations with Taiwan; and

(3) consider, in certain cases as appropriate and in alignment with United States interests, reducing its economic, security, and diplomatic en-

1 gagement with nations that take serious or signifi-
2 cant actions to undermine Taiwan.
3 (b) CONSULTATION.—Not less than 30 days before
4 increasing or decreasing the United States Government's
5 economic, security, or diplomatic engagement with another
6 nation as a result of an action taken by that nation to
7 either strengthen or undermine ties with Taiwan, the Sec-
8 retary of State shall consult with the appropriate congres-
9 sional committees with respect to the proposed United
10 States action or actions.
11 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act
12 shall be construed to supersede or otherwise alter obliga-
13 tions to comply with the notification procedures applicable
14 to reprogramming pursuant to section 634A of the For-
15 eign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1).

16 **SEC. 4. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO**
17 **TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN INTER-**
18 **NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

19 It should be the policy of the United States—
20 (1) to advocate, as appropriate—
21 (A) for Taiwan's membership in all inter-
22 national organizations in which statehood is not
23 a requirement and in which the United States
24 is also a participant; and

1 (B) for Taiwan to be granted observer sta-
2 tus in other appropriate international organiza-
3 tions;
4 (2) to instruct, as appropriate, representatives
5 of the United States Government in all organizations
6 described in paragraph (1) to use the voice, vote,
7 and influence of the United States to advocate for
8 Taiwan's membership or observer status in such or-
9 ganizations; and
10 (3) for the President or the President's des-
11 ignees to advocate, as appropriate, for Taiwan's
12 membership or observer status in all organizations
13 described in paragraph (1) as part of any relevant
14 bilateral engagements between the United States
15 and the People's Republic of China, including leader
16 summits and the U.S.-China Comprehensive Eco-
17 nomic Dialogue.

18 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS**
19 **WITH TAIWAN.**

20 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
21 should engage in bilateral trade negotiations with Taiwan,
22 with the goal of entering into a free trade agreement that
23 is of mutual economic benefit and that protects United
24 States workers and benefits United States exporters.

1 **SEC. 6. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-**
2 **FINED.**

3 In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional com-
4 mittees" means—

5 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
6 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

7 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
8 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
9 resentatives.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 4754 OFFERED BY MR. CURTIS OF UTAH

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Taiwan Allies Inter-
3 national Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI)
4 Act of 2019".

5 **SEC. 2. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
7 ings:

8 (1) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public
9 Law 96–8) states that it is the policy of the United
10 States "to preserve and promote extensive, close,
11 and friendly commercial, cultural, and other rela-
12 tions between the people of the United States and
13 the people on Taiwan".

14 (2) The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 states
15 that it is the policy of the United States "to main-
16 tain the capacity of the United States to resist any
17 resort to force or other forms of coercion that would

1 jeopardize the security, or the social or economic
2 system, of the people on Taiwan''.
3 (3) Taiwan is a free, democratic, and pros-
4 perous nation of 23,000,000 people and an impor-
5 tant contributor to peace and stability around the
6 world.
7 (4) Since the election of President Tsai Ing-wen
8 as President of Taiwan in 2016, the Government of
9 the People's Republic of China has intensified its ef-
10 forts to pressure Taiwan.
11 (5) Since 2016, the Gambia, Sao Tome and
12 Principe, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Burkina
13 Faso, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, and
14 Kiribati have severed diplomatic relations with Tai-
15 wan in favor of diplomatic relations with China.
16 (6) Taiwan currently maintains full diplomatic
17 relations with 15 nations around the world.
18 (7) Taiwan's unique relationship with the
19 United States, Australia, India, Japan, and other
20 countries are of significant benefit in strengthening
21 Taiwan's economy and preserving its international
22 space.
23 (8) According to President Tsai Ing-wen, the
24 severance of diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favor of
25 diplomatic relations with China is ''part of a series

of diplomatic and military acts of coercion" by China.

(9) The Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) states that—

(A) it is United States policy "to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States"; and

(B) the President should—

(i) "conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People's Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces"; and

(ii) "encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act".

SEC. 3. STRENGTHENING OF TIES WITH TAIWAN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should—

1 (1) support Taiwan in strengthening its official
2 diplomatic relationships as well as other partner-
3 ships with countries in the Indo-Pacific region and
4 around the world;
5 (2) consider, in certain cases as appropriate
6 and in alignment with United States interests, in-
7 creasing its economic, security, and diplomatic en-
8 gagement with nations that have demonstrably
9 strengthened, enhanced, or upgraded relations with
10 Taiwan; and
11 (3) consider, in certain cases as appropriate, in
12 alignment with United States foreign policy interests
13 and in consultation with Congress, altering its eco-
14 nomic, security, and diplomatic engagement with na-
15 tions that take serious or significant actions to un-
16 dermine the security or prosperity of Taiwan.
17 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
18 of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for
19 five years, the Secretary of State shall report to the appro-
20 priate congressional committees on the steps taken in ac-
21 cordance with subsection (a).
22 **SEC. 4. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH REGARD TO**
23 **TAIWAN'S PARTICIPATION IN INTER-**
24 **NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**
25 It should be the policy of the United States—

1 (1) to advocate, as appropriate—

2 (A) for Taiwan's membership in all inter-
3 national organizations in which statehood is not
4 a requirement and in which the United States
5 is also a participant; and

6 (B) for Taiwan to be granted observer sta-
7 tus in other appropriate international organiza-
8 tions;

9 (2) to instruct, as appropriate, representatives
10 of the United States Government in all organizations
11 described in paragraph (1) to use the voice, vote,
12 and influence of the United States to advocate for
13 Taiwan's membership or observer status in such or-
14 ganizations; and

15 (3) for the President or the President's des-
16 ignees to advocate, as appropriate, for Taiwan's
17 membership or observer status in all organizations
18 described in paragraph (1) as part of any relevant
19 bilateral engagements between the United States
20 and the People's Republic of China, including leader
21 summits and the U.S.-China Comprehensive Eco-
22 nomic Dialogue.

1 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS**
2 **WITH TAIWAN.**

3 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
4 should engage in bilateral trade negotiations with Taiwan,
5 with the goal of entering into a free trade agreement that
6 is of mutual economic benefit and that protects United
7 States workers and benefits United States exporters.

8 **SEC. 6. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-**
9 **FINED.**

10 In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional com-
11 mittees" means—

12 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
13 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

14 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
15 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
16 resentatives.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 178

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 12, 2019

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and the Judiciary, 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

AN ACT

To condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

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

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Uyghur Human Rights
3 Policy Act of 2019".

4 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**

5 The purpose of this Act is to direct United States
6 resources to address gross violations of universally recog-
7 nized human rights, including the mass internment of over
8 1,000,000 Uyghurs and other predominately Muslim eth-
9 nic minorities in China and the intimidation and threats
10 faced by United States citizens and legal permanent resi-
11 dents.

12 **SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**

13 In this section, the term "appropriate congressional
14 committees" means—

15 (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
16 Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee
17 on Intelligence, the Committee on Banking, Hous-
18 ing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Judi-
19 ciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the
20 Senate; and

21 (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
22 Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select
23 Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Finan-
24 cial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and
25 the Committee on Appropriations of the House of
26 Representatives.

1 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) The Government of the People's Republic of
4 China has a long history of repressing approximately
5 13,000,000 Turkic, moderate Sunni Muslims, par-
6 ticularly Uyghurs, in the nominally autonomous
7 Xinjiang region. These actions are in contravention
8 of international human rights standards, including
9 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the
10 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

11 (2) In recent decades, central and regional Chi-
12 nese government policies have systematically dis-
13 criminated against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and
14 other Muslims in Xinjiang by denying them a range
15 of civil and political rights, including the freedoms of
16 expression, religion, movement, and a fair trial,
17 among others.

18 (3) Increased unrest in the Xinjiang region as
19 a result of the central government's severe repres-
20 sion is used in Orwellian fashion by the Government
21 of the People's Republic of China as evidence of
22 "terrorism" and "separatism" and as an excuse for
23 further disproportionate response.

24 (4) In 2014, Chinese authorities launched their
25 latest "Strike Hard against Violent Extremism"
26 campaign, in which the pretext of wide-scale, inter-

1 nationally linked threats of terrorism were used to
2 justify pervasive restrictions on, and gross human
3 rights violations against, the ethnic minority commu-
4 nities of Xinjiang.
5 (5) Those policies included—
6 (A) pervasive, high-tech surveillance across
7 the region, including the arbitrary collection of
8 biodata, such as DNA samples from children,
9 without their knowledge or consent;
10 (B) the use of QR codes outside homes to
11 gather information on how frequently individ-
12 uals pray;
13 (C) facial and voice recognition software
14 and "predictive policing" databases; and
15 (D) severe restrictions on the freedom of
16 movement across the region.
17 (6) Chinese security forces have never been held
18 accountable for credible reports of mass shootings in
19 Alaqagha (2014), Hanerik (2013), and Siriqbuya
20 (2013), as well as the extrajudicial killings of
21 Abdulbasit Ablimit (2013) and Rozi Osman (2014).
22 (7)(A) The August 2016 transfer of former
23 Tibet Autonomous Region Party Secretary Chen
24 Quanguo to become the Xinjiang Party Secretary

1 prompted an acceleration in the crackdown across
2 the region.
3 (B) Local officials in Xinjiang have used
4 chilling political rhetoric to describe the purpose of
5 government policy, including "eradicating tumors"
6 and "spray[ing] chemicals" on crops to kill the
7 "weeds".
8 (C) Uyghurs are forced to celebrate Chinese
9 cultural traditions, such as Chinese New Year, and
10 unique Uyghur culture is facing eradication due to
11 state control over Uyghur cultural heritage, such as
12 muqam (a musical tradition) and meshrep (tradi-
13 tional cultural gatherings), and due to elimination of
14 the Uyghur language as a medium of instruction in
15 Xinjiang schools and universities.
16 (8) In 2017, credible reports found that family
17 members of Uyghurs living outside of China had
18 gone missing inside China, that Chinese authorities
19 were pressuring those outside the country to return,
20 and that individuals were being arbitrarily detained
21 in large numbers.
22 (9) There is ample credible evidence provided
23 by scholars, human rights organizations, journalists,
24 and think tanks substantiating the establishment by
25 Chinese authorities of "political reeducation" camps.

(10) Independent organizations conducted interviews, including testimonies from Kayrat Samarkan, Omir Bekali, and Mihrigul Tursun, along with others who had been detained in such facilities, who described forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, food deprivation, and solitary confinement, as well as uncertainty as to the length of detention, humiliation, and denial of religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms, and confirmed that they were told by guards that the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty. Poor conditions and lack of medical treatment at such facilities appear to have contributed to the deaths of some detainees, including the elderly and infirm. Uyghurs Muhammed Salih Hajim (2018), Yaqupjan Naman (2018), Abdughappar Abdujappar (2018), Ayhan Memet (2018), Abdulreshit Seley Hajim (2018), Nurimangul Memet (2018), Adalet Teyip (2018), Abdulehed Mehsum (2017), Hesen Imin (2017), and Sawut Raxman (2017) reportedly died while in the custody of the Chinese authorities in "political reeducation" camps, without proper investigation of the circumstances.

(11) Uyghurs and Kazakhs, who have now obtained permanent residence or citizenship in other

1 countries, attest to receiving threats and harassment
2 from Chinese officials.
3 (12) Under pressure from the Government of
4 the People's Republic of China, countries have forc-
5 ibly returned Uyghurs to China in violation of the
6 non-refoulement principle and their well-founded
7 fear of persecution. States returning Uyghurs in-
8 clude Egypt, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Burma,
9 Cambodia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan,
10 Tajikistan, Pakistan, Nepal, and India.
11 (13) Six journalists for Radio Free Asia's
12 Uyghur service have publicly detailed abuses their
13 family members in Xinjiang have endured in re-
14 sponse to their work exposing abusive policies across
15 the region.
16 (14) Several United States-based companies are
17 conducting business with Xinjiang authorities with-
18 out sufficient due diligence or safeguards to ensure
19 their business operations do not create or contribute
20 to human rights violations.
21 (15) The Government of the People's Republic
22 of China is increasingly investing in the "Belt and
23 Road Initiative" across Xinjiang and throughout
24 Central Asia, extending its influence through organi-
25 zations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organiza-

1 tion without regard to the political, religious, cul-
2 tural, or linguistic rights of ethnic minorities.
3 (16) The Secretary of State, Congressional-Ex-
4 ecutive Commission on China, Tom Lantos Human
5 Rights Commission, and individual members of the
6 executive branch and Congress have all expressed
7 growing concern regarding the pervasive human
8 rights abuses across Xinjiang and the "political re-
9 education" camps.
10 (17) In August 2018, the United Nations Com-
11 mittee to Eliminate Racial Discrimination challenged
12 the Government of the People's Republic of China
13 over abuses in Xinjiang, including the establishment
14 of mass arbitrary detention camps.
15 (18) Between August and September 2018,
16 Chinese authorities responded to these allegations by
17 either flatly denying them or insisting that the facili-
18 ties are "vocational training centers".
19 (19) In September 2018, newly appointed
20 United Nations High Commissioner for Human
21 Rights Michele Bachelet noted in her first speech as
22 High Commissioner the "deeply disturbing allega-
23 tions of large-scale arbitrary detentions of Uighurs
24 and other Muslim communities, in so-called re-edu-
25 cation camps across Xinjiang".

(20) On September 18, 2018, the Washington Post editorial board wrote, "At stake is not just the welfare of the Uighurs, but also whether the technologies of the 21st century will be employed to smother human freedom."

(21) In December 2018 testimony before the Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Scott Busby testified that the number of those detained in camps since April 2017 was "at least 800,000 and possibly more than 2 million".

(22) In December 2018, independent media reports pointed to growing evidence of forced labor in the camps, as well as reports of individuals who have been released from camps being forced to labor in nearby factories for low wages under threat of being sent back to "political reeducation" camps.

(23) In December 2018 and January 2019, Chinese officials organized visits to "political reeducation" camps in Xinjiang for a small group of foreign journalists and diplomats from 12 non-Western countries. In the months preceding the visits, international media reported that officials worked to re-

1 move security features from some "political reeduca-
2 tion" facilities, and coached detainees and area resi-
3 dents not to make negative comments about the
4 camps. Reports also indicated that officials had
5 transferred large numbers of detainees to detention
6 facilities in other parts of China.

7 (24) Experts have described the Xinjiang region
8 as "a police state to rival North Korea, with a for-
9 malized racism on the order of South African apart-
10 heid" and the repression in the Xinjiang region as
11 a "slow motion Tiananmen".

12 (25) On December 31, 2018, President Donald
13 J. Trump signed into law the Asia Reassurance Ini-
14 tiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 105–409), which
15 condemned China's "forced disappearances, extra-
16 legal detentions, invasive and omnipresent surveil-
17 lance, and lack of due process in judicial pro-
18 ceedings," authorized funding to promote democ-
19 racy, human rights, and the rule of law in China,
20 and supported sanctions designations against any
21 entity or individual that—

22 (A) violates human rights or religious free-
23 doms; or

24 (B) engages in censorship activities.

