

**MARKUP OF H.R. 2615, H.R. 2744, H.R. 598,
H.R. 2140, H.R. 2023, H.R. 2046, H. RES.
129, H. RES. 372, and H. RES. 345**

MARKUP
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MAY 22, 2019

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**MARKUP OF H.R. 2615, H.R. 2744, H.R. 598, H.R.
2140, H.R. 2023, H.R. 2046, H. RES. 129, H. RES.
372, and H. RES. 345**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 2019

House of Representatives

Committee on Foreign Affairs

Washington, DC

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:05 p.m., in room 2172 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Eliot Engel (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Mr. ENGEL. Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up nine bipartisan measures. Without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements or extraneous material on today's business.

As members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider today's measures en bloc. The measures are:

H.R. 2615, the United States-Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement Act. Omar, Sires, Wagner, Engel, and McCaul amendments to that;

H.R. 2744, the USAID Branding Modernization Act;

H.R. 598, Georgia Support Act;

H.R. 2140, the Preventing Child Marriage Act with the Wagner amendment in the nature of a substitute;

H.R. 2023, the Protect European Energy Security Act with an Engel amendment;

H.R. 2046, the Energy Diplomacy Act with a McCaul amendment;

House Resolution 129 condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists, with an Engel amendment in the nature of a substitute;

House Resolution 372 expressing concern for the United States-Turkey Alliance;

And the Engel amendment in the nature of a substitute to House Resolution 345, recognizing widening threats to freedoms of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States.

[The bills and amendments offered en bloc follow:]



I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2615

To support the people of Central America and strengthen United States national security by addressing the root causes of migration from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 9, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Sires, Mr. Rooney of Florida, Mrs. Torres of California, Mrs. Wagner, and Mr. Cuellar) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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

A BILL

To support the people of Central America and strengthen United States national security by addressing the root causes of migration from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “United States-Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement
6 Act”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Report on drivers of migration from the Northern Triangle to the United States.
- Sec. 3. Actions to promote inclusive economic growth and development in the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 4. Actions to combat corruption in the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 5. Actions to strengthen democratic institutions in the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 6. Actions to improve security conditions in the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 7. Authorization of appropriations for assistance to Central America.
- Sec. 8. Conditions on assistance to the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 9. Enhancing engagement with the Government of Mexico on the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 10. Targeting assistance to address migration from communities in the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 11. Targeted sanctions to fight corruption in the Northern Triangle.
- Sec. 12. Requirement to provide advance notification to Congress of security assistance to Northern Triangle countries.
- Sec. 13. Definitions.

3 **SEC. 2. REPORT ON DRIVERS OF MIGRATION FROM THE**
 4 **NORTHERN TRIANGLE TO THE UNITED**
 5 **STATES.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
 7 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
 8 in coordination with the Administrator of the United
 9 States Agency for International Development and the
 10 heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to
 11 the appropriate congressional committees a report on the
 12 drivers of migration from each of the Northern Triangle
 13 countries and the progress United States foreign assist-
 14 ance is making in addressing such drivers.

15 (b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under sub-
 16 section (a) shall include the following elements for each
 17 of the Northern Triangle countries, with data

1 disaggregated by municipality, age, and gender, as nec-
2 essary:

3 (1) Information and data on all criminal activi-
4 ties, including drug trafficking, extortion, trafficking
5 in persons, and gender-based violence, with par-
6 ticular emphasis on such activities carried out by
7 criminal gangs and transnational criminal organiza-
8 tions such as MS-13 and the 18th Street Gang.

9 (2) Data on the extent to which criminal activi-
10 ties referred to in paragraph (1) are reported to gov-
11 ernment authorities and the number of perpetrators
12 investigated, apprehended, prosecuted, or convicted,
13 versus the number of known perpetrators who are
14 not so investigated, apprehended, prosecuted, or con-
15 victed.

16 (3) Data on children and young adults forcibly
17 recruited for criminal activities referred to in para-
18 graph (1), including the extent to which government
19 authorities received reports of forced recruitment.

20 (4) Data on internal displacement due to crimi-
21 nal activities referred to in paragraph (1), and serv-
22 ices, including temporary shelters, provided to those
23 displaced by violence.

24 (5) Data on gender-based violence by region
25 and municipality and descriptions of gender-based

1 violence and domestic violence trends, including gen-
2 der-based violence against indigenous women, and
3 correlation to outward migration.

4 (6) Descriptions of the obstacles (including ca-
5 pacity gaps within the criminal justice systems) to
6 resolving gender-based violence cases and deterring
7 violence against women and children.

8 (7) Information on the availability of trauma-
9 informed legal and social services, including in shel-
10 ters, for victims of gender-based violence.

11 (8) Data on the number of police officers, pros-
12 ecutors, court personnel, and specialized units
13 trained in violence against women and children, in-
14 cluding data on the number of female police officers
15 in each of the Northern Triangle countries.

16 (9) Data on reported cases of abuse, including
17 extrajudicial executions, allegedly committed by
18 members of the security forces, and collusion be-
19 tween members of such security forces and gangs
20 and other criminal groups, including transnational
21 criminal organizations, and the number of perpetra-
22 tors investigated, apprehended, prosecuted, or con-
23 victed, versus the number of known perpetrators not
24 so investigated, apprehended, prosecuted, or con-
25 victed.

1 (10) Descriptions of the strategies being imple-
2 mented to address forced recruitment of children
3 and youth by gangs, transnational criminal organiza-
4 tions, and other criminal groups, and how such
5 strategies are complemented by United States ef-
6 forts.

7 (11) Descriptions of the strategies being imple-
8 mented by the governments of each of the Northern
9 Triangle countries to address corruption and orga-
10 nized crime and how such strategies are com-
11 plemented by United States efforts.

12 (12) Data on the effectiveness of anti-corrup-
13 tion strategies, including through bilateral and mul-
14 tilateral anti-corruption assistance.

15 (13) An assessment of the extent of corruption,
16 including regarding narcotics trafficking and illicit
17 campaign financing, a description of steps taken and
18 to be taken to impose sanctions pursuant to the
19 Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act
20 (22 U.S.C. 2656 note), and a list of senior officials
21 who are known or credibly alleged to have committed
22 or facilitated such corruption, not including individ-
23 uals who have already been sentenced to crimes in
24 criminal courts.

1 (14) Descriptions of operating conditions for
2 civil society organizations and independent media in
3 each of the Northern Triangle countries, and data
4 on harassment and attacks on civil society and inde-
5 pendent media from political and criminal actors.

6 (15) An assessment of information sharing re-
7 garding known or suspected terrorists and other in-
8 dividuals and groups that pose a potential threat to
9 United States national security that are crossing
10 through or residing in the Northern Triangle.

11 (16) Descriptions of the obstacles (including ca-
12 pacity gaps within the criminal justice systems) to
13 resolving criminal cases and corruption and deter-
14 ring violence.

15 (17) Data on the capacity of child welfare sys-
16 tems in each Northern Triangle country to protect
17 unaccompanied children, including runaways and
18 refugee returnees.

19 (18) Data on the governance capacity of North-
20 ern Triangle country governments at the local and
21 national level, including ability to deliver basic cit-
22 izen services, including tax collection and citizen se-
23 curity.

24 (19) Data on the rates of extortion, the impact
25 of extortion on local businesses and economies, and

1 the number of extortion cases investigated, pros-
2 ecuted, or convicted.

3 (20) Data on the extent to which the Northern
4 Triangle governments are promoting economic
5 growth, improving health outcomes, and addressing
6 the underlying causes of poverty and inequality
7 through public policies.

8 (21) Data on the activities of China and Rus-
9 sia, an assessment of the threat of such activities to
10 United States interests, and the impact of such ac-
11 tivities on irregular migration.

12 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report required
13 under subsection (a) shall be made publicly available on
14 the website of the Department of State.

15 **SEC. 3. ACTIONS TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC**
16 **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH-**
17 **ERN TRIANGLE.**

18 (a) SECRETARY OF STATE PRIORITIZATION.—The
19 Secretary of State shall prioritize economic development
20 in the Northern Triangle countries by carrying out the fol-
21 lowing initiatives:

22 (1) Supporting market-based solutions to elimi-
23 nate constraints to inclusive economic growth, in-
24 cluding through support for increased digital
25 connectivity and the use of financial technology, and

1 private sector and civil society-led efforts to create
2 jobs and foster economic prosperity.