1 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the sense of Congress that—

3 (1) the President should condemn abuses
4 against Turkic Muslims by Chinese authorities in
5 Xinjiang and call on Chinese President Xi Jinping
6 to recognize the profound abuse and likely lasting
7 damage of China's current policies, and immediately
8 close the "political reeducation" camps, lift all re-
9 strictions on and ensure respect for internationally
10 guaranteed human rights across the region, and
11 allow for reestablishment of contact between those
12 inside and outside China;

13 (2) the United States Government should de-
14 velop a strategy to support the United Nations High
15 Commissioner for Human Rights and numerous
16 United Nations Special Rapporteurs' urgent calls for
17 immediate and unfettered access to Xinjiang, includ-
18 ing the "political reeducation" camps, and instruct
19 representatives of the United States at the United
20 Nations to use the voice and vote of the United
21 States to condemn the mass arbitrary detainment,
22 torture, and forced labor of Turkic Muslims in the
23 People's Republic of China;

24 (3) the Secretary of State should consider the
25 applicability of existing authorities, including the
26 Global Magnitsky Act (subtitle F of Public Law

114–328), to impose targeted sanctions on members of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, and state security apparatus, including Xinjiang Party Secretary Chen Quanguo and other officials credibly alleged to be responsible for human rights abuses in Xinjiang and elsewhere;

(4) the Secretary of State should fully implement the provisions of the Frank Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114–281) and consider strategically employing sanctions and other tools under the International Religious Freedom Act (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.) and to employ measures required as part of the "Country of Particular Concern" (CPC) designation for the Government of the People's Republic of China that directly address particularly severe violations of religious freedom;

(5) the Secretary of Commerce should review and consider prohibiting the sale or provision of any United States-made goods or services to any state agent in Xinjiang, and adding the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Communist Party, the Xinjiang Public Security Bureau, and the Xinjiang Office of the United Front Work Department, or any entity acting on their behalf to facilitate the mass internment

1 or forced labor of Turkic Muslims, to the "Entity
2 List" administered by the Department of Commerce;
3 (6) United States companies and individuals
4 selling goods or services or otherwise operating in
5 Xinjiang should take steps, including in any public
6 or financial filings, to publicly assert that their com-
7 mercial activities are not contributing to human
8 rights violations in Xinjiang or elsewhere in China
9 and that their supply chains are not compromised by
10 forced labor;
11 (7) the Federal Bureau of Investigation and ap-
12 propriate United States law enforcement entities
13 should track and take steps to hold accountable offi-
14 cials from China who harass, threaten, or intimidate
15 not only United States citizens and legal permanent
16 residents, including Turkic Muslims, Uyghur-Ameri-
17 cans, and Chinese-Americans, but also Chinese na-
18 tionals legally studying or working in the United
19 States;
20 (8) the Secretary of State should work with tra-
21 ditional United States allies and partners to take
22 similar steps and coordinate closely on targeted
23 sanctions and visa restrictions;
24 (9) the Secretary of State should appoint a
25 United States Special Coordinator for Xinjiang,

1 from officers and employees of the Department of
2 State, who will coordinate diplomatic, political, pub-
3 lic diplomacy, financial assistance, sanctions,
4 counterterrorism, security resources, and congres-
5 sional reporting requirements within the United
6 States Government to respond to the gross violations
7 of universally recognized human rights occurring in
8 the Xinjiang region, including by addressing—
9 (A) the mass detentions of Uyghurs and
10 other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities;
11 (B) the deployment of technologically ad-
12 vanced surveillance and police detection meth-
13 ods; and
14 (C) the counterterrorism and counter-radi-
15 calism claims used to justify the policies of the
16 Government of the People's Republic of China
17 in Xinjiang;
18 (10) the United States Special Coordinator for
19 Xinjiang position should continue until the mass
20 surveillance and internment of Uyghurs and other
21 predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities has ended
22 and all detainees released; and
23 (11) the full and timely implementation of sec-
24 tions 408, 409, and 410 of the Asia Reassurance
25 Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–409) is crit-

1 ical to demonstrating unwavering support by the
2 United States for the universally recognized human
3 rights of all ethnic, cultural, and religious minorities
4 in China, including Muslim minorities in Xinjiang.

5 **SEC. 6. NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
7 date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National
8 Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State,
9 shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees
10 a report to assess national and regional security threats
11 posed by the crackdown across Xinjiang, the frequency
12 with which Central and Southeast Asian governments are
13 forcibly returning Turkic Muslim refugees and asylum
14 seekers, and the transfer or development of technology
15 used by the Government of the People's Republic of China
16 that facilitates the mass internment and surveillance of
17 Turkic Muslims, including technology relating to pre-
18 dictive policing and large-scale data collection and anal-
19 ysis.

20 (b) ANNEX.—The report required under subsection
21 (a) shall include an unclassified annex with a list of all
22 Chinese companies involved in the construction or oper-
23 ation of the "political education" camps, and the provision
24 or operation of surveillance technology or operations,
25 across Xinjiang.

1 (c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under
2 subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form
3 but may contain a classified annex.

4 **SEC. 7. PROTECTING CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF THE**
5 **UNITED STATES FROM INTIMIDATION AND**
6 **COERCION.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
8 date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Fed-
9 eral Bureau of Investigation, in consultation with the Sec-
10 retary of State, shall provide a report to the appropriate
11 congressional committees that outlines any and all efforts
12 to provide information to and protect United States citi-
13 zens and residents, including ethnic Uyghurs and Chinese
14 nationals legally studying or working temporarily in the
15 United States, who have experienced harassment or in-
16 timidation by officials or agents of the Government of the
17 People's Republic of China and the Communist Party
18 within the United States and those whose families in
19 China have experienced threats or detention because of
20 their work or advocacy.

21 (b) DATABASE OF DETAINED FAMILY MEMBERS OF
22 UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS.—The Sec-
23 retary of State should explore appropriate mechanisms to
24 establish a voluntary database to which United States citi-
25 zens or permanent resident family members of the Uyghur

1 diaspora can provide details about missing family mem-
2 bers, with a view towards pressing for information and ac-
3 countability from the Government of the People's Republic
4 of China and to take appropriate measures to expedite the
5 asylum claims of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Turkic
6 Muslim minorities.

7 **SEC. 8. REPORT ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.**

8 (a) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date
9 of the enactment of this Act, the CEO of the United
10 States Agency for Global Media shall submit to the appro-
11 priate congressional committees a report that—

12 (1) describes the current status and reach of
13 United States broadcasting to the Xinjiang region
14 and Uyghur speaking communities globally, barriers
15 to the free flow of news and information to these
16 communities, and, if appropriate, detailed technical
17 and fiscal requirements necessary to increase broad-
18 casting and other media to these communities glob-
19 ally;

20 (2) describes efforts to intimidate Radio Free
21 Asia and Voice of America reporters reporting on
22 human rights issues in the People's Republic of
23 China; and

24 (3) in consultation with the Global Engagement
25 Center at the Department of State, describes and

1 assesses disinformation and propaganda by the Gov-
2 ernment of the People's Republic of China or other
3 members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
4 targeting Uyghur communities globally and efforts
5 to downplay gross violations of universally recog-
6 nized human rights occurring in the Xinjiang region
7 and any activities or programs that address these ef-
8 forts.

9 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
10 United States to commend and support the journalists of
11 the Uyghur language service of Radio Free Asia for their
12 reporting on the human rights and political situation in
13 Xinjiang despite efforts to silence or intimidate their re-
14 porting through the detention of family members and rel-
15 atives by the Government of the People's Republic of
16 China.

17 **SEC. 9. REPORT AND SEMI-ANNUAL BRIEFING.**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
19 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
20 after consulting relevant Federal agencies and civil society
21 organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congres-
22 sional committees and make available on the website of
23 the Department of State an interagency report that in-
24 cludes—

1 (1) an assessment of the number of individuals
2 detained in political "reeducation camps" and condi-
3 tions in the camps for detainees in the Xinjiang re-
4 gion, including whether detainees endure torture,
5 forced renunciation of faith, or other mistreatment;
6 (2) a description, as possible, of the geographic
7 location of the camps and estimates of the number
8 of people detained in such facilities;
9 (3) a description, as possible, of the methods
10 used by People's Republic of China authorities to
11 "reeducate" Uyghur detainees, as well as the Peo-
12 ple's Republic of China agencies in charge of reedu-
13 cation;
14 (4) an assessment of the number of individuals
15 being arbitrarily detained, including in pretrial de-
16 tention centers and prisons;
17 (5) an assessment of forced labor in the camps
18 and in regional factories for low wages under threat
19 of being sent back to "political reeducation" camps;
20 (6) a list of Chinese companies and industries
21 benefitting from such labor, and a description of ac-
22 tions taken to address forced labor in Xinjiang con-
23 current with the People's Republic of China's Tier
24 3 designation under the 2018 Trafficking in Persons
25 Report;

1 (7) an assessment of the level of access People's
2 Republic of China authorities grant to diplomats,
3 journalists, and others to the Xinjiang region and a
4 description of measures used to impede efforts to
5 monitor human rights conditions in the Xinjiang re-
6 gion;
7 (8) an assessment of the repressive surveillance,
8 detection, and control methods used by People's Re-
9 public of China authorities in the Xinjiang region,
10 and a list of individuals who hold senior leadership
11 positions and are responsible for "high-tech" polic-
12 ing, mass incarceration, and reeducation efforts tar-
13 geting Uyghur and other predominately Muslim eth-
14 nic minorities in the Xinjiang region;
15 (9) a description of United States diplomatic ef-
16 forts to address the gross violations of universally
17 recognized human rights in the Xinjiang region and
18 to protect asylum seekers from the region, including
19 in multilateral institutions and through bilateral re-
20 lations with the People's Republic of China, the na-
21 tions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation
22 (OIC), and other countries; and
23 (10) a description, as appropriate, of diplomatic
24 efforts by United States allies and other nations to
25 address the gross violations of universally recognized

1 human rights in the Xinjiang region and to protect
2 asylum seekers from the region.
3 (b) BRIEFING AND SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS.—
4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180
6 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, or the Sec-
7 retary's designee, shall provide a briefing to the ap-
8 propriate congressional committees covering the sub-
9 jects listed in subsection (a). At the time of each
10 briefing, the Department of State shall provide un-
11 classified written materials detailing the subject
12 matters covered in paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (6), and
13 (9) of such subsection.
14 (2) TERMINATION.—The briefing requirement
15 under paragraph (1) terminates 5 years after the
16 date of the enactment of this Act.

17 **SEC. 10. REPORT ON SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN**
18 **RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE XINJIANG RE-**
19 **GION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
21 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
22 shall, except as provided in subsection (c), submit to Con-
23 gress a report that includes a statement of whether the
24 persons described in subsection (b) meet the criteria to
25 be designated for the imposition of sanctions under section

1 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Account-
2 ability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–
3 238; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) because the persons—
4 (1) are responsible for extrajudicial killings, tor-
5 ture, or other gross violations of internationally rec-
6 ognized human rights in the Xinjiang region of the
7 People's Republic of China; or
8 (2) materially assisted, sponsored, or provided
9 financial, material, or technological support for, or
10 goods or services in support of, such violations.
11 (b) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—The persons described in
12 this subsection are the following:
13 (1) The Party Secretary for Xinjiang region of
14 the People's Republic of China, Chen Quanguo.
15 (2) Senior full or alternate members of the Cen-
16 tral Committee of the Communist Party of China
17 whose professional responsibilities relate to the gov-
18 ernmental administration of the Xinjiang region, or
19 who have conducted business with government enti-
20 ties in the Xinjiang region.
21 (c) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary shall not be required
22 to submit a report under subsection (a) if the Secretary
23 determines, not later than 90 days after the date of the
24 enactment of this Act, that the Government of the Peo-
25 ple's Republic of China allows independent, unrestricted,

1 and unsupervised access to the Xinjiang region for inter-
2 national human rights organizations.

Passed the Senate September 11, 2019.

Attest: JULIE E. ADAMS,
Secretary.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO S. 178 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN 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 "Uighur Intervention
3 and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act of 2019"
4 or the "UIGHUR Act of 2019".

5 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**

6 The purpose of this Act is to direct United States
7 resources to address human rights violations and abuses,
8 including gross violations of human rights, by the People's
9 Republic of China's mass surveillance and internment of
10 over 1,000,000 Uighurs and other predominantly Turkic
11 Muslim ethnic minorities in China's Xinjiang Uighur Au-
12 tonomous Region.

13 **SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**

14 In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional com-
15 mittees" means—

16 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
17 Committee on Financial Services, and the Com-

1 mittee on Appropriations of the House of Represent-
2 atives; and
3 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
4 Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
5 fairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the
6 Senate.

7 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress makes the following findings:
9 (1) The Government of the People's Republic of
10 China has a long history of repressing Turkic Mus-
11 lims, particularly Uighurs, in China's Xinjiang
12 Uighur Autonomous Region.
13 (2) In May 2014, Chinese authorities launched
14 their latest "Strike Hard against Violent Extre-
15 mism" campaign, using wide-scale, internationally-
16 linked threats of terrorism as a pretext to justify
17 pervasive restrictions on and human rights violations
18 of members of the ethnic minority communities of
19 the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. The Au-
20 gust 2016 transfer of former Tibet Autonomous Re-
21 gion Party Secretary Chen Quanguo to become the
22 Xinjiang Party Secretary prompted an acceleration
23 in the crackdown across the region. Scholars, human
24 rights organizations, journalists, and think tanks
25 have provided ample evidence substantiating the es-

1 tablishment by Chinese authorities of "reeducation"
2 camps. Since 2014, Chinese authorities have de-
3 tained no less than 800,000 Uighurs, ethnic
4 Kazahks, Kyrgyz, and other ethnic minorities in
5 these camps.
6 (3) Those detained in such facilities have de-
7 scribed forced political indoctrination, torture, beat-
8 ings, and food deprivation, as well as denial of reli-
9 gious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms, and con-
10 firmed that they were told by guards that the only
11 way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient
12 political loyalty. Poor conditions and lack of medical
13 treatment at such facilities appear to have contrib-
14 uted to the deaths of some detainees, including the
15 elderly and infirm.
16 (4) Uighurs and ethnic Kazakhs, who have now
17 obtained permanent residence or citizenship in other
18 countries, attest to receiving threats and harassment
19 from Chinese officials. At least five journalists for
20 Radio Free Asia's Uighur service have publicly de-
21 tailed abuses their family members in Xinjiang have
22 endured in response to their work exposing abusive
23 policies across the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Re-
24 gion.

1 (5) In September 2018, United Nations High
2 Commissioner for Human Rights Michele Bachelet
3 noted in her first speech as High Commissioner the
4 "deeply disturbing allegations of large-scale arbi-
5 trary detentions of Uighurs and other Muslim com-
6 munities, in so-called re-education camps across
7 Xinjiang".
8 (6) The Government of the People's Republic of
9 China's actions against Turkic Muslims in the
10 Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, whose popu-
11 lation was approximately 13 million at the time of
12 the last Chinese census in 2010, are in contraven-
13 tion of international human rights laws, the Inter-
14 national Convention on the Elimination of All Forms
15 of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention
16 against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or De-
17 grading Treatment or Punishment, both of which
18 China has signed and ratified, and the Universal
19 Declaration of Human Rights and the International
20 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which China
21 has signed.
22 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**
23 It is the sense of Congress that—

1 (1) the President should condemn abuses
2 against Turkic Muslims by Chinese authorities and
3 call on such authorities immediately—
4 (A) to close the "reeducation" camps;
5 (B) to lift all restrictions on and ensure re-
6 spect for human rights; and
7 (C) to allow those inside China to reestab-
8 lish contact with their loved ones, friends, and
9 associates outside China;
10 (2) the Secretary of State should—
11 (A) fully implement the provisions of the
12 Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom
13 Act (Public Law 114–281); and
14 (B) should consider strategically employing
15 sanctions and other tools under the Inter-
16 national Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22
17 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.), including measures re-
18 quired by reason of the designation of the Peo-
19 ple's Republic of China as a country of par-
20 ticular concern for religious freedom under sec-
21 tion 402(b)(1)(A)(ii) of such Act that directly
22 address particularly severe violations of reli-
23 gious freedom;
24 (3) the Secretary of State should work with
25 United States allies and partners as well as through

1 multilateral institutions to condemn the mass arbi-
2 trary detention of Uighurs in China's Xinjiang
3 Uighur Autonomous Region and coordinate closely
4 with the international community on targeted sanc-
5 tions and visa restrictions; and
6 (4) the journalists of the Uighur language serv-
7 ice of Radio Free Asia should be commended for
8 their reporting on the human rights and political sit-
9 uation in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region
10 despite efforts by the Government of the People's
11 Republic of China to silence or intimidate their re-
12 porting through the detention of family members
13 and relatives in China, and the United States should
14 expand the availability of and capacity for Uighur
15 language programming on Radio Free Asia in the
16 region.