3 (2) Addressing underlying causes of poverty
4 and inequality.

5 (3) Responding to immediate humanitarian
6 needs by increasing humanitarian assistance, includ-
7 ing through access to clean water, sanitation, hy-
8 giene, and shelter, and by providing health resources
9 and improving food security.

10 (4) Supporting community resilience and
11 strengthening community preparedness for natural
12 disasters and other external shocks.

13 (5) Identifying, as appropriate, a role for the
14 United States International Development Finance
15 Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Corporation
16 (MCC), the United States Agency for International
17 Development, and the United States private sector
18 in supporting efforts to increase private sector in-
19 vestment and strengthen economic prosperity.

20 (6) Expanding comprehensive reintegration
21 mechanisms for repatriated individuals once re-
22 turned to their countries of origin and supporting ef-
23 forts by the private sector to hire and train eligible
24 returnees.

1 (7) Establishing monitoring and verification
2 services to determine the well-being of repatriated
3 children in order to determine if United States pro-
4 tection and screening functioned effectively in identi-
5 fying persecuted and trafficked children.

6 (8) Supporting efforts to increase domestic re-
7 source mobilization, including through strengthening
8 of tax collection and enforcement and legal arbitra-
9 tion mechanisms.

10 (b) STRATEGY.—

11 (1) ELEMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after
12 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
13 of State, in coordination with the Administrator of
14 the United States Agency for International Develop-
15 ment, the President and Chief Executive Officer of
16 the Inter-American Foundation, the Director of the
17 United States Trade and Development Agency, the
18 Chief Executive Officer of the United States Inter-
19 national Development Finance Corporation, and the
20 heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall sub-
21 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a
22 five-year strategy to support inclusive economic
23 growth and development in the Northern Triangle
24 countries by carrying out the initiatives described in
25 subsection (a).

1 (2) CONSULTATION.—In developing the strat-
2 egy required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of
3 State shall consult with nongovernmental organiza-
4 tions in the Northern Triangle countries and the
5 United States.

6 (3) BENCHMARKS.—The strategy required
7 under paragraph (1) shall include annual bench-
8 marks to track the strategy’s progress in curbing ir-
9 regular migration from the Northern Triangle to the
10 United States.

11 (4) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—The strategy re-
12 quired under paragraph (1) shall include a public di-
13 plomacy strategy for educating citizens of the North-
14 ern Triangle countries about United States assist-
15 ance and its benefits to them, and informing such
16 citizens of the dangers of illegal migration to the
17 United States.

18 (5) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATES.—Not later
19 than one year after the submission of the strategy
20 required under paragraph (1) and annually there-
21 after for four years, the Secretary of State shall pro-
22 vide the appropriate congressional committees with a
23 written description of progress made in meeting the
24 benchmarks established in the strategy.

1 (6) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The strategy re-
 2 quired under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly
 3 available on the website of the Department of State.

4 (c) REPORT ON ESTABLISHING AN INVESTMENT
 5 FUND FOR THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE COUNTRIES AND
 6 SOUTHERN MEXICO.—Not later than 180 days after the
 7 date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Executive Of-
 8 ficer of the United States International Development Fi-
 9 nance Corporation shall submit to the appropriate con-
 10 gressional committees a detailed report assessing the fea-
 11 sibility, costs, and benefits of the Corporation establishing
 12 an investment fund to promote economic and social devel-
 13 opment in the Northern Triangle countries and southern
 14 Mexico.

15 **SEC. 4. ACTIONS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION IN THE NORTH-**
 16 **ERN TRIANGLE.**

17 (a) SECRETARY OF STATE PRIORITIZATION.—The
 18 Secretary of State shall prioritize efforts to combat cor-
 19 ruption in the Northern Triangle countries by carrying out
 20 the following initiatives:

21 (1) Supporting anti-corruption efforts, includ-
 22 ing by strengthening national justice systems and at-
 23 torneys general, providing technical assistance to fi-
 24 nancial institutions to identify money laundering and

1 other financial crimes, and supporting independent
2 media and investigative reporting.

3 (2) Supporting anti-corruption efforts through
4 bilateral assistance and complementary support
5 through multilateral anti-corruption mechanisms
6 when necessary.

7 (3) Encouraging cooperation agreements be-
8 tween the Department of State and relevant United
9 States Government agencies and attorneys general
10 to fight corruption.

11 (4) Supporting efforts to strengthen special
12 prosecutorial offices and financial institutions to
13 combat corruption, money laundering, financial
14 crimes, extortion, human rights crimes, asset for-
15 feiture, and criminal analysis.

16 (5) Supporting initiatives to advance judicial in-
17 tegrity and improve security for members of the ju-
18 dicial sector.

19 (6) Supporting transparent, merit-based selec-
20 tion processes for prosecutors and judges and the
21 development of professional and merit-based civil
22 services.

23 (7) Supporting the establishment or strength-
24 ening of methods, procedures, and expectations for

1 internal and external control mechanisms for the se-
2 curity and police services and judiciary.

3 (8) Supporting the adoption of appropriate
4 technologies to combat corruption in public finance.

5 (b) STRATEGY.—

6 (1) ELEMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after
7 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
8 of State, in coordination with the Administrator of
9 the United States Agency for International Develop-
10 ment and the heads of other relevant Federal agen-
11 cies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional
12 committees a five-year strategy to combat corruption
13 in the Northern Triangle countries by carrying out
14 the initiatives described in subsection (a).

15 (2) CONSULTATION.—In developing the strat-
16 egy required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of
17 State shall consult with nongovernmental organiza-
18 tions in the Northern Triangle countries and the
19 United States.

20 (3) BENCHMARKS.—The strategy required
21 under paragraph (1) shall include annual bench-
22 marks to track the strategy's progress in curbing ir-
23 regular migration from the Northern Triangle to the
24 United States.

1 (4) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—The strategy re-
2 quired under paragraph (1) shall include a public di-
3 plomacy strategy for educating citizens of the North-
4 ern Triangle countries about United States assist-
5 ance and its benefits to them, and informing such
6 citizens of the dangers of illegal migration to the
7 United States.

8 (5) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATES.—Not later
9 than one year after the submission of the strategy
10 required under paragraph (1) and annually there-
11 after for four years, the Secretary of State shall pro-
12 vide the appropriate congressional committees with a
13 written description of progress made in meeting the
14 benchmarks established in the strategy.

15 (6) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The strategy re-
16 quired under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly
17 available on the website of the Department of State.

18 (c) DESIGNATION OF A SENIOR RULE OF LAW ADVI-
19 SOR FOR THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE IN THE BUREAU OF
20 WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS.—The Secretary of
21 State shall designate in the Bureau of Western Hemi-
22 sphere Affairs of the Department of State a Senior Rule
23 of Law Advisor for the Northern Triangle who shall lead
24 diplomatic engagement with the Northern Triangle coun-
25 tries in support of democratic governance, anti-corruption

1 efforts, and the rule of law in all aspects of United States
2 policy towards the countries of the Northern Triangle, in-
3 cluding carrying out the initiatives described in subsection
4 (a) and developing the strategy required under subsection
5 (b). The individual designated in accordance with this sub-
6 section shall be a Department of State employee in the
7 Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs.

8 **SEC. 5. ACTIONS TO STRENGTHEN DEMOCRATIC INSTITU-**
9 **TIONS IN THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE.**

10 (a) SECRETARY OF STATE PRIORITIZATION.—The
11 Secretary of State shall prioritize strengthening demo-
12 cratic institutions, good governance, human rights, and
13 the rule of law in the Northern Triangle countries by car-
14 rying out the following initiatives:

15 (1) Providing support to strengthen government
16 institutions and actors at the local and national lev-
17 els to provide services and respond to citizen needs
18 through transparent, inclusive, and democratic proc-
19 esses.

20 (2) Supporting efforts to strengthen access to
21 information laws and reform laws that currently
22 limit access to information.

23 (3) Financing efforts to build the capacity of
24 independent media with a specific focus on profes-
25 sional investigative journalism.

1 (4) Ensuring that threats and attacks on jour-
2 nalists and human rights defenders are fully inves-
3 tigated and perpetrators are held accountable.

4 (5) Developing the capacity of civil society to
5 conduct oversight and accountability mechanisms at
6 the national and local levels.

7 (6) Training political actors committed to
8 democratic principles.

9 (7) Strengthening electoral institutions and
10 processes to ensure free, fair, and transparent elec-
11 tions.