17 **SEC. 6. UPDATING STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICY**
18 **TOWARD THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

19 Section 901(b) of the Foreign Relations Authoriza-
20 tion Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–
21 246; 104 Stat. 84) is amended—
22 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (7), (8), and
23 (9) as paragraphs (8), (9), and (10), respectively;
24 and

1 (2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the fol-
2 lowing:
3 "(7) United States policy toward the People's
4 Republic of China should be explicitly linked with
5 the situation in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autono-
6 mous Region, specifically as to whether—
7 "(A) the mass internment of ethnic Uighur
8 and other Turkic Muslims in 'political edu-
9 cation' camps has ended;
10 "(B) all political prisoners in the region
11 are released;
12 "(C) the use of high-tech mass surveillance
13 and predictive policing to discriminate against
14 and violate the human rights of members of
15 specific ethnic groups is evident in other parts
16 of China; and
17 "(D) the Government of the People's Re-
18 public of China has ended efforts aimed at cul-
19 tural assimilation and particularly severe re-
20 strictions of religious practice in the region;".

1 **SEC. 7. APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER GLOBAL**
2 **MAGNITSKY HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNT-**
3 **ABILITY ACT WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN**
4 **SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB-**
5 **LIC OF CHINA.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the
7 date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall sub-
8 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of
9 senior officials of the Government of the People's Republic
10 of China who the President determines are responsible for
11 or who have knowingly engaged in serious human rights
12 abuses against Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur
13 Autonomous Region and elsewhere in China. Such list
14 shall include the following:

15 (1) Senior Chinese officials, such as Xinjiang
16 Party Secretary Chen Quanguo, who are directly re-
17 sponsible for the ongoing repression in the Xinjiang
18 Uighur Autonomous Region.

19 (2) Senior Chinese officials responsible for mass
20 incarceration, political indoctrination, or reeducation
21 efforts targeting Uighurs and other predominantly
22 Muslim ethnic minorities.

23 (b) FORM.—The list required under subsection (a)
24 shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain
25 a classified annex.

1 (c) SANCTIONS IMPOSED.—On the date on which the
2 President submits to the appropriate congressional com-
3 mittees the list described in subsection (a), and as appro-
4 priate thereafter, the President shall impose the sanctions
5 described in section 1263(b) of the Global Magnitsky
6 Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII
7 of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) with re-
8 spect to any foreign person that the President has identi-
9 fied on the list.

10 (d) EXCEPTION FOR UNITED NATIONS HEAD-
11 QUARTERS AGREEMENT; ENFORCEMENT.—Subsections
12 (e) and (f) of section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky
13 Human Rights Accountability Act apply with respect to
14 the imposition of sanctions under this section to the same
15 extent as such subsections apply with respect to the impo-
16 sition of sanctions under such section 1263.

17 (e) WAIVER FOR NATIONAL INTERESTS.—The Presi-
18 dent may waive the imposition of sanctions under sub-
19 section (c) if the President—

20 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
21 tional interests of the United States; and

22 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional
23 committees notice of, and a justification for, the
24 waiver.

1 (f) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall
2 issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are nec-
3 essary to carry out this section.
4 (g) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF
5 GOODS.—
6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and require-
7 ments to impose sanctions authorized under this Act
8 shall not include the authority or requirement to im-
9 pose sanctions on the importation of goods.
10 (2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the
11 term "good" means any article, natural or man-
12 made substance, material, supply or manufactured
13 product, including inspection and test equipment,
14 and excluding technical data.

15 **SEC. 8. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN CHINA'S**
16 **XINJIANG UIGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
18 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
19 in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal
20 departments and agencies and civil society organizations,
21 shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees
22 and make available on the website of the Department of
23 State a report on human rights abuses in the Xinjiang
24 Uighur Autonomous Region.

1 (b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report re-
2 quired by subsection (a) shall include the following:
3 (1) An assessment of the number of individuals
4 detained in political "reeducation camps" in the re-
5 gion and conditions in the camps for detainees, in-
6 cluding an assessment, to the extent practicable, of
7 whether detainees endure torture, efforts at forced
8 renunciation of their faith, or other mistreatment.
9 (2) An assessment of, to the extent practicable,
10 the number of individuals in the region in highly-
11 controlled forced labor camps.
12 (3) A description of the methods used by Peo-
13 ple's Republic of China authorities to "reeducate"
14 Uighur detainees, including an identification of the
15 Chinese agencies in charge of such reeducation.
16 (4) An assessment of the use and nature of
17 forced labor in and related to the detention of
18 Turkic Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous
19 Region, and a description of foreign companies and
20 industries benefitting from such labor in the region.
21 (5) An assessment of the level of access to the
22 region Chinese authorities grant to foreign diplomats
23 and consular agents, independent journalists, and
24 representatives of nongovernmental organizations.

1 (6) An assessment of the repressive surveil-
2 lance, detection, and control methods used by Chi-
3 nese authorities in the region.
4 (7) A description, as appropriate, of diplomatic
5 efforts by United States allies and other nations to
6 address the gross violations of universally recognized
7 human rights in the region and to protect asylum
8 seekers from the region.

9 **SEC. 9. RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT, REEXPORT, AND IN-**
10 **COUNTRY TRANSFERS OF CERTAIN ITEMS**
11 **THAT PROVIDE A CRITICAL CAPABILITY TO**
12 **THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUB-**
13 **LIC OF CHINA TO SUPPRESS INDIVIDUAL PRI-**
14 **VACY, FREEDOM, AND OTHER BASIC HUMAN**
15 **RIGHTS.**

16 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
17 United States to protect the basic human rights of
18 Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the People's Re-
19 public of China.
20 (b) LIST OF COVERED ITEMS.—
21 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days
22 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and as
23 appropriate thereafter, the President—
24 (A) shall identify those items that provide
25 a critical capability to the Government of the

1 People's Republic of China, or any person act-
2 ing on behalf of such Government, to suppress
3 individual privacy, freedom of movement, and
4 other basic human rights, specifically through—
5 (i) surveillance, interception, and re-
6 striction of communications;
7 (ii) monitoring of individual location
8 or movement or restricting individual
9 movement;
10 (iii) monitoring or restricting access
11 to and use of the internet;
12 (iv) monitoring or restricting use of
13 social media;
14 (v) identification of individuals
15 through facial recognition, voice recogni-
16 tion, or biometric indicators;
17 (vi) detention of individuals who are
18 exercising basic human rights; and
19 (vii) forced labor in manufacturing;
20 and
21 (B) shall, pursuant to the Export Control
22 Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.),
23 include items identified pursuant to subpara-
24 graph (A) on the Commerce Control List in a

1 category separate from other items, as appro-
2 priate, on the Commerce Control List.
3 (2) SUPPORT AND COOPERATION.—Upon re-
4 quest, the head of a Federal agency shall provide
5 full support and cooperation to the President in car-
6 rying out this subsection.
7 (3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this sub-
8 section, the President shall consult with the relevant
9 technical advisory committees of the Department of
10 Commerce to ensure that the composition of items
11 identified under paragraph (1)(A) and included on
12 the Commerce Control List under paragraph (1)(B)
13 does not unnecessarily restrict commerce between
14 the United States and the People's Republic of
15 China, consistent with the purposes of this section.
16 (c) SPECIAL LICENSE OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—
17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than
18 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
19 the President shall, pursuant to the Export Control
20 Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), re-
21 quire a license or other authorization for the export,
22 reexport, or in-country transfer to or within the Peo-
23 ple's Republic of China of an item identified pursu-
24 ant to subsection (b)(1)(A) and included on the

1 Commerce Control List pursuant to subsection
2 (b)(1)(B).
3 (2) PRESUMPTION OF DENIAL.—An application
4 for a license or other authorization described in
5 paragraph (1) shall be subject to a presumption of
6 denial.
7 (3) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The
8 President shall provide for notice and public com-
9 ment with respect actions necessary to carry out this
10 subsection.
11 (d) INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION AND MULTILAT-
12 ERAL CONTROLS.—It shall be the policy of the United
13 States to seek to harmonize United States export control
14 regulations with international export control regimes with
15 respect to the items identified pursuant to subsection
16 (b)(1)(A), including through the Wassenaar Arrangement
17 and other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms involving
18 countries that export such items.
19 (e) TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN
20 OTHER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.—Section 902(b)(1)
21 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years
22 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–246; 22 U.S.C. 2151
23 note) is amended—

1 (1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A),
2 by inserting "and China's Xinjiang Uighur Autono-
3 mous Region" after "Tibet";
4 (2) in subparagraph (D), by striking "and" at
5 the end;
6 (3) in subparagraph (E), by striking "or" after
7 the semicolon and inserting "and"; and
8 (4) by adding the following new subparagraph:
9 "(F) the ending of the mass internment of
10 ethnic Uighurs and other Turkic Muslims in
11 the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, in-
12 cluding the intrusive system of high-tech sur-
13 veillance and policing in the region; or".
14 (f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
15 (1) COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.—The term
16 "Commerce Control List" means the list set forth in
17 Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Admin-
18 istration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter
19 VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.
20 (2) EXPORT, IN-COUNTRY TRANSFER, ITEM,
21 AND REEXPORT.—The terms "export", "in-country
22 transfer", "item", and "reexport" have the mean-
23 ings given such terms in section 1742 of the Export
24 Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801)

IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 585

Reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 24, 2019

Mr. SUOZZI (for himself and Mr. KING of New York) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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RESOLUTION

Reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

Whereas, on April 10, 1998, the Government of Ireland and the Government of the United Kingdom signed the Good Friday Agreement;

Whereas the main goal of the Good Friday Agreement was to bring an end to the violence on the island of Ireland and to ensure self-determination, peace, and reconciliation for the people of the island of Ireland;

Whereas the successful negotiation of the Good Friday Agreement stands as a historic and groundbreaking success

that has proven critical to the decades of relative peace that have followed;

Whereas an exit from the European Union by the United Kingdom that does not appropriately protect the Good Friday Agreement threatens to undermine progress that has been made in moving beyond the legacy of the past in Northern Ireland;

Whereas the power-sharing agreement negotiated between the Government of Ireland, the Government of the United Kingdom, and parties in Northern Ireland in 1998 was a critical step toward negotiating lasting solutions to the issues described in the Good Friday Agreement and in other agreements that followed;

Whereas the collapse of the power-sharing institutions in 2017 has created additional difficulties and is serving as a roadblock to continued progress;

Whereas despite the historic progress of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements, important issues remain unresolved in Northern Ireland, including securing justice for victims of state-sponsored violence and other violence and providing for the rights of all sections of the community;

Whereas the reintroduction of barriers, checkpoints, or personnel, also known as a "hard border", between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland would further threaten economic cooperation between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom as well as the successes of the Good Friday Agreement;

Whereas the United States Congress served a prominent assisting role in the negotiation of Good Friday Agreement

and has taken a leading role in striving for peace on the island of Ireland more broadly; and

Whereas Congress greatly values the close relationships the United States shares with both the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and stands steadfastly committed to supporting the peaceful resolution of any and all political challenges in Northern Ireland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the United Kingdom and the European Union to ensure that any exit from the European Union by the United Kingdom supports continued peace on the island of Ireland and the principles, objectives, and commitments of the Good Friday Agreement;

(2) urges a successful outcome to the dialogue between all parties in Northern Ireland to ensure that all of the institutions of the Good Friday Agreement operate again and that ongoing political challenges and debates can be overcome;

(3) expresses support for the full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement and subsequent agreements;

(4) expresses opposition to the reintroduction of a hard border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland;

1 (5) supports the right of all the people on the
2 island of Ireland to self-determine their future as
3 provided for in the Good Friday Agreement; and
4 (6) will insist that any new or amended trade
5 agreements and other bilateral agreements between
6 the Government of the United States and the Gov-
7 ernment of the United Kingdom include conditions
8 requiring obligations under the Good Friday Agree-
9 ment to be met.

○

I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 554

To require annual reports on religious intolerance in Saudi Arabian educational materials, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 15, 2019

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. KEATING) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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A BILL

To require annual reports on religious intolerance in Saudi Arabian educational materials, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Saudi Educational Transparency and Reform Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for more than 15 years has made incre-

1 mental progress in removing intolerant content in
2 state-published textbooks.
3 (2) Saudi Arabia has committed to educational
4 reforms through its Vision 2030 and National
5 Transformation Program, and is an important part-
6 ner of the United States in combating terrorism and
7 violent extremism.
8 (3) The 2006 "confirmation of policies" nego-
9 tiated by the United States and Saudi Arabia stated
10 that textbooks would be revised within one or two
11 years "to remove remaining intolerant references
12 that disparage Muslims or non-Muslims or that pro-
13 mote hatred toward other religions or religious
14 groups.".
15 (4) According to the Department of State's Au-
16 gust 2017 International Religious Freedom Report,
17 "[t]he government continued to distribute revised
18 textbooks, although some intolerant material re-
19 mained in circulation, particularly at the high school
20 level, including content justifying the execution of
21 'sorcerers' " and social exclusion of non-Muslims.
22 (5) Saudi textbooks have been exported inter-
23 nationally, including to countries in the Middle East,
24 Africa, South, Central, and South East Asia, and
25 parts of Europe and North America.

(6) The International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 requires the President to designate countries in which violations of religious freedom are "systematic, ongoing, [and] egregious" as countries of particular concern.

(7) The President has designated Saudi Arabia as a country of particular concern since 2004, pursuant to the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, and a waiver of further action has been in place since 2006.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that, in spite of some progress, Saudi Arabia has not yet sufficiently met its commitments for eliminating all forms of incitement from its educational materials and curriculum in line with its commitments to combat terrorism and violent extremism.

SEC. 4. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every year thereafter within 90 days of the start of the new school year in Saudi Arabia for the next ten years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report reviewing educational materials published by

1 Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education that are used in
2 schools both inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and at
3 schools throughout the world.

4 (b) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after
5 the submission of a report under subsection (a), the Sec-
6 retary of State shall consult with the Committee on For-
7 eign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Com-
8 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the contents
9 of each such report.

10 (c) CONTENTS.—The reports required under sub-
11 section (b) should include the following:

12 (1) A detailed determination regarding whether
13 all intolerant content has been removed from edu-
14 cational materials published by Saudi Arabia's Min-
15 istry of Education that are used in schools both in-
16 side Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the
17 world, including full quotations of all passages that
18 could be seen as encouraging violence or intolerance
19 towards adherents of religions other than Islam or
20 towards Muslims who hold dissenting views.

21 (2) A detailed assessment of the global expor-
22 tation of such materials, including the extent to
23 which such materials are used in privately funded
24 educational institutions overseas.

1 (3) A detailed summary of actions the Saudi
2 Government has taken to retrieve and destroy mate-
3 rials with intolerant material.
4 (4) A detailed assessment of the Saudi Govern-
5 ment's efforts to revise teacher manuals and retrain
6 teachers to reflect changes in educational materials
7 and promote tolerance.
8 (5) A detailed determination regarding whether
9 issuing a waiver regarding Saudi Arabia as a coun-
10 try of particular concern under the International Re-
11 ligious Freedom Act of 1998 furthers the purposes
12 of such Act or is otherwise in the important national
13 security interests of the United States.
14 (d) TERMINATION.—
15 (1) BEFORE TEN YEARS.—If at any time after
16 submission of a report required under subsection (a)
17 but before the expiration of the 10-year period re-
18 ferred to in such subsection, the Secretary of State
19 determines that intolerant religious content has been
20 removed completely from Saudi Arabia's education
21 materials, the requirement to submit any remaining
22 reports under such subsection shall not apply.
23 (2) AT TEN YEARS.—If at the end of the 10-
24 year period referred to in subsection (a), the Sec-
25 retary of State determines that intolerant religious

1 content remains in Saudi Arabia's education mate-
2 rials, the termination of the requirement to submit
3 reports under such subsection shall not apply and
4 such reports shall be submitted for a further five
5 years.

6 (e) FORM.—Reports under this section shall be sub-
7 mitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classi-
8 fied annex.

9 **SEC. 5. TRANSPARENCY.**

10 Not later than 60 days after the submission of the
11 annual reports required under section 4, the Secretary of
12 State shall make copies of reviewed Saudi educational ma-
13 terials publicly available on a website of the Department
14 of State.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 554 OFFERED BY MR. WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Saudi Educational
3 Transparency and Reform Act of 2019".

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi
7 Arabia for more than 15 years has made incre-
8 mental progress in removing intolerant content in
9 state-published textbooks.

10 (2) Saudi Arabia has committed to educational
11 reforms through its Vision 2030 and National
12 Transformation Program, and continues to partner
13 with the United States on counterterrorism.

14 (3) The 2006 "confirmation of policies" nego-
15 tiated by the United States and Saudi Arabia stated
16 that textbooks would be revised within one or two
17 years "to remove remaining intolerant references
18 that disparage Muslims or non-Muslims or that pro-

1 mote hatred toward other religions or religious
2 groups.".
3 (4) According to the Department of State's Au-
4 gust 2017 International Religious Freedom Report,
5 "[t]he government continued to distribute revised
6 textbooks, although some intolerant material re-
7 mained in circulation, particularly at the high school
8 level, including content justifying the execution of
9 'sorcerers' " and social exclusion of non-Muslims.
10 (5) Saudi textbooks have been exported inter-
11 nationally, including to countries in the Middle East,
12 Africa, South, Central, and South East Asia, and
13 parts of Europe and North America.
14 (6) The International Religious Freedom Act of
15 1998 requires the President to designate countries
16 in which violations of religious freedom are "system-
17 atic, ongoing, [and] egregious" as countries of par-
18 ticular concern.
19 (7) The President has designated Saudi Arabia
20 as a country of particular concern since 2004, pur-
21 suant to the International Religious Freedom Act of
22 1998, and a waiver of further action has been in
23 place since 2006.

1 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the sense of Congress that, in spite of some
3 progress, Saudi Arabia has not yet sufficiently met its
4 commitments for eliminating all forms of incitement from
5 its educational materials and curriculum in line with its
6 commitments to combat terrorism and violent extremism.

7 **SEC. 4. REPORTS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), not
9 later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of
10 this Act and every year thereafter within 90 days of the
11 start of the new school year in Saudi Arabia for the next
12 ten years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Com-
13 mittee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives
14 and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate
15 a report reviewing educational materials published by
16 Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Education that are used in
17 schools both inside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and at
18 schools throughout the world.

19 (b) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after
20 the submission of a report under subsection (a), the Sec-
21 retary of State shall consult with the Committee on For-
22 eign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Com-
23 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the contents
24 of each such report.

25 (c) CONTENTS.—The reports required under sub-
26 section (a) should include the following:

1 (1) A detailed determination regarding whether
2 all intolerant content has been removed from edu-
3 cational materials published by Saudi Arabia's Min-
4 istry of Education that are used in schools both in-
5 side Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the
6 world, including full quotations of all passages that
7 could be seen as encouraging violence or intolerance
8 towards adherents of religions other than Islam or
9 towards Muslims who hold dissenting views.
10 (2) A detailed assessment of the global expor-
11 tation of such materials, including the extent to
12 which such materials are used in privately funded
13 educational institutions overseas.
14 (3) A detailed summary of actions the Saudi
15 Government has taken to retrieve and destroy mate-
16 rials with intolerant material.
17 (4) A detailed assessment of the Saudi Govern-
18 ment's efforts to revise teacher manuals and retrain
19 teachers to reflect changes in educational materials
20 and promote tolerance.
21 (5) A detailed determination regarding whether
22 issuing a waiver regarding Saudi Arabia as a coun-
23 try of particular concern under the International Re-
24 ligious Freedom Act of 1998 furthers the purposes

of such Act or is otherwise in the important national security interests of the United States.

(d) TERMINATION.—

(1) BEFORE TEN YEARS.—If at any time after submission of a report required under subsection (a) but before the expiration of the 10-year period referred to in such subsection, the Secretary of State determines that intolerant religious content has been removed completely from Saudi Arabia's education materials, the requirement to submit any remaining reports under such subsection shall not apply.

(2) AT TEN YEARS.—If at the end of the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of State determines that intolerant religious content remains in Saudi Arabia's education materials, the termination of the requirement to submit reports under such subsection shall not apply and such reports shall be submitted for a further five years.

(e) FORM.—Reports under this section shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 5. TRANSPARENCY.

Not later than 60 days after the submission of the annual reports required under section 4, the Secretary of

1 State shall make copies of reviewed Saudi educational ma-
2 terials publicly available on a website of the Department
3 of State.

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Union Calendar No. 292

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2881

[Report No. 116–369, Part I]

To require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 21, 2019

Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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

JANUARY 7, 2020

Additional sponsors: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CASE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. WEXTON, and Mr. TAYLOR

JANUARY 7, 2020

Reported from the Committee on Energy and Commerce with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

JANUARY 7, 2020

Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on May 21, 2019]

A BILL

To require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, 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 "Secure 5G and Beyond*
5 *Act of 2019".*

6 ***SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO ENSURE SECURITY OF NEXT GENERA-***
7 ***TION WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS***
8 ***AND INFRASTRUCTURE.***

9 *(a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE-*
10 *FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate committees*
11 *of Congress" means—*

12 *(1) the Permanent Select Committee on Intel-*
13 *ligence, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the*
14 *Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on*
15 *Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Se-*
16 *curity of the House of Representatives; and*

17 *(2) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the*
18 *Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-*
19 *tation, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Com-*
20 *mittee on Armed Services, and the Committee on*
21 *Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the*
22 *Senate.*

23 *(b) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days*
24 *after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President,*
25 *in consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Commu-*

1 *nications Commission, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce*
2 *for Communications and Information, the Secretary of*
3 *Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence,*
4 *the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the Sec-*
5 *retary of State, shall develop and submit to the appropriate*
6 *committees of Congress a strategy—*
7 *(1) to ensure the security of 5th and future gen-*
8 *erations wireless communications systems and infra-*
9 *structure within the United States;*
10 *(2) to provide technical assistance to mutual de-*
11 *fense treaty allies of the United States, strategic part-*
12 *ners of the United States, and other countries, when*
13 *in the security interests of the United States, to maxi-*
14 *mize the security of 5th and future generations wire-*
15 *less communications systems and infrastructure in-*
16 *side their countries; and*
17 *(3) to protect the competitiveness of United*
18 *States companies, privacy of United States con-*
19 *sumers, and integrity and impartiality of standards-*
20 *setting bodies related to 5th and future generations*
21 *wireless communications systems and infrastructure.*
22 *(c) DESIGNATION.—The strategy developed under sub-*
23 *section (b) shall be known as the "Secure Next Generation*
24 *Wireless Communications Strategy" (referred to in this sec-*
25 *tion as the "Strategy").*

(d) ELEMENTS.—The Strategy shall represent a whole-of-government approach and shall include the following:

(1) A description of United States national and economic security interests pertaining to the deployment of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(2) An identification and assessment of potential security threats and vulnerabilities to the infrastructure, equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure. The assessment shall include a comprehensive evaluation of the full range of threats to, and unique security challenges posed by, 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure, as well as steps that public and private sector entities can take to mitigate such threats.

(3) An identification and assessment of the global competitiveness and vulnerabilities of United States manufacturers and suppliers of 5th and future generations wireless communications equipment.

(4) A list of available domestic suppliers of 5th and future generations wireless communications equipment and other suppliers in countries that are mutual defense allies or strategic partners of the

United States and a strategy to assess their ability to produce and supply 5th generation and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(5) Identification of trusted supplier entities from both inside and outside the United States that are capable of producing and supplying to private industry infrastructure and systems equipment supporting 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(6) Identification of where security gaps exist in the United States domestic or mutual defense treaty allies and strategic partners communications equipment supply chain for 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(7) Identification of incentives and policy options to help close or narrow any security gaps identified under paragraph (6) in, and ensure the economic viability of, the United States domestic industrial base, including research and development in critical technologies and workforce development in 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(8) Identification of incentives and policy options for leveraging the communications equipment

suppliers from mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure that private industry in the United States has adequate sources for secure, effective, and reliable 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment.

(9) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share security risk information and findings pertaining to 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment and cooperation on mitigating those risks.

(10) A strategy for engagement with private sector communications infrastructure and systems equipment developers to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment standards to secure platforms.

(11) A strategy for engagement with private sector communications infrastructure and systems equipment developers to encourage the maximum participation possible on standards-setting bodies related to such systems and infrastructure equipment standards by public and private sector entities from the United States.

(12) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment standards to promote maximum interoperability, competitiveness, openness, and secure platforms.

(13) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications infrastructure and systems equipment concerning the standards-setting bodies related to such systems and infrastructure equipment to promote maximum transparency, openness, impartiality, integrity and neutrality.

(14) A strategy for joint testing environments with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure a trusted marketplace for 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment.

(15) A strategy for research and development by the Federal Government, in close partnership with trusted supplier entities, mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to reach and

maintain United States leadership in 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure security, including the development of an ongoing monitoring capability of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems to identify security vulnerabilities.

(16) Options for identifying and helping to mitigate the security risks of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure that have security flaws or vulnerabilities, or are utilizing equipment sourced from countries of concern, and that have already been put in place within the systems and infrastructure of mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries, when in the security interests of the United States.

(17) Development of a plan that includes a description of the roles and responsibilities of the appropriate executive branch agencies and interagency mechanisms for the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to act as the executive agent to coordinate implementation of the Strategy, as provided in subsection (h).

(18) An identification of the key diplomatic, development, intelligence, military, and economic re-

1 *sources necessary to implement the Strategy, includ-*
2 *ing specific budgetary requests.*
3 *(19) A description of such legislative or adminis-*
4 *trative action as may be necessary to carry out the*
5 *Strategy.*
6 *(e) LIMITATION.—*
7 *(1) IN GENERAL.—The Strategy shall not include*
8 *a recommendation or a proposal to nationalize 5th or*
9 *future generations wireless communications systems*
10 *or infrastructure.*
11 *(2) FEDERAL AGENCY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in*
12 *this section shall be construed to limit the authority*
13 *or ability of a Federal agency to—*
14 *(A) conduct cybersecurity incident, threat,*
15 *or asset response and recovery activities;*
16 *(B) obtain or execute warrants or other in-*
17 *vestigative or intelligence tools; or*
18 *(C) provide assistance to a private entity*
19 *upon request of the entity.*
20 *(f) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 60 days after*
21 *the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall*
22 *seek public comment regarding the development and imple-*
23 *mentation of the Strategy.*
24 *(g) BRIEFING.—*

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 14 days after the date on which the Strategy is completed, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, and any other Federal officials designated by the President, shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress a briefing on the implementation of the Strategy.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED SETTING.—The briefing under paragraph (1) shall be held in an unclassified setting to the maximum extent possible.

(h) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information shall—

(1) act as the executive agent to coordinate implementation of the Strategy;

(2) keep congressional committees apprised of progress on implementation; and

(3) not implement any proposal or recommendation involving spectrum licensed by the Commission unless the implementation of such proposal or recommendation is first approved by the Commission.

(i) FORM.—The Strategy shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation wireless communications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation wireless communications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.".

Union Calendar No. 292

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2881

[Report No. 116–369, Part I]

A BILL

To require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 7, 2020

Reported from the Committee on Energy and Commerce with amendments

JANUARY 7, 2020

Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 2881 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Secure 5G and Beyond
3 Act of 2019".

4 **SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO ENSURE SECURITY OF NEXT GEN-**
5 **ERATION MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS**
6 **SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE.**

7 (a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE-
8 FINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate commit-
9 tees of Congress" means—

10 (1) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the
11 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transpor-
12 tation, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the
13 Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee
14 on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of
15 the Senate; and

16 (2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intel-
17 ligence, the Committee on Energy and Commerce,
18 the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee

1 on Armed Services, and the Committee on Home-
2 land Security of the House of Representatives.
3 (b) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days
4 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President,
5 in consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Commu-
6 nications Commission, the Administrator of the National
7 Telecommunications and Information Administration, the
8 Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National
9 Intelligence, the Attorney General, the Secretary of De-
10 fense, and the Secretary of State, shall develop and submit
11 to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy—
12 (1) to ensure the security of 5th and future
13 generations mobile telecommunications systems and
14 infrastructure within the United States;
15 (2) to assist mutual defense treaty allies of the
16 United States, strategic partners of the United
17 States, and other countries, when in the security in-
18 terests of the United States, in maximizing the secu-
19 rity of 5th and future generations mobile tele-
20 communications systems and infrastructure inside
21 their countries; and
22 (3) to protect the competitiveness of United
23 States companies, privacy of United States con-
24 sumers, and integrity of standards setting bodies
25 against political influence.

1 (c) DESIGNATION.—The strategy developed under
2 subsection (b) shall be known as the "Secure Next Genera-
3 tion Mobile Communications Strategy".
4 (d) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by subsection
5 (b) shall represent a whole-of-government approach and
6 shall include the following:
7 (1) A description of United States national and
8 economic security interests pertaining to the deploy-
9 ment of 5th and future generations mobile tele-
10 communications systems and infrastructure.
11 (2) An identification and assessment of poten-
12 tial security threats and vulnerabilities to the infra-
13 structure, equipment, systems, software, and vir-
14 tually defined networks that support 5th and future
15 generations mobile telecommunications systems and
16 infrastructure.
17 (3) A list of available domestic suppliers of 5th
18 and future generations telecommunications equip-
19 ment and other suppliers in countries that are mu-
20 tual defense allies or strategic partners of the
21 United States and a strategy to assess their ability
22 to produce and supply 5th generation and future
23 generations telecommunications systems and infra-
24 structure.

1 (4) Identification of trusted supplier entities
2 from both inside and outside the United States that
3 are capable of producing and supplying to private in-
4 dustry infrastructure and systems equipment sup-
5 porting 5th and future generations mobile tele-
6 communications systems and infrastructure.
7 (5) Identification of where security gaps exist in
8 the United States domestic or mutual defense treaty
9 allies and strategic partners telecommunications
10 equipment supply chain for 5th and future genera-
11 tions infrastructure and systems equipment.
12 (6) Identification of incentives and policy op-
13 tions to help close or narrow such security gaps in
14 the United States domestic industrial base, including
15 research and development in critical technologies
16 and workforce development in new generation tech-
17 nologies.
18 (7) Identification of incentives and policy op-
19 tions for leveraging the telecommunications equip-
20 ment suppliers from mutual defense treaty allies,
21 strategic partners, and other countries to ensure
22 that private industry in the United States has ade-
23 quate sources for secure, effective, and reliable 5th
24 and future generations mobile telecommunications
25 systems and infrastructure equipment.