12 (8) Advancing conservation principles and the
13 rule of law to address multiple factors, including the
14 impacts of illegal cattle ranching and smuggling as
15 drivers of deforestation.

16 (b) STRATEGY.—

17 (1) ELEMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
19 of State, in coordination with the Administrator of
20 the United States Agency for International Develop-
21 ment and the heads of other relevant Federal agen-
22 cies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional
23 committees a strategy to support democratic govern-
24 ance in the Northern Triangle countries by carrying
25 out the initiatives described in subsection (a).

1 (2) CONSULTATION.—In developing the strat-
2 egy required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of
3 State shall consult with nongovernmental organiza-
4 tions in the Northern Triangle countries and the
5 United States.

6 (3) BENCHMARKS.—The strategy required
7 under paragraph (1) shall include annual bench-
8 marks to track the strategy’s progress in curbing ir-
9 regular migration from the Northern Triangle to the
10 United States.

11 (4) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—The strategy re-
12 quired under paragraph (1) shall include a public di-
13 plomacy strategy for educating citizens of the North-
14 ern Triangle countries about United States assist-
15 ance and its benefits to them, and informing such
16 citizens of the dangers of illegal migration to the
17 United States.

18 (5) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATES.—Not later
19 than one year after the submission of the strategy
20 required under paragraph (1) and annually there-
21 after for four years, the Secretary of State shall pro-
22 vide the appropriate congressional committees with a
23 written description of progress made in meeting the
24 benchmarks established in the strategy.

1 (6) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The strategy re-
2 quired under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly
3 available on the website of the Department of State.

4 **SEC. 6. ACTIONS TO IMPROVE SECURITY CONDITIONS IN**
5 **THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE.**

6 (a) SECRETARY OF STATE PRIORITIZATION.—The
7 Secretary of State shall prioritize security in the Northern
8 Triangle countries by carrying out the following initiatives:

9 (1) Implementing the Central America Regional
10 Security Initiative of the Department of State.

11 (2) Continuing the vetting and professionaliza-
12 tion of security services, including the civilian police
13 and military units.

14 (3) Supporting efforts to combat the illicit ac-
15 tivities of criminal gangs and transnational criminal
16 organizations, including MS-13 and the 18th Street
17 Gang, through support to fully vetted elements of at-
18 torneys general offices, appropriate government in-
19 stitutions, and security services.

20 (4) Supporting training for fully vetted civilian
21 police and appropriate security services in criminal
22 investigations, best practices for citizen security, and
23 human rights.

24 (5) Providing capacity-building to relevant secu-
25 rity services and attorneys general to support coun-

1 ternareotics efforts and combat human trafficking,
2 gender-based violence, and other illicit activities.

3 (6) Encouraging collaboration with regional and
4 international partners in implementing security as-
5 sistance, including by supporting cross-border infor-
6 mation sharing on gangs and transnational criminal
7 organizations.

8 (7) Providing equipment, technology, tools, and
9 training to security services to assist in border and
10 port inspections.

11 (8) Providing equipment, technology, tools, and
12 training to assist security services in counter-
13 narcotics and other efforts to combat illicit activities.

14 (9) Continuing information sharing regarding
15 known or suspected terrorists and other individuals
16 and entities that pose a potential threat to United
17 States national security that are crossing through or
18 residing in the Northern Triangle.

19 (10) Supporting information sharing on gangs
20 and transnational criminal organizations between
21 relevant Federal, State, and local law enforcement
22 and the governments of the Northern Triangle coun-
23 tries.

24 (11) Considering the use of assets and re-
25 sources of United States State and local government

1 entities, as appropriate, to support the activities de-
2 scribed in this subsection.

3 (12) Providing thorough end-use monitoring of
4 equipment, technology, tools, and training provided
5 pursuant to this subsection.

6 (b) STRATEGY.—

7 (1) ELEMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after
8 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
9 of State, in coordination with the Administrator of
10 the United States Agency for International Develop-
11 ment and the heads of other relevant Federal agen-
12 cies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional
13 committees a five-year strategy to prioritize the im-
14 provement of security in the Northern Triangle
15 countries by carrying out the initiatives described in
16 subsection (a).

17 (2) CONSULTATION.—In developing the strat-
18 egy required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of
19 State shall consult with nongovernmental organiza-
20 tions in the Northern Triangle countries and the
21 United States.

22 (3) BENCHMARKS.—The strategy required
23 under paragraph (1) shall include annual bench-
24 marks to track the strategy's progress in curbing ir-

1 regular migration from the Northern Triangle to the
2 United States.

3 (4) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—The strategy re-
4 quired under paragraph (1) shall include a public di-
5 plomacy strategy for educating citizens of the North-
6 ern Triangle countries about United States assist-
7 ance and its benefits to them, and informing such
8 citizens of the dangers of illegal migration to the
9 United States.

10 (5) ANNUAL PROGRESS UPDATES.—Not later
11 than one year after the submission of the strategy
12 required under paragraph (1) and annually there-
13 after for four years, the Secretary of State shall pro-
14 vide the appropriate congressional committees with a
15 written description of progress made in meeting the
16 benchmarks established in the strategy.

17 (6) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The strategy re-
18 quired under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly
19 available on the website of the Department of State.

20 **SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ASSIST-**
21 **ANCE TO CENTRAL AMERICA.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appro-
23 priated to the President \$577,000,000 for fiscal year 2020
24 to carry out the United States Strategy for Engagement
25 in Central America in accordance with subsection (b).

1 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made
 2 available to carry out this section may not be repro-
 3 grammed, transferred, or used for any purposes not spe-
 4 cifically authorized in subsection (b).

5 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be ap-
 6 propriated pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made avail-
 7 able for assistance to Central American countries to imple-
 8 ment the United States Strategy for Engagement in Cen-
 9 tral America, including efforts to carry out sections 3, 4,
 10 5, and 6.

11 (c) INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.—Not less than
 12 \$10,000,000 of the funds authorized to be appropriated
 13 pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made available to the
 14 Inter-American Foundation to address the root causes of
 15 migration from Central America.

16 (d) NORTHERN TRIANGLE.—Not less than
 17 \$490,000,000 of the funds authorized to be appropriated
 18 pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made available for pro-
 19 gramming in the Northern Triangle countries.

20 **SEC. 8. CONDITIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO THE NORTHERN**
 21 **TRIANGLE.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds authorized to be ap-
 23 propriated to the President by this Act that are made
 24 available for assistance for each of the central govern-
 25 ments of the Northern Triangle countries, 50 percent of

1 such funds for each such central government may only be
2 obligated with respect to each such country after the Sec-
3 retary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate
4 congressional committees that such central government is
5 demonstrating progress in the following:

6 (1) Informing its citizens of the dangers of the
7 journey to the southwest border of the United
8 States.

9 (2) Combating all human smuggling and traf-
10 ficking entities.

11 (3) Countering the trafficking of illicit drugs,
12 firearms, and other contraband.

13 (4) Combating corruption, including inves-
14 tigating and prosecuting current and former govern-
15 ment officials credibly alleged to be corrupt.

16 (5) Implementing reforms, policies, and pro-
17 grams to increase transparency and strengthen pub-
18 lic institutions and the rule of law.

19 (6) Countering the activities of criminal gangs,
20 drug traffickers, and transnational criminal organi-
21 zations.

22 (7) Ensuring that human rights are respected
23 by national security forces.

1 (8) Investigating and prosecuting in the civilian
2 justice system government personnel who are
3 credibly alleged to have violated human rights.

4 (9) Cooperating with commissions against cor-
5 ruption and impunity and with regional human
6 rights entities.

7 (10) Supporting programs to reduce poverty,
8 expand education and vocational training for at-risk
9 youth, create jobs, and promote equitable economic
10 growth, particularly in areas contributing to large
11 numbers of migrants.

12 (11) Creating a professional, accountable civil-
13 ian police force and ending the role of the military
14 in internal policing.

15 (12) Protecting the right of political opposition
16 parties and other members of civil society to operate
17 without interference.

18 (13) Implementing tax reforms, ensuring prop-
19 erty rights, and supporting increased private invest-
20 ment in the region.

21 (14) Resolving commercial disputes.

22 (b) REPROGRAMMING.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Funds withheld pursuant to
24 the limitation described in subsection (a) shall be
25 made available for programs in the Northern Tri-

1 angle that do not directly support the central gov-
 2 ernments of such countries.