1 (8) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with
2 mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and
3 other countries to share security risk information
4 and findings pertaining to 5th and future genera-
5 tions mobile telecommunications systems and infra-
6 structure equipment and cooperation on mitigating
7 those risks.
8 (9) A strategy for engagements with private
9 sector telecommunications infrastructure and sys-
10 tems equipment developers to share information and
11 findings on 5th and future generations mobile tele-
12 communication systems and infrastructure equip-
13 ment standards to secure platforms.
14 (10) A strategy for diplomatic engagements
15 with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners,
16 and other countries to share information and find-
17 ings on 5th and future generations mobile tele-
18 communication systems and infrastructure equip-
19 ment standards and standards setting bodies to pro-
20 mote maximum interoperability, competitiveness,
21 openness, and secure platforms.
22 (11) A strategy for diplomatic engagement with
23 mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and
24 other countries to share information and findings on
25 5th and future generations mobile telecommuni-

1 cations systems and infrastructure equipment con-
2 cerning the standards-setting bodies related to such
3 systems and infrastructure equipment to promote
4 maximum transparency, openness, impartiality, in-
5 tegrity and neutrality.
6 (12) A strategy for joint testing environments
7 with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners,
8 and other countries to ensure a trusted marketplace
9 for 5th and future generations mobile telecommuni-
10 cation systems and infrastructure equipment.
11 (13) A strategy for research and development
12 by the Federal Government, in close partnership
13 with trusted supplier entities, mutual defense treaty
14 allies, strategic partners, and other countries to
15 reach and maintain United States leadership in 5th
16 and future generations communications security, in-
17 cluding the development of an ongoing monitoring
18 capability of 5th and future generations tele-
19 communications systems for security vulnerabilities.
20 (14) Options for identifying and helping to
21 mitigate the security risks of 5th and future genera-
22 tions telecommunications systems and infrastructure
23 equipment with security flaws or vulnerabilities or
24 equipment sourced from countries of concern that
25 have already been put in place within mutual de-

1 fense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other
2 countries, when in the security interests of the
3 United States.
4 (15) Development of a plan that includes a de-
5 scription of the roles and responsibilities of the ap-
6 propriate executive branch agencies and interagency
7 mechanisms for the National Telecommunications
8 and Information Administration to act as the execu-
9 tive agent to coordinate implementation of the strat-
10 egy.
11 (16) An identification of the key diplomatic, de-
12 velopment, intelligence, military, and economic re-
13 sources necessary to implement the strategy, includ-
14 ing specific budgetary requests.
15 (17) A description of such legislative or admin-
16 istrative action as may be necessary to carry out the
17 strategy.
18 (e) LIMITATION.—The strategy required by sub-
19 section (b) shall not include a recommendation or a pro-
20 posal to Federalize 5th or future generations mobile tele-
21 communications systems or infrastructure.
22 (f) BRIEFING.—Not later than 14 days after the date
23 on which the strategy required by subsection (b) is com-
24 pleted, the President's designee shall provide to the appro-

1 priate committees of Congress a briefing on the implemen-
2 tation of the strategy.
3 (g) IMPLEMENTATION.—The National Telecommuni-
4 cations and Information Administration shall act as the
5 executive agent to coordinate implementation of the strat-
6 egy, and keep congressional committees apprised of
7 progress on implementation.
8 (h) FORM.—The strategy submitted under subsection
9 (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may in-
10 clude a classified annex.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3763

To direct the Secretary of State to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 15, 2019

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

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A BILL

To direct the Secretary of State to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Market analysts estimate that in the United States, 5G technologies could create up to 3,000,000 new jobs and add $500,000,000,000 to the country's gross domestic product. Globally, analysts estimate that 5G technologies could generate $12,300,000,000,000 in sales activity across multiple industries and support 22,000,000 jobs by 2035.

(2) China is the most active espionage power when it comes to industrial espionage, theft of intellectual property, and actions against groups or countries that the regime perceives as threatening. Its targets go well beyond the United States and include any country where China has interests and access. There are credible reports of China taking advantage of network equipment supplied by its companies for intelligence advantage that date back almost two decades.

(3) In the last year, China has ignored agreements between China, the United States, and others not to engage in commercial espionage, and efforts to acquire American, European, and Asian technology have reached an unprecedented level.

1 (4) A recent report by the Defense Innovation
2 Board lists a number of difficulties facing the de-
3 ployment of 5G technologies in the United States
4 and concludes that "The country that owns 5G will
5 own many of these innovations and set the stand-
6 ards for the rest of the world. . . .".
7 (5) Standards adopted at international bodies,
8 such as the International Telecommunication Union,
9 the 3rd Generation Partnership Project, and the 5G
10 Infrastructure Public Private Partnership, are crit-
11 ical to the global economy and to ensuring that net-
12 works and technology can connect globally.
13 (6) The 2018 report to Congress by the U.S.-
14 China Economic and Security Review Commission
15 states that "International 5G standards will be set
16 by 2019, facilitating large-scale commercial deploy-
17 ment expected by 2020. The Chinese government is
18 encouraging its companies to play a greater role in
19 international 5G standards organizations to ensure
20 they set global standards; such leadership may result
21 in higher revenues and exports from internationally
22 accepted intellectual property and technology and
23 more global influence over future wireless technology
24 and standards development.".

(7) China's Made in China 2025 initiative is driving support to Chinese companies to increasingly participate in and dominate international standards-setting bodies so that it can restructure the global marketplace and dominate economically strategic industries.

(8) Chinese officials have assumed a greater number of leadership roles at the International Telecommunication Union, an intergovernmental public-private partnership under the United Nations that allocates global radio spectrum and satellite orbits and establishes international technical standards for information and communication technologies.

(9) Patented technology is used in international standards and a company that owns the patent necessary to comply with international standards (also known as a standards-essential patent) gains global market share, licensing revenues, and a competitive edge in subsequent technology development. As such, the Chinese government, through its Made in China 2025 and Internet Plus initiatives, is seeking to dominate the international standards-setting bodies so as to create an unfair advantage for Chinese companies as the world adopts 5G technologies.

(10) General Joseph Dunford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified before the House Committee on Appropriations on May 1, 2019, that "One of the things that underlines an alliance is the ability to share information, and when we share information with allies and partners we have to have common standards of information assurance. We have to be sure that our secrets are protected, whether it be intelligence or technology transfer.".

(11) On May 3, 2019, the Prague 5G Security Conference, which was widely attended by representatives from the European Union, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including the United States, produced the Prague Proposals, which state that "communication networks and services should be designed with resilience and security in mind".

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies and partners should maintain participation and leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) the United States should work with its allies and partners to encourage and facilitate the develop-

1 ment of secure supply chains and networks for 5th
2 and future generations mobile telecommunications
3 systems and infrastructure; and
4 (3) the maintenance of a standard of security
5 in telecommunications and cyber between the United
6 States and its allies and partners is a vital strategic
7 and security interest of the United States.

8 **SEC. 4. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP**
9 **OF UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL**
10 **STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall pro-
12 vide assistance and technical expertise, using amounts
13 made available pursuant to existing authorizations of ap-
14 propriations, to enhance the representation and leadership
15 of the United States at international standards-setting
16 bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations
17 mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure,
18 such as the International Telecommunication Union, and
19 work with allies and partners as well as the private sector
20 to also increase their engagement.

21 (b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date
22 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
23 provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
24 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
25 tions of the Senate a briefing that shall include—

1 (1) the strategy of the Department of State to
2 promote United States leadership at international
3 standards-setting bodies relevant to 5th and future
4 generation mobile telecommunications systems and
5 infrastructure;
6 (2) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with
7 allies and partners to share security risk information
8 and findings pertaining to equipment that supports
9 or is used in 5th and future generations mobile tele-
10 communications systems and infrastructure and co-
11 operation on mitigating such risks; and
12 (3) a discussion of China's presence and activi-
13 ties at international standards-setting bodies rel-
14 evant to 5th and future generation mobile tele-
15 communications systems and infrastructure, includ-
16 ing information on the differences in the scope and
17 scale of China's engagement at such bodies com-
18 pared to engagement by the United States or its al-
19 lies and partners and the security risks raised by
20 Chinese proposals in such standards-setting bodies.
21 (c) AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE DATA.—The head
22 of each Federal department or agency, including any inde-
23 pendent agency, is authorized and directed to furnish to
24 the Secretary of State, upon request, such data, reports,

1 and other information the Secretary determines necessary

2 to carry out the functions under this section.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 3763 OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Promoting United
3 States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019".

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

5 It is the sense of Congress that—

6 (1) the United States and its allies and part-
7 ners should maintain participation and leadership at
8 international standards-setting bodies for 5th and
9 future generations mobile telecommunications sys-
10 tems and infrastructure;

11 (2) the United States should work with its allies
12 and partners to encourage and facilitate the develop-
13 ment of secure supply chains and networks for 5th
14 and future generations mobile telecommunications
15 systems and infrastructure; and

16 (3) the maintenance of a high standard of secu-
17 rity in telecommunications and cyberspace between

1 the United States and its allies and partners is a na-
2 tional security interest of the United States.

3 **SEC. 3. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP**
4 **OF UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL**
5 **STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish an
7 interagency working group to provide assistance and tech-
8 nical expertise to enhance the representation and leader-
9 ship of the United States at international standards-set-
10 ting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems,
11 software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th
12 and future generations mobile telecommunications systems
13 and infrastructure, such as the International Tele-
14 communication Union. The President shall also work with
15 allies and partners, as well as the private sector, to in-
16 crease productive engagement.

17 (b) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—The inter-
18 agency working group described in subsection (a) shall—

19 (1) be chaired by the Secretary of State or a
20 designee of the Secretary of State; and

21 (2) consist of the head (or designee) of each
22 Federal department or agency the President deter-
23 mines appropriate.

24 (c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the
25 date of the enactment of this Act, the Chair of the inter-

1 agency working group described in subsection (a), or a
2 designee of the Chair, shall provide to the Committee on
3 Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the
4 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing
5 that shall include—

6 (1) a strategy to promote United States leader-
7 ship at international standards-setting bodies for
8 equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined
9 networks relevant to 5th and future generation mo-
10 bile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

11 (2) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with
12 allies and partners to share security risk information
13 and findings pertaining to equipment that supports
14 or is used in 5th and future generations mobile tele-
15 communications systems and infrastructure and co-
16 operation on mitigating such risks; and

17 (3) a discussion of China's presence and activi-
18 ties at international standards-setting bodies rel-
19 evant to 5th and future generation mobile tele-
20 communications systems and infrastructure, includ-
21 ing information on the differences in the scope and
22 scale of China's engagement at such bodies com-
23 pared to engagement by the United States or its al-
24 lies and partners and the security risks raised by
25 Chinese proposals in such standards-setting bodies.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill To direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes.".

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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 446

Reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. initiative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 2019

Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. initiative.

Whereas Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. launched on October 3, 2018, with the goal of presenting today's Germany to Americans across the United States and showcasing how closely the two countries are linked by heritage, common values, and shared interests;

Whereas there are more than 50 million Americans of German origin living in the United States, many of whom have provided valuable contributions to the growth and development of the United States and to the maintenance of strong ties to Germany and the German people;

Whereas Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. will bring together more than 250 partners across all 50

States, with over 1,500 events and projects in local communities covering every aspect of German-American relations, including science, the arts, culture, language, business, sports, and more;

Whereas Wunderbar Together—Germany and the U.S. will assist both countries in addressing global challenges through dialogue and cooperation;

Whereas today the United States and Germany are close political allies, partners, and friends working together for a peaceful world order based on the rule of law;

Whereas Germany is an important trading partner of the United States in the European Union, and German companies have created 692,000 American jobs;

Whereas the United States played a leading role in the reconstruction of Germany after World War II through political and financial means, laying the groundwork for the establishment of a peaceful, democratic postwar Germany and paving the way for United States-German bilateral relations based on trust; and

Whereas the United States played a crucial role in the unification after the fall of the Berlin Wall, which took place 30 years ago this November: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes and highlights the importance of

3 the alliance between the United States and Germany

4 in—

5 (A) an enduring shared commitment to our

6 free and democratic societies;

1 (B) expanding and deepening economic
2 prosperity for the United States and Europe;
3 and
4 (C) protecting and defending our security,
5 freedom, and common values;
6 (2) recognizes the strong personal, cultural, and
7 historical ties between our populations and govern-
8 ments, and the importance of our common set of
9 fundamental values as guiding principles for tackling
10 the growing global challenges of the 21st century;
11 (3) reaffirms the significance of Wunderbar To-
12 gether—Germany and the U.S. as an initiative of
13 the Government of Germany to share today's Ger-
14 many with the American people, to highlight the
15 friendship between the two countries, and to engage
16 with people and communities across the United
17 States on shared issues of interest and concern; and
18 (4) reaffirms the deep and historical friendship
19 between the Government and people of the United
20 States and the Government and people of Germany.

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AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 446

OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the third clause of the preamble, strike "will bring" and insert "brings".

In the third clause of the preamble, strike "250" and insert "400".

In the third clause of the preamble, strike "1,500" and insert "2,000".

In the fourth clause of the preamble, strike "will assist" and insert "assists".

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I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1819

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.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 18, 2019

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina (for herself and Mr. ENGEL) 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.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Paragraph (10) of section 36(b) of the State Department 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 under—
3 "(A) the statute of such country or tri-
4 bunal, as the case may be; or
5 "(B) United States law;".

○

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4802

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State's rewards program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State's rewards program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "[To Be Supplied] Act".

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October 17, 2019 (4:56 p.m.)

1 **SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS**
2 **PROGRAM.**

3 Subsection (b) of section 36 of the State Department
4 Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amend-
5 ed—

6 (1) in paragraph (11), by striking "or" after
7 the semicolon at the end;

8 (2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at
9 the end and inserting "; or"; and

10 (3) by adding at the end the following new
11 paragraph:

12 "(13) the identification or location of an indi-
13 vidual or entity that—

14 "(A) knowingly, directly or indirectly, im-
15 ports, exports, or reexports to, into, or from
16 any country any goods, services, or technology
17 controlled for export by the United States be-
18 cause of the use of such goods, services, or
19 technology in contravention of a United States
20 or United Nations sanction; or

21 "(B) knowingly, directly or indirectly, pro-
22 vides training, advice, or other services or as-
23 sistance, or engages in significant financial
24 transactions, relating to any such goods, serv-
25 ices, or technology in contravention of such
26 sanction.".

I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4862

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 28, 2019

Mr. DEUTCH (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina) 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.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

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

1 bined Joint Task Force—Operation Inherent Re-
2 solve.
3 (2) 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 (3) On February 3, 2015, the United States
9 signed a 3-year memorandum of understanding with
10 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 (4) On February 14, 2018, the United States
14 signed a new 5-year Memorandum of Understanding
15 with Jordan in which the United States pledged to
16 provide no less than $1,275,000,000 per year, sub-
17 ject to congressional appropriations, in United
18 States bilateral foreign assistance to Jordan.
19 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**
20 It is the sense of Congress that—
21 (1) Jordan plays a critical role in responding to
22 the overwhelming humanitarian needs created by the
23 conflict in Syria;
24 (2) Jordan, the United States, and other part-
25 ners should continue working together to address

this humanitarian crisis and promote regional stability, including through support for refugees in Jordan and internally displaced people along the Jordan-Syria border and the creation of conditions inside Syria that will allow for the secure, dignified, and voluntary return of people displaced by the crisis; and

(3) the United States should continue to assist Jordan in creating sustainable economic development.

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

Section 5(a) of the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015 (22 U.S.C. 2753 note) is amended—

(1) by striking "During the 3-year period" and inserting "During the period"; and

(2) by inserting "and ending on December 31, 2024" after "enactment of this Act".