3 (2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation described in
 4 subsection (a) does not apply to funds authorized to
 5 be appropriated by this Act for humanitarian assist-
 6 ance or global food security programs.

7 **SEC. 9. ENHANCING ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERN-**
 8 **MENT OF MEXICO ON THE NORTHERN TRI-**
 9 **ANGLE.**

10 (a) ENHANCED ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERN-
 11 MENT OF MEXICO ON THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE.—The
 12 Secretary of State shall collaborate with the Government
 13 of Mexico to—

14 (1) enhance development, particularly in col-
 15 laboration with the Administrator of the United
 16 States Agency for International Development, the
 17 President and Chief Executive Officer of the Inter-
 18 American Foundation, the Chief Executive Officer of
 19 the United States International Development Fi-
 20 nance Corporation, and the heads of other relevant
 21 Federal agencies, in southern Mexico; and

22 (2) strengthen security cooperation at Mexico's
 23 shared border with Guatemala and Belize.

24 (b) STRATEGY.—

1 (1) ELEMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after
2 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
3 of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional
4 committees a strategy to carry out the collaboration
5 described in subsection (a).

6 (2) CONSULTATION.—In developing the strategy
7 required under paragraph (1), the Secretary of
8 State shall consult with nongovernmental organizations
9 in Mexico, Belize, the Northern Triangle countries,
10 and the United States.

11 (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The strategy required
12 under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly
13 available on the website of the Department of State.

14 **SEC. 10. TARGETING ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS MIGRATION**
15 **FROM COMMUNITIES IN THE NORTHERN TRI-**
16 **ANGLE.**

17 Not later than one year after the date of the enact-
18 ment of this Act and annually thereafter for each of the
19 three succeeding years, the Comptroller General of the
20 United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional
21 committees a report that contains the following:

22 (1) Raw data from Federal agencies on the
23 number of migrants coming to the United States
24 from each community or geographic area in the
25 Northern Triangle countries, with a specific focus on

1 communities targeted by United States foreign as-
2 sistance.

3 (2) An assessment of whether United States
4 foreign assistance to the Northern Triangle coun-
5 tries is effectively reaching the communities from
6 which individuals are migrating.

7 (3) An assessment of the extent to which
8 United States foreign assistance is mitigating North-
9 ern Triangle migration to the United States, includ-
10 ing a breakdown of effectiveness by project and im-
11 plementer.

12 (4) An assessment of the extent to which the
13 Department of State and the United States Agency
14 for International Development are adjusting foreign
15 assistance programming in the Northern Triangle
16 countries as migration patterns shift.

17 (5) An assessment of how the Department of
18 State, the United States Agency for International
19 Development, and other implementers of United
20 States foreign assistance in the Northern Triangle
21 are measuring the impact of programs on migration
22 trends.

23 (6) An assessment of how the Department of
24 State, the United States Agency for International
25 Development, and other implementers of United

1 States foreign assistance in the Northern Triangle
 2 are implementing a public diplomacy strategy that is
 3 widely informing local citizens about United States
 4 Government assistance and the dangers of illegal mi-
 5 gration to the United States, including an assess-
 6 ment of the effectiveness of such strategy on curbing
 7 such illegal migration.

8 (7) An assessment of the extent to which the
 9 governments of the Northern Triangle countries are
 10 addressing drivers of migration, including efforts to
 11 increase economic prosperity, citizen security, anti-
 12 corruption efforts, democratic principles, and rule of
 13 law.

14 (8) An assessment of how the Northern Tri-
 15 angle countries are educating their citizens about
 16 the dangers of illegal migration to the United States
 17 and the effectiveness of such educational efforts on
 18 curbing such illegal migration.

19 **SEC. 11. TARGETED SANCTIONS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION IN**
 20 **THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE.**

21 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
 22 gress that—

23 (1) corruption in the Northern Triangle coun-
 24 tries by private citizens and select officials in local,
 25 regional, and federal governments significantly dam-

1 ages the economies of such countries and deprives
2 citizens of opportunities;

3 (2) corruption in the Northern Triangle is fa-
4 cilitated and carried out not only by private citizens
5 and select officials from those countries but also in
6 many instances by individuals from third countries;
7 and

8 (3) imposing targeted sanctions on individuals
9 from throughout the world and particularly in the
10 Western Hemisphere who are engaged in acts of sig-
11 nificant corruption that impact the Northern Tri-
12 angle countries will benefit the citizens and govern-
13 ments of such countries.

14 (b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall
15 impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with re-
16 spect to a person who the President determines to be en-
17 gaged in an act of significant corruption that impacts a
18 Northern Triangle country, including the following:

19 (1) Corruption related to government contracts.

20 (2) Bribery and extortion.

21 (3) The facilitation or transfer of the proceeds
22 of corruption, including through money laundering.

23 (c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in
25 this subsection are the following:

1 (A) ASSET BLOCKING.—The blocking, in
2 accordance with the International Emergency
3 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.),
4 of all transactions in all property and interests
5 in property of a foreign person if such property
6 and interests in property are in the United
7 States, come within the United States, or are or
8 come within the possession or control of a
9 United States person.

10 (B) INADMISSIBILITY TO THE UNITED
11 STATES.—In the case of a foreign person who
12 is an individual—

13 (i) ineligibility to receive a visa to
14 enter the United States or to be admitted
15 to the United States; or

16 (ii) if the individual has been issued a
17 visa or other documentation, revocation, in
18 accordance with section 221(i) of the Im-
19 migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
20 1201(i)), of the visa or other documenta-
21 tion.

22 (2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
23 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
24 violation of a measure imposed pursuant to para-
25 graph (1)(A) or any regulation, license, or order

1 issued to carry out such paragraph shall be subject
 2 to the penalties specified in subsections (b) and (c)
 3 of section 206 of the International Emergency Eco-
 4 nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same ex-
 5 tent as a person that commits an unlawful act de-
 6 scribed in subsection (a) of such section.

7 (3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF
 8 GOODS.—The requirement to block and prohibit all
 9 transactions in all property and interests in property
 10 under paragraph (1)(A) does not include the author-
 11 ity to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

12 (4) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
 13 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
 14 under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to an alien
 15 if admitting such alien into the United States is nec-
 16 essary to permit the United States to comply with
 17 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
 18 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
 19 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,
 20 between the United Nations and the United States,
 21 or other applicable international obligations.

22 (d) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

23 (1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may ex-
 24 ercise all authorities provided under sections 203
 25 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic

1 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out
2 this section.

3 (2) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President
4 shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as
5 are necessary to carry out this section.

6 (c) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President
7 may waive the application of the sanctions under sub-
8 section (c) if the President—

9 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
10 tional interest of the United States; and

11 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional
12 committees a notice of and justification for the waiv-
13 er.

14 (f) TERMINATION.—The authority to impose sanc-
15 tions under subsection (b), and any sanctions imposed
16 pursuant to such authority, shall expire on the date that
17 is three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

18 (g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

19 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
20 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
21 mittees” means—

22 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
23 Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
24 mittee on Financial Services of the House of
25 Representatives; and

1 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
 2 the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
 3 mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 4 of the Senate.

5 (2) GOOD.—The term “good” means any arti-
 6 cle, natural or man-made substance, material, supply
 7 or manufactured product, including inspection and
 8 test equipment, and excluding technical data.

9 (3) PERSON FROM A NORTHERN TRIANGLE
 10 COUNTRY.—The term “person from a Northern Tri-
 11 angle country” means—

12 (A) a citizen of a Northern Triangle coun-
 13 try; or

14 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
 15 a Northern Triangle country or any jurisdiction
 16 within a Northern Triangle country.

17 **SEC. 12. REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE ADVANCE NOTIFICA-**
 18 **TION TO CONGRESS OF SECURITY ASSIST-**
 19 **ANCE TO NORTHERN TRIANGLE COUNTRIES.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
 21 sion of law, the President may not provide security assist-
 22 ance to a Northern Triangle country during the 3-year
 23 period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act
 24 until 30 days after the date on which the President has

1 provided to the appropriate congressional committees no-
 2 tice of such proposed provision of security assistance.

3 (b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
 4 tion of subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Presi-
 5 dent—

6 (1) determines it is in the national security in-
 7 terests of the United States to do so; and

8 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional
 9 committees such determination and the rationale for
 10 the determination.