SEC. 5. PURSUING INVESTMENT FUNDS FOR JORDAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the end of the transition period, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall issue a call for proposals pursuing investment funds with a focus on Jordan, whether as a spe-

1 cific country fund or as part of a regional fund with Jor-
2 dan as a significant focus.

3 (b) BRIEFING.—Following the completion of the call
4 process in subsection (a), the Chief Executive Officer of
5 the United States International Development Finance
6 Corporation shall brief the appropriate congressional com-
7 mittees describing the call process, any proposals sub-
8 mitted, and any funds approved pursuant to section
9 1421(c) of the BUILD Act (22 U.S.C. 9621).

10 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

11 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
12 TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional com-
13 mittees" means—

14 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
15 the Committee on Appropriations of the House
16 of Representatives; and

17 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
18 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
19 Senate.

20 (2) TRANSITION PERIOD.—The term "transi-
21 tion period" has the meaning given such term in sec-
22 tion 1461 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (Public Law
23 115–254; 22 U.S.C. 9681).

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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 649

Expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots development programs the Inter-American Foundation has undertaken for the past 50 years.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 21, 2019

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. SIRES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots development programs the Inter-American Foundation has undertaken for the past 50 years.

Whereas the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created under section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f) "to achieve conditions in the Western Hemisphere under which the dignity and the worth of each human person will be respected and under which all men will be afforded the opportunity to develop their potential, to seek through gainful and productive work the fulfillment of their aspirations for a better life, and to live in justice and peace";

Whereas the IAF invests in effective grassroots solutions that promote prosperity and peace and advance the growth of democratic institutions;

Whereas the development model of the IAF, applied through more than 5,000 community-led grants, has empowered millions of marginalized and underserved people in the Americas to achieve dignified livelihoods, effective civil engagement, and safer, more peaceful, and more just communities;

Whereas the IAF's model—

(1) has demonstrated that making direct grants to grassroots groups and civil society organizations in underserved and vulnerable communities is cost effective;

(2) fosters self-reliance by requiring grantees to mobilize local resources for their own projects and by connecting them to networks of new partners;

(3) leverages additional resources from private and community partners; and

(4) incentivizes broad civic engagement and local ownership of community development;

Whereas the IAF, by investing in grassroots initiatives that create businesses, jobs, and leadership opportunities in communities, reinforces the commitment of individuals to strengthening their own communities;

Whereas rather than going through contractors or foreign governments, the IAF provides direct funding to civil society organizations that support alternatives to migration, the drug trade, crime, unemployment, poverty, and exclusion;

Whereas the IAF addresses the root causes of migration from the Northern Triangle by supporting unique community-

led projects, such as the Organization for Youth Empowerment program in El Progreso, Honduras, a program that supports 2,300 at-risk youth with technical training, team building, and microscholarships to complete secondary school;

Whereas the IAF has invested more than $5,000,000 since 2017 in 45 projects focused on creating economic alternatives to coca production, building a resilient civil society to contribute to a stable Colombia in the wake of the country's peace agreement;

Whereas listening and responding to the priorities of communities has allowed the IAF to foster trust and goodwill with the people of Latin America and the Caribbean; and

Whereas the IAF's ability to harness private sector and local resources, yielding a commitment of $1.31 in counterpart funds for every $1 invested by the IAF in the last 5 years, effectively leverages foreign assistance resources and improves the sustainability of its investments: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) commends the Inter-American Foundation
3 for its exemplary contributions in promoting eco-
4 nomic and social development, democracy, and peace
5 in Latin America and the Caribbean;

6 (2) recognizes that the IAF's unique, bottom-up
7 approach empowers individuals in marginalized and
8 underserved communities to be leaders, entre-
9 preneurs, innovators, and change makers in their
10 countries and communities;

1 (3) affirms the importance of the IAF, more
2 than 50 years after its founding, as the United
3 States seeks to continue engagement in a complex
4 region of the world; and
5 (4) commits to continue to support the vital
6 work of the IAF as an independent agency.

○

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H. RES. 649 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created under section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f) "to achieve conditions in the Western Hemisphere under which the dignity and the worth of each human person will be respected and under which all men will be afforded the opportunity to develop their potential, to seek through gainful and productive work the fulfillment of their aspirations for a better life, and to live in justice and peace";

Whereas the IAF invests in effective grassroots solutions that promote prosperity and peace and advance the growth of democratic institutions;

Whereas the development model of the IAF, applied through more than 5,000 community-led grants, has empowered millions of marginalized and underserved people in the Americas to achieve dignified livelihoods, effective civil engagement, and safer, more peaceful, and more just communities;

Whereas the IAF's model—

(1) has demonstrated that making direct grants to grassroots groups and civil society organizations in underserved and vulnerable communities is cost effective;

(2) fosters self-reliance by requiring grantees to mobilize local resources for their own projects and by connecting them to networks of new partners;

(3) leverages additional resources from private and community partners; and

(4) incentivizes broad civic engagement and local ownership of community development;

Whereas the IAF, by investing in grassroots initiatives that create businesses, jobs, and leadership opportunities in communities, reinforces the commitment of individuals to strengthening their own communities;

Whereas rather than going through contractors or foreign governments, the IAF provides direct funding to civil society organizations that support alternatives to migration, the drug trade, crime, unemployment, poverty, and exclusion;

Whereas the IAF addresses the root causes of migration from the Northern Triangle by supporting unique community-led projects, such as the Organization for Youth Empowerment program in El Progreso, Honduras, a program that supports 2,300 at-risk youth with technical training, team building, and microscholarships to complete secondary school;

Whereas the IAF has invested more than $5,000,000 since 2017 in 45 projects focused on creating economic alternatives to coca production, building a resilient civil society to contribute to a stable Colombia in the wake of the country's peace agreement;

Whereas listening and responding to the priorities of communities has allowed the IAF to foster trust and goodwill with the people of Latin America and the Caribbean; and

Whereas the IAF's ability to harness private sector and local resources, yielding a commitment of $1.31 in counterpart funds for every $1 invested by the IAF in the last 5 years, effectively leverages foreign assistance resources and improves the sustainability of its investments: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) expresses the strong support of the United
3 States Congress for the Inter-American Founda-
4 tion's contributions in promoting economic and so-
5 cial development, democracy, and peace in Latin
6 America and the Caribbean;

7 (2) recognizes that the IAF's unique, bottom-up
8 approach empowers individuals in marginalized and
9 underserved communities to be leaders, entre-
10 preneurs, innovators, and change makers in their
11 countries and communities;

12 (3) affirms the importance of the IAF as the
13 United States seeks to continue engagement in a
14 complex region of the world; and

15 (4) commits to continue to support the vital
16 work of the IAF as an independent agency.

Amend the title so as to read: "A resolution expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots

development programs of the Inter-American Foundation.".

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IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 546

Disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 30, 2019

Mr. SIRES (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. HILL of California, and Mr. COHEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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RESOLUTION

Disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies.

Whereas, in 2014, Russia illegally occupied Ukraine's Crimea region and parts of eastern Ukraine;

Whereas these actions are in direct violation of fundamental principles of international law, as well as the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the 1994 Budapest Memorandum;

Whereas, in 1998, the Group of Seven invited Russia to join the group in an effort to encourage continued political and economic reforms in Russia;

Whereas, in March 2014, the Group of Eight suspended Russia as a direct result of its actions in Ukraine, and instead continued as the Group of Seven;

Whereas, on April 3, 2014, President Barack Obama signed into law the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014, which states that "it is the policy of the United States that the continued participation of the Russian Federation in the Group of Eight (G–8) nations should be conditioned on the Government of the Russian Federation respecting the territorial integrity of its neighbors and accepting and adhering to the norms and standards of free, democratic societies as generally practiced by every other member nation of the G–8 nations.";

Whereas, since 2014, the President of Russia, Vladimir Putin, has continued to violate international law in Ukraine's Crimea region and elsewhere, and has continued to undermine democracy and human rights both at home and abroad; and

Whereas, on August 26, 2019, President Donald Trump, announced his intention to invite the President of Russia to next year's Group of Seven summit: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved,* That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) reiterates its unwavering support for the
3 sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine;

4 (2) condemns Russia's aggressive actions in
5 Ukraine, including the illegal occupation of Crimea
6 and ongoing destabilization of eastern Ukraine;

1 (3) condemns the Kremlin's assaults on demo-
2 cratic societies worldwide, including in the United
3 States and other Group of Seven countries;
4 (4) reaffirms its full support for the suspension
5 of Russia from the Group of Eight;
6 (5) calls on all leaders of the Group of Seven
7 to oppose the readmission of Russia unless and until
8 it has ended its occupation of all of Ukraine's sov-
9 ereign territory, including Crimea, and halts its at-
10 tacks on democracies worldwide; and
11 (6) disapproves of Russia's inclusion in future
12 Group of Seven summits until it respects the terri-
13 torial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the
14 standards of democratic societies.

○

Mr. ENGEL. At this time, I recognize myself to speak on today's business. Let me say I am pleased to support all of the bipartisan measures before us today, and I thank our members for their hard work. I will keep my remarks brief and highlight just a few of the 18 bills and resolutions.

First, House Resolution 585, from Mr. Suozzi, which reaffirms Congress's support for historic peace that the Good Friday Agreement brought to Ireland. This is an issue particularly close to my heart. I remember my first trip as a Member of Congress in 1989 traveling to Ireland, traveling to Belfast during the dark days of The Troubles.

The Good Friday Agreement and the fulfillment of every obligation under that agreement is the only way to ensure that those times of violence and division never return. That is why I am so alarmed by the current situation with Brexit which could reintroduce a hard border between the north and the Republic, a dangerous prospect not only for the peace process, but for the economic stability of the island and for the rights of the border communities.

With this resolution, Congress sends a clear signal to the U.K. and the EU that any Brexit deal must protect the Good Friday Agreement and all its components. I strongly support this good measure and I hope all members will join me in moving it forward.

Next, I will move on to two good measures that deal with 5G, a technology that has the potential to revolutionize so many sectors from transportation to health care to entertainment. So there will be massive economic benefits for those who can quickly take full advantage of the new technology, but it also comes with big risks.

As people become more dependent on wireless communications and generate even more data about their lives, the adoption of 5G will bring national security, cybersecurity, and privacy challenges. That is why there is such broad bipartisan consensus that it is important to assert American leadership in 5G technology to compete with China and others on the international stage and, simultaneously, to protect the networks of the United States and its allies from spying eyes and cyber-attacks.

We have two bills in front of us today that address the future of 5G in a meaningful way. First, we have Ms. Spanberger's Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019, an overarching bill that requires the Administration to develop a security strategy for 5G systems and infrastructures in the United States, to assist allies and partners to do the same, and to protect the competitiveness of U.S. companies.

And we have Ranking Member McCaul's Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act, which calls for a plan to promote U.S. leadership and international standard-setting bodies for 5G. I am pleased to support both of these measures that address this critical technology issue for the United States.

I would also like to highlight the Keeping Girls in School Act authored by Ms. Frankel. When women and girls have access to education, they lift up entire communities with better health outcomes, economic well-being, and security for everyone. This bill calls on USAID to address the barriers to keeping girls in school around the world. It is a strong measure I am proud to support.

Finally, I will turn to Mr. Sherman's amendment in the nature of a substitute to Senator Rubio's Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act. Mr. Sherman's amendment based on his Uyghur Act shows the Chinese government that Congress will not condone the horrific human rights abuses against the Uyghurs in western China.

It builds upon the good work of Mr. Smith, Mr. Suozzi, and our Senate colleagues by adding sanctions and export restrictions to make sure U.S. technology is not being used by Beijing to oppress and mistreat China's ethnic and religious minorities. I strongly support all the measures we are considering today and I urge all members to join me in do the same.

And I will now recognize our ranking member, Mr. McCaul of Texas, for his remarks.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If we could just first state at the outset that yesterday marked an historic day in the House. For the first time in over 30 years, the House took action and passed a bill recognizing the historic fact that the Armenian Genocide took place. Thirty years. And I want to thank my good friend from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, who has been a champion on this issue and for your years of hard work and unwavering support in getting this measure finally across the finish line. And I think it sends a strong message to President Erdogan as well.

And I want to thank Chairman Engel for his, as usual, bipartisan cooperation in working together with me and my staff to get the Turkey sanctions bill passed in a unified voice from the Congress rather than a divisive voice that we see so often these days, a unified American voice against what Turkey is doing in Syria. I want to thank you for holding this hearing.

Several important bills including the TAIPEI Act introduced by Mr. Curtis, and two bills authored by my good friend Mr. Wilson. Today we are considering my bill, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act. China fully intends to become the preeminent global power using tactics like hacking, cyber-attacks, intellectual property theft, and espionage toward its goals.

Considering its long history of maligned behavior and ongoing predatory practices, China's majority control of the world's 5G networks, interconnected devices, and cloud storage is a risk that we cannot accept. We must do better. We must compete. My bill better protects our national security and strategic interests by pursuing an alternative to China's 5G campaign which is using State funds and predatory lending through the Belt and Road Initiative to increase market ownership of not-so-private companies like Huawei.

Huawei, with the support and malign influence of the Chinese government, is projected to gain more than 50 percent—50 percent—of control of the global marketplace and is positioning itself to gain even more. My bill will help the United States counter China's aggressive 5G expansion around the world by maintaining and in some cases increasing U.S. leadership and participation at international standard-setting bodies for 5G and future generations of mobile technology. It will provide a whole-government approach to assess the security risks posed by China and 5G and increase cooperation between the United States and its allies and partners in not only identifying these risks, but in countering them.

Another important measure by the committee today will be advancing is the Uyghur Act, which will impose consequences for the Chinese Communist Party's horrific repression of the Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities. The world must know that the Communist Party's crimes against its ethnic minority Muslims will not go unanswered. Secretary Pompeo rightfully calls these horrible crimes the "stain of the century."

The Administration is taking action against the Chinese Communist Party by imposing visa restrictions on party officials, sanctioning entities that help build the Party's technological police state, and banning products made with forced labor in the Party's concentration camps. More action is needed. The legislation before us will help today and this bill will help expose the Communist Party's abuses and require the Magnitsky sanctions against perpetrators and ensure that U.S. technology supply chains do not help build China's oppressive surveillance programs and systems across the globe.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to supporting these and all measures here today. I want to thank you again for your bipartisan work with me and my team and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. McCaul.

Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. I want to thank the chairman for holding this markup on these important issues, commend the authors on their bills and their leadership, and I am a cosponsor in each of the bills that are before us.

I want to join the ranking member in taking a minute to recognize that we recognized the Armenian Genocide yesterday. I remember 10 years ago in this committee we passed an Armenian Genocide recognition bill by only one vote and then did not bring it to the floor because it was not certain that it would pass. Yesterday it passed by an overwhelming majority and cleansed a stain on this government and this Congress for failing to recognize the first genocide of the 20th century, for participating in Turkey's genocide denial. That all ended yesterday.

I want to commend our colleagues, Schiff, Smith, Speier, of course Engel and McCaul, Eshoo, Pallone, But I also think we have to give credit to the man who was decisive in this and that is of course President Erdogan. Without his help we would not have been able to pass that resolution.

I want to thank the chairman for bringing up the Uyghur bill, S. 178, authored by Senators Rubio and Menendez, which passed the Senate on September 11th. The House has companion legislation authored by our colleagues Chris Smith and Tom Suozzi. In February, I reintroduced, along with the Asia Subcommittee chair Ted Yoho and Connolly and Wagner, H.R. 1025, the Uyghur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response Act, the UIGHUR Act, spells Uighur.

Both these bills contain very important and complementary measures designed to increase the profile of and counter one of the most important human rights issues of the present day, namely the detention of over one million Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities in Xinjiang.