11 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

12 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
 13 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
 14 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
 15 the House of Representatives and the Committee on
 16 Foreign Relations of the Senate.

17 (2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—The term “secu-
 18 rity assistance”—

19 (A) has the meaning given such term in
 20 section 502B(d)(2) of the Foreign Assistance
 21 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304); and

22 (B) includes assistance under any inter-
 23 national security assistance program conducted
 24 under any other provision of law not specified
 25 in section 502B(d)(2) of such Act.

1 **SEC. 13. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-**
4 **TEES.**—Except as otherwise provided, the term “ap-
5 propriate congressional committees” means—

6 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
7 the Committee on Appropriations of the House
8 of Representatives; and

9 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
10 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
11 Senate.

12 (2) **NORTHERN TRIANGLE.**—The term “North-
13 ern Triangle” means the region of Central America
14 that encompasses the countries of El Salvador, Gua-
15 temala, and Honduras.

16 (3) **NORTHERN TRIANGLE COUNTRIES.**—The
17 term “Northern Triangle countries” means the
18 countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

19 (4) **TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZA-**
20 **TION.**—The term “transnational criminal organiza-
21 tion” has the meaning given the term “significant
22 transnational criminal organization” in Executive
23 Order 13581 (July 24, 2011).

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2615
OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

In section 2(b)(9), insert “torture, forced disappearance, and arbitrary detention,” after “extrajudicial executions,”.

In section 2(b), insert after paragraph (9) the following:

- 1 (10) Descriptions of the strategies being imple-
- 2 mented to guarantee the rights of indigenous and
- 3 rural communities.

In section 8(a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), strike “demonstrating progress in the following” and insert “meeting the following conditions”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2615
OFFERED BY MR. SIRES OF NEW JERSEY

Page 7, after line 11, insert the following:

- 1 (22) An analysis of the manner and extent to
- 2 which assistance made available to the Northern Tri-
- 3 angle countries in fiscal years 2015 through 2017
- 4 were expended, particularly including—
- 5 (A) the extent to which funds made avail-
- 6 able to private and nongovernmental entities to
- 7 provide such assistance were subsequently ex-
- 8 pended on activities conducted within such
- 9 countries; and
- 10 (B) the manner in which such funds were
- 11 expended on activities in other countries.

Page 22, line 5, strike “(b) USE OF FUNDS.—
Amounts authorized” and insert the following:

- 12 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—
- 13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts

Page 22, after line 10, insert the following:

- 14 (2) EFFECTIVE TARGETING OF ASSISTANCE.—
- 15 The Secretary of State shall ensure that, to the ex-

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2

1 tent practicable, assistance provided to Central
2 American countries to carry out this Act is obligated
3 and expended on projects, programs, or activities
4 within such countries, in order to better support in-
5 clusive economic growth and development, combat
6 corruption, strengthen democratic institutions, and
7 improve security conditions in such countries.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2615
OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER OF MISSOURI

Page 7, line 5, insert “and educational opportunities” after “growth”.

Page 7, after line 11, insert the following:

1 (22) Data on the geographic regions where
 2 highest incidence of violence occurs against women
 3 and children.

4 (23) An evaluation of the extent to which
 5 women and children who are victims of violence have
 6 access to protection and justice.

7 (24) An evaluation of the capacity of the justice
 8 system in each Northern Triangle country to re-
 9 spond to reports of femicide, sexual assault, domes-
 10 tic violence, trafficking, or child abuse and neglect,
 11 and to hold perpetrators of such crimes accountable.

Page 8, line 4, insert “, including by improving nutrition and food security, providing health resources and access to clean water, sanitation, hygiene, and shelter, and improving livelihoods” after “inequality”.

Page 8, line 8, insert “improving livelihoods,” after “shelter,”.

Page 8, line 9, insert “nutrition and” after “improving”.

Page 19, line 1, add “forcible recruitment of children and youth by gangs,” at the end.

Page 21, after line 19, insert the following:

1 (c) WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROTECTION COM-
2 PACTS.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President, in consulta-
4 tion with the Secretary of State, the Administrator
5 of the United States Agency for International Devel-
6 opment, and the heads of other relevant Federal de-
7 partments or agencies, is authorized to enter into bi-
8 lateral agreements with one or more of the Govern-
9 ments of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras to
10 provide United States assistance for the purposes
11 of—

12 (A) strengthening the capacity of the jus-
13 tice systems in such countries to protect women
14 and children fleeing domestic, gang, or drug vi-
15 olence and to serve victims of domestic violence,
16 sexual assault, trafficking, or child abuse or ne-
17 glect, including by strengthening the capacity of
18 such systems to hold perpetrators accountable;
19 and

1 (B) creating, securing, and sustaining safe
 2 communities and schools in such countries, by
 3 building on current approaches to prevent and
 4 deter violence against women and children in
 5 such communities or schools.

6 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement under the
 7 authority provided by paragraph (1)—

8 (A) shall establish a 3- to 6-year plan to
 9 achieve the objectives described in subpara-
 10 graphs (A) and (B) of such paragraph;

11 (B) shall include measurable goals and in-
 12 dicators with respect to such objectives;

13 (C) may not provide for any United States
 14 assistance to be made available directly to any
 15 of the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala,
 16 or Honduras; and

17 (D) may be suspended or terminated with
 18 respect to a country or an entity receiving as-
 19 sistance pursuant to the agreement, if the Sec-
 20 retary of State determines that such country or
 21 entity has failed to make sufficient progress to-
 22 wards the goals of the Compact.

Page 22, after line 19, insert the following:

23 (e) WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROTECTION COM-
 24 PACTS.—Not less than \$20,000,000 of the funds author-

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1 ized to be appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) shall
2 be made available to provide assistance pursuant to agree-
3 ments authorized by section 6(e).



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2615
OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

In section 3(a)(4), insert “conservation and” before “community resilience”.

In section 4(a)(1), insert “breaking up financial holdings of organized criminal syndicates, including illegally acquired lands and proceeds from illegal activities,” after “financial crimes”.

In section 6(a)(5), insert “, including trafficking of wildlife, and natural resources” before the period at the end.

In section 8(a)(3), insert “wildlife, natural resources,” after “firearms,”.



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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2615
OFFERED BY MR. McCAUL OF TEXAS

In sections 2 through 6, strike “90” each place it appears and insert “180”.

In section 11(b), strike the matter preceding paragraph (1) and insert the following: “The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to a foreign person who the President determines on or after the date of the enactment of this Act to have knowingly engaged in significant corruption in a Northern Triangle country, including the following:”





I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2744

To authorize the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to prescribe the manner in which programs of the agency are identified overseas, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 2019

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

A BILL

To authorize the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to prescribe the manner in which programs of the agency are identified overseas, 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 “USAID Branding
5 Modernization Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR BRANDING.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United
8 States Agency for International Development (USAID) is

1 authorized to prescribe, as appropriate, the use of logos
2 or other insignia of the USAID Identity, or the use of
3 additional or substitute markings including the United
4 States flag, to appropriately identify, including as required
5 by section 641 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
6 U.S.C. 2401), overseas programs administered by the
7 Agency.

8 (b) AUDIT.—Not later than one year after the date
9 of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the
10 United States Agency for International Development shall
11 submit to Congress an audit of compliance with relevant
12 branding and marketing requirements of the Agency by
13 implementing partners funded by the USAID, including
14 any requirements prescribed pursuant to the authorization
15 under subsection (a).

○



I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 598

To support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Georgia,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 16, 2019

Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. KINZINGER) introduced the following bill;
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition
to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period
to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consider-
ation of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee
concerned

A BILL

To support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial
integrity of Georgia, 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 AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Georgia Support Act”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. United States policy.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 101. United States-Georgia security assistance.
 Sec. 102. United States cybersecurity cooperation with Georgia.
 Sec. 103. Enhanced assistance to combat Russian disinformation and propaganda.
 Sec. 104. Sense of Congress on free trade agreement with Georgia.

TITLE II—SANCTIONS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. Imposition of sanctions on persons complicit in or responsible for serious human rights abuses, including right to life in Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia occupied by Russia.