The Chinese government has sought to erase the distinct Uyghur Muslim culture and religious traditions through mass detention; re-education; they have involved the suppression of the Uyghur language; intimidation of Chinese Muslim minorities living even outside China, preventing Muslim minorities including those with permanent residency status in the United States from leaving the region; and they have sent literally hundreds of thousands, at least tens of thousands of agents to live inside Uyghur households as a State monitor per family.

The extent of this Chinese effort to sinofy the Muslim population of western China is staggering. So we have got an amendment in the nature of a substitute which combines important parts of both of the bills that I have mentioned. This is just a start. I want to thank the ranking member and chairman as well as a bipartisan staff for working together to put together this ANS.

I want to highlight two provisions. One is that we identify those persons responsible for the repression of the Uyghurs and apply the Magnitsky sanctions to those individuals, the second is Section 9 requires the Commerce Department to update our export controls and ensure that the Commerce Control List, which covers dual list items, is updated to create a special regime for China and identify those items that can be used for surveillance, mass detention, and deny licenses for the export or re-export of those items.

Our staff has worked diligently with the high-tech community to make sure that this is not over broad. This legislation is an important beginning. We need to go further. Most importantly, we need to ensure that our imports from China and the international supply chains relied upon by Western multinationals do not include items that are a product of slave labor. So I look forward to working with the committee on follow-on legislation and I urge the adoption of the Sherman ANS and the underlying S. 178.

Finally, I want to say a few brief words about Karen Bass's H.Res.410 and Grace Meng's H.R. 1171, both of which deal with family reunifications between Korean Americans and their relatives in North Korea. Without objection, I would like to submit a statement from Grace Meng for the record. Without objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Without objection.

[The information referred to follows:]

Statement for the Record from Representative Grace Meng
Markup of Various Measures
October 30, 2019

Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul, I write to express my support and gratitude for today's markup of my legislation – H.R. 1771 – the Divided Families Reunification Act. I also want to thank Chairman Sherman – and 8 Members of HFAC – for their steadfast support of this bipartisan bill.

The division of the Korean Peninsula into South and North Korea has been wrought with heartache and sorrow for the thousands of Koreans who were separated from their family members across the border. Through the years, there have been some agreed upon reunions between South and North Koreans. For Korean Americans, however, there is no pathway to reunite with their long-separated family. For these Korean Americans, the so-called "Forgotten War" cannot ever be forgotten.

That is why I introduced the Divided Families Reunification Act which would require the Secretary of State or a designee to consult with officials in South Korea on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea, whether in person or through video conferencing.

Time is of the essence for the many Korean Americans across our nation, many of whom are in their 70s-90s, to be reunited with their families. I am proud this bill gives voice to the many Korean Americans, including those in my district, who were impacted by this separation. Ultimately, we cannot forget the humanitarian cost of this decades long war.

Once again, I am grateful to my colleagues who have supported this legislation, including Chairman Engel and Chairman Sherman. I am grateful to the committee staff. I am also grateful to Congressman Rob Woodall who worked hard to ensure that this issue remained a bipartisan priority. I look forward to seeing this legislation pass the House of Representatives and become enacted into law.

Mr. SHERMAN. Most people do not realize there are a hundred thousand Korean Americans with family members in North Korea. While there have been 21 reunions involving South and North Koreans since the year 2000, Korean Americans have not been included in this. And especially as these individuals age, it is important for us to push forward toward family reunifications. I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. And I too want to thank you and Ranking Member McCaul for the historic day yesterday. The two bills that were up for consideration, I think, sent a clear message to Ankara that we are serious and the recognition of the Armenian Genocide embedded in the bill and it is just extraordinary. It has been a lot of years in the making.

I want to thank Anna Eshoo especially because it was her idea to bring it up now. So I do want to say the bipartisanship in both the debate and in that vote shows a common belief based on facts that are unassailable that the Armenian Genocide is one of the most horrific events that have happened in all of history. And that the Turks continue their all-out effort to say it did not occur only brings further dishonor on Erdogan and on his government.

I would also like to thank you both for bringing up H.Res.649, a resolution which highlights the good work and the development and model of the Inter-American Foundation so soon after it being introduced. Fifty years ago, Congress authorized the IAF to engage in grassroots development projects throughout the Western Hemisphere. IAF prizes community-led projects and small-scale entrepreneurship as a way to give underserved people a stake in their societies. It is about hand up and not just a hand out.

Its sister organization, the African Development Foundation, and like it, leverages and encourages the financial and sweat equity of people in the community and has made an enormous difference in the lives of so many. It has a very, very low overhead in terms of what they use for salaries and the like, some 14 percent. So this is one of the best initiatives.

It also promotes Feed the Future to ensure that its work complements but does not compete with projects of other agencies. I want to thank Albio Sires, the chairman, for his strong leadership on this Foundation for so many years and also my good friend and colleague Rooney, the ranking member, for their support for the bill.

Let me also say I am very happy that the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act is up for consideration. I introduced the Uyghur Human Rights Act in the last Congress and in this one. This year we have had 118 co-sponsors including many of the members of this committee, including the ranking member and Chairman Sherman. I want to thank them for that support. We even had Nancy Pelosi signing on as a co-sponsor back in January. So it is a bill whose time has come and it will make a difference.

I have chaired or co-chaired a number of hearings on what the Chinese government, what Beijing, particularly what Xi Jinping is doing to the Uyghurs. It is—we are talking about concentration camps. The surveillance at all levels of their lives is unconscionable

and is reminiscent of what the Nazis did in terms of rounding people up, torturing them, putting them into forced labor, and more has to be done to combat this.

The bill is a comprehensive approach to try to end this egregious behavior on the part of the Chinese government. I want to commend the Trump Administration for some of its actions that it has taken including placing 28 government agencies and businesses on the Commerce Department's Entity List. They have raised it repeatedly, particularly Secretary of State Pompeo, but more has to be done worldwide.

More has to be done by us, Congress, as well as by the White House because this is barbaric behavior on the part of the Chinese. Many of the goods that are being made there find their way into our stores. Recently, Costco, and we had very good information on this, was getting clothing for children that was being made in these concentration camps. So a much more aggressive effort needs to be made to ensure that gulag-made labor does not find its way onto the shelves of our stores and outlets.

So again, this is a good bill. You know, I would have hoped we would have passed our version sooner like in January, but that said, we are doing it now and that is a good thing. Yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Sires.

Mr. SIRES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing. And I was here 10 years ago when we voted for the Armenian Genocide and I was very proud yesterday when I saw the 400 votes on the floor for this Armenian Genocide. I remember the pressure that the Turkish government put on all the members that were on this committee to vote no, but we were still able to get it through with one vote.

I also want to speak briefly about two pieces of legislation that are being considered today, H.Res.649 and H.Res.546. I want to thank my colleague from New Jersey, Congressman Chris Smith, for introducing an important resolution to support the work of the Inter-American Foundation. Over the last 50 years, the Inter-American Foundation has played a key role in advancing the economic development of countries in Latin America. It has achieved this progress by skipping over international contractors and issuing grants directly through local organizations.

The Inter-American Foundation's achievement show that promoting economic development in Latin America not only makes for more prosperous societies, but also advances American interests. I am proud to join Congressman Smith in leading this resolution. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Second, I want to thank the chairman and ranking member for considering the bipartisan resolution I sponsored that would disapprove Russia's future inclusion in the G7 Summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies. I introduced this resolution after the President expressed his intention to invite Putin to next year's G7 Summit, to reiterate longstanding congressional sentiment opposing this choice.

Since Russia was suspended from the G8 in 2014 as a direct result for his aggressive actions in the Ukraine, legislation sup-

porting this decision and setting requirements for Russia's future inclusion has been signed into law. Russia has not changed course but has become increasingly aggressive in the Ukraine and has undermined democracy in numerous other countries including the United States.

This resolution shows the House of Representatives is adamant that Russia must meet previously set conditions before they are invited to participate in another Summit. I thank the committee for their time and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Sires.

Mr. Chabot.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We have several measures before us today so I will not get to all of them, but I would just like to focus on a few. First, as the founder, one of the founders and co-chairs of the congressional Taiwan Caucus, I want to voice my strong support for Mr. Curtis's TAIPEI Act. Taiwan is a critical ally in the Pacific and ought to be a role model for other nations across the globe.

Last month, the Solomon Islands and Kiribati switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing. The TAIPEI Act seeks to discourage other countries from making that same mistake. Unfortunately, these changes are a part of a concerted Chinese campaign. Since President Tsai was elected, Beijing has sought to undermine her presidency, to intimidate the Taiwanese people, and has increased its efforts to close Taiwan off from the international community.

Helping Taiwan maintain its sovereignty in the face of this onslaught demonstrates our commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific. The TAIPEI Act also raises a critical question. Why we do not just go ahead and recognize Taiwan? The Taiwanese people do not want to be part of the PRC and who can blame them after we have seen China's blatant disregard for the rights of Hong Kong people over the past several months.

Furthermore, if you pick any mark of sovereignty whether it is in economic, diplomatic, or governance domains, it is pretty clear that Taiwan has all of them. It is pretty obvious that Taiwan is an independent country to anybody who looks at the facts, and it is well past time that U.S. policy caught up with these facts.

Moving on from Taiwan, I would also like to briefly voice my support for three other bills that I am co-sponsoring that we have before us today. First, the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act, the House version of which was introduced by my good friend Chris Smith. And thank you, Chris, for your leadership on this and so many other issues over the years. China's inhumane treatment of the Uyghurs is completely dystopian and horrific. This legislation is critical to holding the Chinese government and officials to account for their campaign of abuse and mass arbitrary detention inflicted on the Uyghurs.

Second, Mr. Wilson's Saudi Education Transparency and Reform Act, and I want to thank him for his leadership on this committee over the years as well, is a necessary step to ensure that Saudi textbooks do not encourage violence against non-Muslim religions.

Third, H.Res.349 reaffirms our commitment to our alliance with Japan. The partnership between our two great nations is essential

to peace and security in Asia and, really, across the globe. It is also one of the best demonstrations that former enemies can put aside their hatred and buildup an enduring mutually beneficial friendship.

As we face the threat of a rising China, seek to support democratic values and human rights, and work to bring economic development to the region, this alliance is critical to meeting our shared objectives. And, unfortunately, the relationship between the United States and Japan oftentimes gets overlooked nowadays. It should not. It is one of those that is so important to both countries, to the regions, and to the world. It ought to be an example of how former enemies really can get along to the mutual benefit of both societies.

So I would urge my colleagues to support these and a number of other pieces of legislation before us. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their leadership and yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chabot.

Mr. Deutch.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you and Ranking Member McCaul for continuing to work together to bring forward good bipartisan measures. Those efforts were on full display yesterday on the House floor when we honored the memory of 1.5 million Armenians killed during the Armenian Genocide, and I commend you both for leading that effort.

I am proud to support all of the bills this morning and to cosponsor a number of them. First, I would like to thank my colleagues for their efforts on behalf of women and children and human rights, generally, around the world, especially the human rights abuses against the Uyghur population in China. As the cochair of the congressional Study Group on Germany, I thank Chairman Keating for his resolution affirming strong U.S.-German relations and the importance of the transatlantic relationship.

I thank Chairman Sires for his resolution opposing the re-entry of Russia into the G7. Russia annexation of Crimea and interference in the elections of the United States, of France, and of other countries around the world demonstrate that it does not belong at the table until it acts as a responsible member of the international community and stops its efforts to undermine democracy.

I am proud to join Mr. Wilson, the ranking member of the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism Subcommittee in introducing H.R. 4802 which expands the State Department's Rewards for Justice program to those who provide information on sanctions evaders. Sanctions are only as effective as their enforcement. And while we know that sanctions are strategic tools and not a policy in and of themselves, this bill will ensure that we can better maintain the integrity of our sanctions regime and target those who seek to undermine U.S. and international objectives.

And, finally, I am proud to have introduced H.R. 4862, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act with my committee colleagues Mr. Wilson, Mr. Allred, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and our Appropriations counterparts, Chairwoman Lowey and Mr. Rogers. This legislation, which passed the House last Congress, reauthorizes the 2015 United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act, ensuring support for Jordan's security and economic stability.

Jordan has been a critical partner in our efforts to defeat and destroy ISIS, and we all remember the horrific images of the Jordanian pilot downed in Syria and barbarically caged and burned alive. Jordan has taken in over a million Syrian refugees and we are grateful to Jordan for taking in their Syrian neighbors, and after 8 years most refugees live in host communities where basic services like electricity, water, and education are strained.

International technical and financial assistance in expanding job opportunities is critical to the future of Jordan. The U.S. must work with international donors to help Jordan make the necessary forms to spur economic development. The Kingdom of Jordan is a strategic linchpin in the region and it is in the national security interest of the United States to help stabilize our ally Jordan. With this legislation we are affirming that the U.S. Congress stands by our allies. I thank my colleagues for the support of this and all this legislation and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Deutch.

Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Chairman Eliot Engel and Republican Leader Michael McCaul for bringing these important bipartisan bills to mark today. I am grateful to co-sponsor many of the meaningful measures before us today and I am especially appreciative that two of my own bills will be considered here today.

First to be considered is H.R. 554, the Saudi Educational Transparency and Reform Act of 2019, which I introduced with Congressman Bill Keating from Massachusetts. For too long, Saudi Arabia has played the role of both arsonist and firefighter in the fight against radicalization and violent extremism. While Saudi Arabia partners as a valued ally with us to combat terrorist groups around the world, Riyadh is also playing a negative role when it comes to radicalization.

Every year, the Saudi government prints official school textbooks full of egregious material inciting hatred and violence against its own self-interest. For example, students are taught in one 2019 textbook that befriending Jews and Christians is "a cause of God's affliction and displeasure." Another, urges children to declare "the deceptiveness of the Jews." Another book teaches children that Zionism spreads "drugs and sexual diseases in many Islamic countries."

The material students are taught is so extreme that ISIS even used Saudi textbooks for its time when it seized control in Syria before it could publish its own materials. H.R. 554 recognizes this problem and seeks to hold our ally Saudi Arabia to its repeated commitments over the past 15 years to reform its problematic curriculum. The bill requires an annual State Department report to Congress detailing any intolerant material in Saudi Arabia's official curriculum.

The hope is that with increased transparency on the issue, Riyadh will finally move forward with its promised reform to reduce the radicalization that threatens families both in the kingdom itself and the United States.

I also appreciate the committee working for the markup of another of my bills today, H.R. 4802, which I introduced with Chairman Ted Deutch. This bill would expand the Rewards for Justice

program at the State Department to authorize rewards for individuals coming forward with information on sanctions evasions practices. The bill was inspired by the courageous Bassam Barabandi, a Syrian patriot and diplomat, who defected at the Syrian Embassy in Washington as he worked with anti-regime activists to provide passports to critics of the criminal Assad regime which has been condemned for using poison gas against its own citizens.

We are fortunate today to have First Secretary Barabandi with us in the audience. For years after his defection, Secretary Barabandi lobbied the U.S. Government with information on Syrian oligarchs close to Assad and their sanctions evasion practices including information on Samer Foz, who was ultimately sanctioned by Treasury this year. Secretary Barabandi's case highlighted the need to create a clear mechanism to incentivize individuals to come forward with this kind of vital information. H.R. 4802 will do just that and ultimately enhance compliance with U.S. and international sanctions, increase the confidence in the rule of law, and bring criminals in rogue regimes seeking to circumvent U.S. law and justice.

I am also grateful for Congressman Jim McGovern of Massachusetts for working on H. Resolution 230 which condemns all forms of violence against children globally. I was honored to work with him on this important resolution. More than one billion children are exposed to violence around the world, with lasting traumas both to them individually and for the societies in which they live. This resolution is critical and I urge my colleagues to support it.

And, last, I want to thank my colleague Chairman Ted Deutch for the important United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act. Jordan is a valued ally that needs and deserves increased U.S. support. It was my privilege to work with him on this important bill praising Jordan's success for its citizens.

Mr. Chairman, there simply is too many good measures here today to comment upon. Thank you and Republican Leader McCaul for this productive bipartisan markup today. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

And Ms. Bass.

Ms. BASS. Thank you, Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for bringing these bills to the committee today for consideration. I specifically would like to speak in favor of H.Res.410.

The purpose of this resolution is to encourage reunions of divided Korean American families. I want to start out by letting you know that this resolution originated from a meeting where a group of constituents in my district called this issue to my attention. As I learned more, especially about aging Korean Americans who just want to be able to see their family members, I knew that I had to do something to help raise this issue.

The division of the Korean Peninsula into South and North separated thousands of families, family members, many Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have not seen or communicated with those family members in more than 60 years. Their children have grown up here in America without knowing what their cousins, aunts, or uncles even look like. Over the years, South Korea and North Korea have arranged for selected groups to visit

each other, but these reunions have been dependent on the political situations between the countries.

Meanwhile, the situation is now growing more urgent as many of those separated are getting older. Many are in their late 80's and 90's. Some separated families have taken a private route to contact their families in the North through third-party brokers. These unofficial reunions can cost about $1,500, but the process can be faster and less dependent on the political climate between North and South.

People should not have to incur these kinds of costs just to reach a loved one, which is why I introduced this resolution that calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean American divided family members with their immediate relatives. This resolution will provide an official mechanism to reunite family members so people would not have to rely on a back-door method.

A few months ago, I had the opportunity to meet with Kyung Joo Lee, a 90-year-old Korean American man from Virginia who has not seen his three older brothers and an older sister since he fled North Korea more than 70 years ago. He came into my office with tears streaming down his face as he held onto my hand and urged me to do what I can to help Korean families to be reunited.

Today, I am proud to stand with my colleagues in getting one step closer to reunifying him and so many others with their families. With that I urge you to support this resolution that calls on the U.S. and North Korea to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of immediate concern. I also urge you to support H.R. 1771, the Divided Families Reunification Act, introduced by Representative Grace Meng that takes up the same issue from a different perspective. Thank you and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Bass.

Mr. Yoho.

Mr. YOHO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to voice my support for the following measures which I am proud to co-sponsor: H.Res.349, reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance and promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond. This resolution emphasizes the importance of the U.S.-Japan alliance and urges further strengthening of our cooperation. Japan will continue to serve as an important ally against authoritarian aggression in the Indo-Pacific region.

H.R. 4754, the Taiwan Allies International Protection Enhancement Initiative, the TAIPEI Act of 2019, the U.S. Government should support Taiwan in strengthening its official diplomatic relations. We have witnessed countries like Panama, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Solomon Islands, Kiribati fall victim to China's coercion and bribery. Due to this pressure, Taiwan currently maintains full diplomatic relations with only 15 nations around the world.

And I too, like Mr. Chabot, I think it is time that the United States recognizes Taiwan for the country it is. This bill also provides that it should be the policy of the U.S. to support Taiwan's participation in international organizations. This Congress I introduced H.R. 353 to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strat-

egy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization. This legislation passed the House unanimously.

We are also supportive of the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019. It aims to address human rights violation and abuses by the People's Republic of China's mass surveillance and internment of more than one million Uyghurs. And we had in this committee, we had a hearing on this where we talked about the armed crematoriums that they have in these facilities, and I think it is a repeat of history if we do not stay vigilant. Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party continue to commit horrific human rights abuses against their own people.

This oppression must not be tolerated and it is imperative that the U.S. Government hold the CCP accountable for these abuses. If not, the Chinese Communist Party will continue this spread of its oppression and suppression of human freedom not just in China, but around the world, like they have done with their unchecked expansion in the EC and the South China Sea based on their bogus nine-dash lines. They must be called out.

H.Res. 189, recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting the United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition program. Acute malnutrition continues to threaten the lives of over 50 million children under the age of five, globally, and this whole of government approach will help combat global malnutrition because we know with malnutrition comes more conflicts.

H. Resolution 446, reaffirming the German-American cooperation and friendship under the Wunderbar Together-Germany and the U.S. initiative. The German government's Wunderbar Together-German and the U.S. initiative highlights the friendship between our countries and promotes cooperation between our people. And I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Yoho.

Ms. Wild.

Ms. WILD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the last word. I rise in support of two pieces of legislation, Senate Bill 178, the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019, and H.R. 2153, the Keeping Girls In School Act.

I first want to applaud Senator Rubio and Representative Smith for their leadership on the Uyghur issue. The Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019 is a bill that addresses an issue that I have championed on the House side through H.R. 1025 and H.R. 649 and that I have raised in multiple Foreign Affairs hearings. The Chinese government's humanitarian abuses are well-documented and include the targeting and mass detention of more than a million Uyghur Muslims in internment camps, detentions that serve no purpose beyond punishing religious minorities who seek to peacefully practice their faith.

We often use the phrase "never again" when reflecting on the darkest moments of the past. I believe that we have an obligation to remember that message right now and to think about what future generations will say about how we acted or did not act in this moment. I have met with constituents in my community including

a Uyghur couple whose parents have been detained in northwest China and who are deeply concerned about their health, welfare, and access to medical treatment. They are calling on us to act on their behalf.

As we know, public condemnation has not curtailed the Chinese government's abusive practices and with this bill we will take real action to identify the Chinese officials responsible for these abuses and impose sanctions upon them under the Global Magnitsky Act. And as China continues to import and use repressive surveillance and biometric technologies to target Uyghur Muslims, this bill will identify those technologies and require them to be placed on the Department of Commerce's Commercial Control List of items that require export licenses.

This issue and the issue of human rights more broadly is of central importance to our bilateral relationship between the United States and China. I urge unanimous support for the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019, and I also call on my colleagues to continue to raise this issue with the State Department so that we can get human right defenders, public health officials, and NGO's on the ground to provide Uyghur detainees with the care and treatment they need.

I would also like to speak out on H.R. 2153, the Keeping Girls in School Act. As this legislation describes, 130 million girls around the world between the ages of 6 and 17 are not in school today. And compared to boys in the same age range, girls between 10 and 19 are three times more likely not to be in school. Achieving gender parity in education is not just a moral imperative. It is also an economic necessity for countries working to build more prosperous futures, because when girls and women have opportunity entire societies do better with enormous gains in economic growth, productivity, and innovation.

This bill mandates that the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues, a State Department post that has been vacant since 2017, consult with the senior coordinator for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and the senior coordinator for International Basic Education Assistance at USAID to carry out a coordinated strategy and assess its outcomes. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in calling on the Administration to fill the crucial post of Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues.

Let's come together to pass this legislation with a resounding bipartisan vote so that we can demonstrate our Nation's commitment to securing a future of equity and dignity for girls and women across the globe. And with that I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Wild.

Mr. Curtis.

Mr. CURTIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to associate myself with so many of the comments made today, particularly those dealing with the Armenian vote that we took yesterday as well as those that have highlighted the bipartisan nature of these bills before us today. It is a pleasant moment to have in an otherwise stormy environment that we are in and I appreciate especially the leadership of the chairman and the ranking member. I do not

think we get these types of bills without the support and the example of both of you and thank you for that example.

I would also like to thank my colleagues for their support of the TAIPEI Act. It is an honor for me to put this bill forward and I hope it is a very clear message to our friends in Taiwan that that friendship is reciprocated and that we appreciate their friendship over the many decades.

Finally, I would like to be so bold as to speak for all of us here today in appreciation for the many men and women behind us and the staff that function both on this committee and in our offices. Clearly, we do not get 18 bills before us today without the hard work of many, many people and I would like to give a shout-out to especially those in my office who have worked so hard on this and many other bills and appreciate their service which is frequently out of the spotlight. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Curtis.

Ms. Spanberger.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The United States has long been responsible for the groundbreaking achievements of the digital age. However, as we and our allies continue to build and develop 5G and future generation systems and infrastructure across the U.S. and with our allies abroad, the risks of foreign-produced and controlled equipment and systems becomes an even greater threat.

The former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph Dunford, called the potential risks of a Chinese-built 5G network "a critical national security issue." And NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence assessed that the Chinese from Huawei's technology could be exploited by China to engage in espionage, monitor foreign corporations and governments, and support Chinese military operations.

With my colleague, Representative Rooney from Florida, and our colleagues of both parties here in the House and in the Senate, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act would require the President to develop an unclassified interagency strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist our allies and strategic partners in doing the same.

The strategy would also focus on protecting the competitiveness of U.S. companies, the privacy of U.S. consumers, and the integrity of international standard-setting bodies against political influence. The rollout of rural broadband internet access is one of my top priorities for my district in central Virginia, but as we work to achieve faster internet speeds and wider connectivity, this legislation would make sure that we have a plan to deliver innovative technology to U.S. consumers, compete with China, and prevent foreign influence in 5G networks.

I want to thank Chairman Engel, Ranking Member McCaul for ensuring that this strategically important bill is considered in the Foreign Affairs Committee and for their leadership. And I want to thank the members of this committee in proving that there is bipartisan support for safeguarding America's access to the next gen-

eration of telecommunications. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Spanberger.

Is there anyone on the Republican side that wishes to speak?

OK, if not, then Mr. Costa.

Mr. COSTA. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member McCaul, for your good work and staff on this package of bills that will move en bloc and I obviously intend to support them. I would like to speak specifically though on House Resolution 189, recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership in accelerating global progress against maternal and childhood malnutrition in supporting the United States efforts with the Agency for International Development commitment to global nutrition through this multi-sectoral nutritional strategy.

As a third-generation farmer and a chair of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture on the House Ag Committee, I want to state that I think what we all know intuitively, but maybe do not think about often enough in that, is that food is a national security issue. It always has been. We have been fortunate in this country to do so well in the production of food and fiber, every night to be able to put it on America's table for healthy nutrition for own country.

But even then, we have food deserts in the United States and we have folks, we have kids that go to school hungry, notwithstanding the wealthiest nation in the world. The fact of the matter is, is that we are trying to address our own nutritional issues here in this country, but we also have a responsibility of the world's largest producer of agricultural products to provide a leadership role in malnutrition that is taking place around the world that leads to instabilities in countries around the world. Couple that with climate change and other factors that are impacting the ability of people just to have a daily diet in which they hope that they can subsist and sustain themselves.

So I am proud of this resolution because it attempts to address those issues of malnutrition around the world. It attempts to address the fact that when you have those kinds of conditions that exist you have a situation in which instability obviously is a factor. And you couple that with the notion that climate change is going to make that security of food in many countries throughout the world that have these challenges, it is something that we need to keep our eyes focused on.

Food is a national security issue not only here but around the world. As a member of the Ag Committee and this committee I want to make sure that we continue to work across the party lines to ensure—and the committees to highlight the importance of international food and nutrition work and this resolution does that. To sustain access to nutritional foods is a fundamental building block, I think, for stability around the world, and growth. Children, we know, with enough food can move in a much more sufficient way. Healthy meals mean our medical aid has a better shot at working because a lot of nutrition issues reflect to medical and healthcare standards.

So I am happy to support this resolution and look forward to continuing to engage with members of this committee and the House

Ag Committee in a bipartisan fashion to ensure that international food and nutritional issues are part of our own efforts to not only maintain our own national security here at home, but to try to provide national security around the world in light of the factors and the challenges we face with climate change and with the—fact is, is that the planet turned seven billion people 2 years ago.

By the middle of this century it is estimated that there will be nine billion people on the planet. And how you feed those people will determine whether or not in many ways, nation States can live amicably together in a peaceful fashion, and therein lies the challenge. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Costa.

Are any other members seeking recognition?

All right, hearing no further requests for recognition, then, without objection, the committee will proceed to consider the noticed items en bloc. Without objection, each measure is considered as read and the amendments to each are considered as read and are agreed to.

The question occurs on the measures en bloc, as amended, if amended.

All those in favor say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair the ayes have it. The measures considered en bloc are agreed to and, without objection, each measure is ordered favorably reported, as amended, if amended. And each amendment to each bill shall be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute. Without objection, staff is authorized to make any technical and conforming changes.

And this concludes our business today. I thank Ranking Member McCaul and all of the committee members on both sides for their contributions and assistance with today's markup. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

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

Eliot L. Engel (D-NY), Chairman

October 30, 2019

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN markup 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 https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/):

DATE: Wednesday, October 30, 2019

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF:

H.R. 2153, Keeping Girls in School Act

H.Res. 189, Recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting United States Agency for International Development's commitment to global nutrition through its multi-sectoral nutrition strategy

H.Res. 230, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children

H.R. 1771, Divided Families Reunification Act

H.Res. 410, Encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families

H.Res. 349, Reaffirming the vital role of the United States-Japan alliance in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond

H.R.4754, Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative (TAIPEI) Act of 2019

S.178, Úyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019

H.Res. 585, Reaffirming support for the Good Friday Agreement and other agreements to ensure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland

H.R. 554, Saudi Educational Transparency and Reform Act of 2019

H.R. 2881, Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019

H.R. 3763, Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019

H.Res. 446, Reaffirming German-American friendship and cooperation under the Wunderbar Together-Germany and the U.S. initiative

H.R. 1819, War Crimes Rewards Expansion Act

H.R. 4802, To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State's reward program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, and for other purposes

H.R. 4862, United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Extension Act

H.Res. 649, Expressing the support of the United States for the grassroots development programs the Inter-American Foundation has undertaken for the past 50 years

H.Res. 546, Disapproving the Russian Federation's inclusion in future Group of Seven summits until it respects the territorial integrity of its neighbors and adheres to the standards of democratic societies

By Direction of the Chairman

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day *Wednesday* **Date** *10/30/2019* **Room** *2172 RHOB*

Starting Time *10:10 a.m.* **Ending Time** *11:05 a.m.*

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

Presiding Member(s)
Chairman Eliot Engel

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session [✓]
Executive (closed) Session [ ]
Televised [✓]
Electronically Recorded (taped) [✓]
Stenographic Record [✓]

BILLS FOR MARKUP: *(Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)*
H.R. 2153; H.Res. 189; H.Res. 230; H.R. 1771; H.Res. 410; H.Res. 349; H.R.4754; S.178; H.Res. 585;

H.R. 554; H.R. 2881; H.R. 3763; H.Res. 446; H.R. 1819; H.R. 4802; H.R. 4862; H.Res. 649; H.Res. 546

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
N/A

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

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: *(Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)*
The measures considered en bloc were agreed to by voice vote. By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended if amended.

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

Subject	Yeas	Nays	Present	Not Voting
N/A	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED *11:05 a.m.*

Evan Busey
Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
X	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Karen Bass, CA
	William Keating, MA
	David Cicilline, RI
	Ami Bera, CA
X	Joaquin Castro, TX
	Dina Titus, NV
	Adriano Espaillat, NY
	Ted Lieu, CA
X	Susan Wild, PA
	Dean Phillips, MN
	Ilhan Omar, MN
	Colin Allred, TX
	Andy Levin, MI
X	Abigail Spanberger, VA
X	Chrissy Houlahan, PA
	Tom Malinowski, NJ
X	David Trone, MD
X	Jim Costa, CA
X	Juan Vargas, CA
	Vicente Gonzalez, TX

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Steve Chabot, OH
X	Joe Wilson, SC
	Scott Perry, PA
X	Ted Yoho, FL
	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
	James Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
X	Ann Wagner, MO
	Brian J. Mast, FL
	Francis Rooney, FL
	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
X	John Curtis, UT
	Ken Buck, CO
	Ron Wright, TX
X	Guy Reschenthaler, PA
X	Tim Burchett, TN
X	Greg Pence, IN
X	Steve Watkins, KS
	Michael Guest, MS

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