1 **SEC. 2. UNITED STATES POLICY.**

2 It is the policy of the United States to—

- 3 (1) support continued development of demo-
 4 cratic values in Georgia, including free and fair elec-
 5 tions, public sector transparency and accountability,
 6 the rule of law, and anticorruption efforts;
 7 (2) support Georgia’s sovereignty, independ-
 8 ence, and territorial integrity within its internation-
 9 ally recognized borders;
 10 (3) support the right of the people of Georgia
 11 to freely determine their future and make inde-
 12 pendent and sovereign choices on foreign and secu-
 13 rity policy, including regarding their country’s rela-
 14 tionship with other nations and international organi-
 15 zations, without interference, intimidation, or coer-
 16 cion by other countries;
 17 (4) support Georgia’s Euro-Atlantic and Euro-
 18 pean integration;

(5) not recognize territorial changes effected by force, including the illegal invasions and occupations of Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia by the Russian Federation;

(6) condemn ongoing detentions, kidnappings, and other human rights violations committed in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia forcibly occupied by the Russian Federation, including the recent killings of Georgian citizens Archil Tatunashvili, Giga Otkhozoria, and Davit Basharuli; and

(7) support peaceful conflict resolution in Georgia, including by urging the Russian Federation to fully implement the European Union-mediated ceasefire agreement of August 12, 2008, and supporting the establishment of international security mechanisms in the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia and the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, all of which are important for lasting peace and security on the ground.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. UNITED STATES-GEORGIA SECURITY ASSISTANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1 (1) In fiscal year 2018, the United States pro-
2 vided Georgia with \$2,200,000 in assistance under
3 chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act
4 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to inter-
5 national military education and training) and
6 \$35,000,000 in assistance under section 23 of the
7 Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating
8 to the Foreign Military Financing Program).

9 (2) Georgia has been a longstanding NATO-as-
10 pirant country.

11 (3) Georgia has contributed substantially to
12 Euro-Atlantic peace and security through participa-
13 tion in the International Security Assistance Force
14 (ISAF) and Resolute Support Missions in Afghani-
15 stan as one of the largest troop contributors.

16 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
17 gress that United States assistance to Georgia under
18 chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
19 and section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act should
20 be increased.

21 (c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy
22 of the United States, in consultation with Georgia, to en-
23 hance Georgia’s deterrence, resilience, and self-defense, in-
24 cluding through appropriate assistance to improve the ca-
25 pabilities of Georgia’s armed forces.

1 (d) REVIEW OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO GEOR-
2 GIA.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
4 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
5 retary of State, in consultation with the heads of
6 other appropriate United States departments and
7 agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign
8 Affairs of the House of Representatives and the
9 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a re-
10 port reviewing United States security assistance to
11 Georgia.

12 (2) COMPONENTS.—The report required under
13 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

14 (A) A detailed review of all United States
15 security assistance to Georgia from fiscal year
16 2008 to the date of the submission of such re-
17 port.

18 (B) An assessment of threats to Georgian
19 independence, sovereignty, and territorial integ-
20 rity.

21 (C) An assessment of Georgia's capabilities
22 to defend itself, including a five-year strategy to
23 enhance Georgia's deterrence, resilience, and
24 self-defense capabilities.

1 (3) FORM.—The report required under para-
2 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but
3 may contain a classified annex.

4 **SEC. 102. UNITED STATES CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION**
5 **WITH GEORGIA.**

6 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
7 gress that the Secretary of State should take the following
8 actions, commensurate with United States interests, to as-
9 sist Georgia to improve its cybersecurity:

10 (1) Provide Georgia such support as may be
11 necessary to secure government computer networks
12 from malicious cyber intrusions, particularly such
13 networks that defend the critical infrastructure of
14 Georgia.

15 (2) Provide Georgia support in reducing reli-
16 ance on Russian information and communications
17 technology.

18 (3) Assist Georgia to build its capacity, expand
19 cybersecurity information sharing, and cooperate on
20 international cyberspace efforts.

21 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
22 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
23 submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
24 of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
25 tions of the Senate a report on United States cybersecu-

1 rity cooperation with Georgia. Such report shall also in-
2 clude information relating to the following:

3 (1) United States efforts to strengthen Geor-
4 gia's ability to prevent, mitigate, and respond to
5 cyber incidents, including through training, edu-
6 cation, technical assistance, capacity building, and
7 cybersecurity risk management strategies.

8 (2) The potential for new areas of collaboration
9 and mutual assistance between the United States
10 and Georgia to address shared cyber challenges, in-
11 cluding cybercrime, critical infrastructure protection,
12 and resilience against automated, distributed
13 threats.

14 (3) NATO's efforts to help Georgia develop
15 technical capabilities to counter cyber threats.

16 **SEC. 103. ENHANCED ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT RUSSIAN**
17 **DISINFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA.**

18 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy
19 of the United States to enhance the capabilities of Georgia
20 to combat Russian disinformation and propaganda cam-
21 paigns intended to undermine the sovereignty and demo-
22 cratic institutions of Georgia, while promoting the freedom
23 of the press.

24 (b) REQUIRED STRATEGY.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
2 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
3 retary of State, in consultation with the heads of
4 other appropriate United States departments and
5 agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign
6 Affairs of the House of Representatives and the
7 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a re-
8 port outlining a strategy to implement the policy de-
9 scribed in subsection (a).

10 (2) COMPONENTS.—The report required under
11 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

12 (A) A detailed assessment of Russian
13 disinformation and propaganda efforts across
14 all media platforms targeting Georgia.

15 (B) An assessment of Georgia’s capabilities
16 to deter and combat such Russian efforts and
17 to support the freedom of the press.

18 (C) A detailed strategy coordinated across
19 all relevant United States departments and
20 agencies to enhance Georgia’s capabilities to
21 deter and combat such Russian efforts.

22 (3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph
23 (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may
24 contain a classified annex.

1 **SEC. 104. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FREE TRADE AGREE-**
2 **MENT WITH GEORGIA.**

3 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
4 Trade Representative should make progress toward nego-
5 tiations with Georgia to enter a bilateral free trade agree-
6 ment with Georgia.

7 **TITLE II—SANCTIONS**
8 **PROVISIONS**

9 **SEC. 201. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS**
10 **COMPLICIT IN OR RESPONSIBLE FOR SERI-**
11 **OUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, INCLUDING**
12 **RIGHT TO LIFE IN GEORGIAN REGIONS OF**
13 **ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH**
14 **OSSETIA OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose on a
16 foreign person the sanctions described in subsection (b)
17 if the President determines, based on credible information,
18 that such foreign person, on or after the date of the enact-
19 ment of this Act—

20 (1) is responsible for, complicit in, or respon-
21 sible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing
22 the commission of serious human rights abuses in
23 Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Re-
24 gion/South Ossetia forcibly occupied by the Russian
25 Federation;

1 (2) is materially assisting, sponsoring, or pro-
2 viding significant financial, material, or technological
3 support for, or goods or services to, a foreign person
4 described in paragraph (1); or

5 (3) is owned or controlled by a foreign person,
6 or is acting on behalf of a foreign person, described
7 in paragraph (1).

8 (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions de-
9 scribed in this subsection are the following:

10 (1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The exercise of all pow-
11 ers granted to the President by the International
12 Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701
13 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit
14 all transactions in all property and interests in prop-
15 erty of a person determined by the President to be
16 a person described in subsection (a) if such property
17 and interests in property are in the United States,
18 come within the United States, or are or come with-
19 in the possession or control of a United States per-
20 son, including by taking any of the actions described
21 in paragraph (1) of section 203(a) of such Act (50
22 U.S.C. 1702(a)).

23 (2) EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES
24 AND REVOCATION OF VISA OR OTHER DOCUMENTA-
25 TION.—

1 (Λ) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an alien
2 determined by the President to be a person de-
3 scribed in subsection (a), denial of a visa to,
4 and exclusion from the United States of, such
5 alien, and revocation in accordance with section
6 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act
7 (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of any visa or other docu-
8 mentation of such alien.

9 (B) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED
10 NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT AND
11 LAW ENFORCEMENT OBJECTIVES.—Sanctions
12 under subparagraph (Λ) shall not apply to an
13 individual if admitting such individual into the
14 United States would further important law en-
15 forcement objectives or is necessary to permit
16 the United States to comply with the Agree-
17 ment regarding the Headquarters of the United
18 Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
19 1947, and entered into force November 21,
20 1947, between the United Nations and the
21 United States, or other applicable international
22 obligations of the United States.

23 (c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
24 tion of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a

1 person if the President determines that such a waiver is
2 important to the national interests of the United States.

3 (d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

4 (1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may ex-
5 ercise all authorities provided to the President under
6 sections 203 and 205 of the International Emer-
7 gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and
8 1704) to carry out subsection (b)(1).

9 (2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
10 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
11 violation of subsection (b)(1) or any regulation, li-
12 cense, or order issued to carry out such subsection
13 shall be subject to the penalties specified in sub-
14 sections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the Inter-
15 national Emergency Economic Powers Act (50
16 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that
17 commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a)
18 of such section.

19 (e) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days
20 after the date of the enactment of this Act and at least
21 once every 180 days thereafter for a period not to exceed
22 two years, the President, in consultation with the Sec-
23 retary of the Treasury, shall transmit to Congress a de-
24 tailed report with respect to persons that have been deter-

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1 mined to have engaged in activities described in subsection
2 (a).

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2140

To prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered refugee settlements,
and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 8, 2019

Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Mr. McCAUL) introduced the following bill;
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered
refugee settlements, 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 “Preventing Child Mar-
5 riage Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN UNITED NA-** 7 **TIONS-ADMINISTERED REFUGEE SETTLE-** 8 **MENTS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct the
10 United States Permanent Representative to the United

1 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United
2 States at the United Nations to call for an adoption by
3 the United Nations of a definition of “child marriage” and
4 the development of a comprehensive strategy to address
5 child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the
6 United Nations. Such strategy should include the fol-
7 lowing:

8 (1) A mandate to regularly collect and report
9 data related to the number of known or suspected
10 child marriages taking place inside each such settle-
11 ment.

12 (2) Protocols for United Nations personnel re-
13 garding prevention and monitoring of child mar-
14 riages inside each such settlement.

15 (3) A description of programs administered at
16 such settlements that provide—

17 (A) physical, mental, and emotional reha-
18 bilitation and support to children who have ex-
19 tricated themselves from child marriage; and

20 (B) alternatives to child marriage, such as
21 education initiatives.

22 (4) Protocols regarding how United Nations
23 personnel should—

24 (A) report adults participating in illegal
25 child marriages in each such settlement; and

1 (B) monitor the prosecution of such adults
2 by the authorities of the country in which the
3 settlement at issue is located.

4 (b) RESEARCH.—The President shall direct the
5 United States Permanent Representative to the United
6 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United
7 States at the United Nations to advocate for the United
8 Nations and its appropriate agencies to include in all of
9 its research into child marriage the relationship between
10 child marriage and violence against girls, including young
11 children and infants.

12 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

13 (1) CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “child mar-
14 riage” means a formal marriage or informal union
15 involving at least one person younger than age 18.

16 (2) ILLEGAL CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “il-
17 legal child marriage” means a formal marriage or
18 informal union involving at least one person younger
19 than age 18 that is illegal under the laws of the
20 country in which the child marriage occurs.

○

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 2140
OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER OF MISSOURI**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Child Mar-
3 riage in Displaced Populations Act”.

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 Congress finds the following:

6 (1) According to UNICEF, 12 million girls
7 marry before the age of 18 every year.

8 (2) Early marriage denies children, especially
9 girls, their right to make vital decisions about their
10 well-being, including relating to their health, family,
11 and career. Child brides are less likely to finish their
12 education, and are at higher risk for abuse, con-
13 tracting HIV, and dying while pregnant or giving
14 birth.

15 (3) Child marriage also imposes substantial eco-
16 nomic costs to developing countries, impeding devel-
17 opment and prosperity gains.

1 (4) Displaced populations are particularly vul-
2 nerable to child marriage, in communities where pov-
3 erty, instability, and displacement put pressure on
4 families to marry children, particularly young girls,
5 off at a young age.

6 (5) One United Nations (UN) study found that
7 child marriage rates were four times higher among
8 displaced Syrian refugees than among Syrians before
9 the crisis. This indicates that displacement, insta-
10 bility, and poverty are driving child marriages.

11 (6) United Nations agencies, including
12 UNICEF and UNHCR, have acknowledged the dan-
13 gers of child marriage and taken steps to address its
14 risk in the populations they serve.

15 (7) The UN Joint Program on Child Marriage
16 supports this work by building the resilience of pop-
17 ulations to indirectly prevent child marriage and by
18 generating new data and evidence on the prevalence
19 of child marriage in humanitarian and fragile set-
20 tings. For example, in Uganda, the UN Joint Pro-
21 gram on Child Marriage helped 27,000 adolescent
22 girls strengthen critical skills through school clubs
23 and Go Back to School campaigns, as well as life-
24 skills and financial literacy training.

1 (8) After the UN Joint Program on Child Mar-
2 riage identified Yemen as one of its focus countries,
3 65,000 people, of whom 45,000 are adolescents,
4 were reached with awareness raising activities on the
5 harms of child marriage in 2018 alone. As a result,
6 local council representatives, elders, and community
7 leaders from six districts signed a pledge to support
8 advocacy efforts to end child marriage.

9 **SEC. 3. PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN DISPLACED POP-**
10 **ULATIONS.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct the
12 United States Permanent Representative to the United
13 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United
14 States at the United Nations to call for an adoption of
15 an agreed-upon definition of “child marriage” across
16 United Nations agencies.

17 (b) STRATEGY.—The President shall direct the
18 United States Permanent Representative to the United
19 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United
20 States at the United Nations to call for the development
21 of a comprehensive strategy to address child marriage in
22 refugee settlements administered by the United Nations.
23 Such strategy should include the following:

24 (1) A mandate to regularly collect and report
25 data related to the number of known or suspected

1 child marriages taking place inside each such settle-
2 ment.

3 (2) Protocols for United Nations personnel re-
4 garding prevention and monitoring of child mar-
5 riages inside each such settlement.

6 (3) A description of United Nations programs
7 administered at such settlements that include—

8 (A) physical, mental, and emotional reha-
9 bilitation and support to children who have ex-
10 tricated themselves from child marriage; and

11 (B) alternatives to child marriage, such as
12 education initiatives.

13 (4) Protocols regarding how United Nations
14 personnel should—

15 (A) report adults participating in illegal
16 child marriages in each such settlement; and

17 (B) monitor the prosecution of such adults
18 by the authorities of the country in which the
19 settlement at issue is located.

20 (c) RESEARCH.—The President shall direct the
21 United States Permanent Representative to the United
22 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United
23 States at the United Nations to advocate for the United
24 Nations and its appropriate agencies to include, as appro-
25 priate, in all of its research into child marriage the rela-

1 tionship between child marriage and violence against girls,
2 including young children and infants.

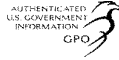
3 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 (1) CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “child mar-
5 riage” means a formal marriage or informal union
6 involving at least one person younger than age 18.

7 (2) ILLEGAL CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “il-
8 legal child marriage” means a child marriage that is
9 illegal under the laws of the country in which the
10 child marriage occurs.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill To prevent
child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the
United Nations, and for other purposes.”.





I

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2023

To require reports by the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence relating to construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 2019

Mr. HECK (for himself, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BARR, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COOK, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. OLSON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. WEBER of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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 require reports by the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence relating to construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, 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 “Protect European En-
5 ergy Security Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The Russian Federation is constructing a
4 gas pipeline from Russia to Germany, named the
5 Nord Stream 2 pipeline, the completion of which
6 could address potential increases in European en-
7 ergy consumption but also increase European de-
8 pendence on Russian energy and have destabilizing
9 effects on the Government of Ukraine if Ukraine
10 loses energy transit fees as a result of construction
11 of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline.

12 (2) According to experts, the Nord Stream 2
13 pipeline would transport 80 percent of Russia's cur-
14 rent gas exports to Europe through one single pipe-
15 line system, which would run counter to the Euro-
16 pean Union energy policy of energy security and di-
17 versification of supply.

18 (3) Section 257(a) of the Countering America's
19 Adversaries through Sanctions Act of 2017 (Public
20 Law 115–44; 22 U.S.C. 9546(a)) states in part that
21 it is the policy of the United States—

22 (A) “to work with European Union mem-
23 ber states and European Union institutions to
24 promote energy security through developing di-
25 versified and liberalized energy markets that

1 provide diversified sources, suppliers, and
2 routes”; and

3 (B) “to continue to oppose [the Nord
4 Stream 2 pipeline] given its detrimental im-
5 pacts on the European Union’s energy security,
6 gas market development in Central and Eastern
7 Europe, and energy reforms in Ukraine”.

8 (4) On January 27, 2018, then-Secretary of
9 State Rex Tillerson stated, “[T]he United States op-
10 poses the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. We see it as un-
11 dermining Europe’s overall energy security and sta-
12 bility . . .”. Tillerson further stated that the pipe-
13 line would allow Putin to use energy as a “political
14 tool”.

15 (5) On March 11, 2018, German chancellor An-
16 gela Merkel acknowledged “political” and “stra-
17 tegic” concerns regarding the Nord Stream 2 pipe-
18 line and stated that the pipeline “is not just an eco-
19 nomic project, but that, of course, political factors
20 must also be taken into account”.

21 (6) Gazprom, a Russian energy company, is
22 controlled by the Government of the Russian Fed-
23 eration, which, according to the European Commis-
24 sion’s Statement of Objections to Gazprom dated

1 April 22, 2015, has undertaken efforts to use gas as
2 a weapon of coercion.

3 (7) The Department of State, led by the Bu-
4 reau of Energy of Resources, has worked extensively
5 with allies, including Denmark, to thwart such Rus-
6 sian efforts.

7 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

8 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
9 should—

10 (1) continue to oppose construction of the Nord
11 Stream 2 pipeline and other Russian Federation gas
12 pipelines in northern Europe; and

13 (2) take affirmative diplomatic steps to halt the
14 construction of such pipelines.

15 **SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

16 (a) REPORT BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
19 of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
20 sional committees a report on actions the Depart-
21 ment of State is taking to implement section 257 of
22 the Countering America's Adversaries through Sanc-
23 tions Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–44; 22 U.S.C.
24 9546).

1 (2) ELEMENTS.—The report shall include de-
2 tails on the following:

3 (A) Efforts by the Department of State
4 since August 3, 2017, to work with European
5 Union member states and institutions to pro-
6 mote energy security and decrease their depend-
7 ence on Russian sources of energy, including
8 use of the Countering Russian Influence Fund
9 authorized pursuant to section 254 of the
10 Countering America’s Adversaries through
11 Sanctions Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–44; 22
12 U.S.C. 9543).

13 (B) Diplomatic efforts undertaken by the
14 Department of State to oppose directly the
15 Nord Stream 2 pipeline and the Turk Stream
16 pipeline.

17 (C) An estimation of European natural gas
18 supply demand from 2019 through 2023.

19 (b) REPORT BY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTEL-
20 LIGENCE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the
21 enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intel-
22 ligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
23 mittees a report on the impact of the Nord Stream 2 pipe-
24 line on—

1 (1) United States interests and security objec-
2 tives;

3 (2) European energy security and defense pos-
4 ture;

5 (3) Russian influence in Europe; and

6 (4) Ukraine, including the implications of re-
7 ductions in transit fees as a result of Nord Stream
8 2 pipeline.

9 (c) FORM.—The reports required by this section shall
10 be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a clas-
11 sified annex.

12 (d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
13 DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate con-
14 gressional committees” means—

15 (1) in the House of Representatives—

16 (A) the Committee on Armed Services;

17 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs;

18 (C) the Committee on Energy and Com-
19 merce; and

20 (D) the Permanent Select Committee on
21 Intelligence; and

22 (2) in the Senate—

23 (A) the Committee on Armed Services;

24 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations;

25 and

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1 (C) the Select Committee on Intelligence.

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2023
OFFERED BY MR. Engel

Page 2, after line 17, insert the following (and re-designate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

1 (3) Russia is also constructing a gas pipeline,
 2 named the TurkStream pipeline, that would deliver
 3 natural gas under the Black Sea from Russia to
 4 Turkey, and through a second leg, to Europe. This
 5 pipeline is projected to be an alternative route to the
 6 existing Trans-Balkan pipeline connecting gas lines
 7 to Europe via Ukrainian territory.

Page 4, line 11, insert “, the TurkStream pipeline,” before “and”.

Page 4, line 12, strike “northern”.

Page 5, line 15, strike “Turk Stream” and insert “TurkStream”.

Page 5, line 24, insert “and the TurkStream pipeline” before “on”.

Page 6, line 7, insert “the” before “Nord Stream”.

Page 6, line 8, insert “and the TurkStream pipeline”.

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Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to require reports by the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence relating to construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and the TurkStream pipeline, and for other purposes.”.





116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2046

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 regarding energy diplomacy and security within the Department of State, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 2019

Mr. WRIGHT (for himself, Mr. McCAUL, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 regarding energy diplomacy and security within the Department of State, and for other purposes.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Energy Diplomacy Act
5 of 2019”.

1 **SEC. 2. ENERGY DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY WITHIN THE**
2 **DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 1 of the
4 State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22
5 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

6 (1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as para-
7 graph (4); and

8 (2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
9 lowing new paragraph:

10 “(3) ENERGY RESOURCES.—

11 “(A) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANT SEC-
12 RETARY.—Subject to the numerical limitation
13 specified in paragraph (1), there is authorized
14 to be established in the Department of State an
15 Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Re-
16 sources.

17 “(B) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of
18 State shall ensure that there are sufficient per-
19 sonnel dedicated to energy matters within the
20 Department of State who shall be responsible
21 for—

22 “(i) formulating and implementing
23 international policies, in coordination with
24 Secretary of Energy, as appropriate, aimed
25 at protecting and advancing United States
26 energy security interests by effectively

1 managing United States bilateral and mul-
2 tilateral relations;

3 “(ii) ensuring that analyses of the na-
4 tional security implications of global en-
5 ergy and environmental developments are
6 reflected in the decision making process
7 within the Department of State;

8 “(iii) incorporating energy security
9 priorities into the activities of the Depart-
10 ment of State;

11 “(iv) coordinating energy activities
12 within the Department of State and with
13 relevant Federal agencies;

14 “(v) working internationally to—

15 “(I) support the development of
16 energy resources and the distribution
17 of such resources for the benefit of
18 the United States and United States
19 allies and trading partners for their
20 energy security and economic develop-
21 ment needs;

22 “(II) promote availability of di-
23 versified energy supplies and a well-
24 functioning global market for energy
25 resources, technologies, and expertise

1 for the benefit of the United States
2 and United States allies and trading
3 partners;

4 “(III) resolve international dis-
5 putes regarding the exploration, devel-
6 opment, production, or distribution of
7 energy resources;

8 “(IV) support the economic and
9 commercial interests of United States
10 persons operating in the energy mar-
11 kets of foreign countries; and

12 “(V) support and coordinate
13 international efforts to alleviate en-
14 ergy poverty;

15 “(vi) leading the United States com-
16 mitment to the Extractive Industries
17 Transparency Initiative;

18 “(vii) coordinating within the Depart-
19 ment of State and with relevant Federal
20 departments and agencies on developing
21 and implementing international energy-re-
22 lated sanctions; and

23 “(viii) coordinating energy security
24 and other relevant functions within the De-

1 partment of State currently undertaken
2 by—

3 “(I) the Bureau of Economic and
4 Business Affairs of the Department of
5 State;

6 “(II) the Bureau of Oceans and
7 International Environmental and Sci-
8 entific Affairs of the Department of
9 State; and

10 “(III) other offices within the
11 Department of State.”.

12 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 931 of the
13 Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42
14 U.S.C. 17371) is amended—

15 (1) by striking subsections (a) and (b); and

16 (2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as
17 subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2046
OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Page 2, beginning line 20, strike “who shall be responsible for” and insert “, whose responsibilities shall include”.





IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. RES. 129**

Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and
alleged abuse of women's rights activists.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 13, 2019

Ms. FRANKEL (for herself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. WILD)
submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee
on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued
detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists.

Whereas the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been an important strategic partner of the United States, and the United States and Saudi Arabia share broad interests, including defeating the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), regional stability, and countering Iran's malign activities in the Middle East;

Whereas, in June 2018, the Government of Saudi Arabia reversed the longstanding ban on women driving;

Whereas Saudi Arabia's male guardianship system requires women to attain the permission of their male guardian for a vast array of decisions, including health care, em-

ployment, applying for a passport, international travel, getting married, or even leaving prison;

Whereas, since May 2018, the Government of Saudi Arabia has arrested prominent women’s rights advocates and imposed travel bans on numerous others, many of them longtime supporters of ending the ban on women driving and abolishing the male guardianship system;

Whereas none of the jailed activists has been convicted of any crimes, and many reportedly have been held in solitary confinement for prolonged periods;

Whereas Aziza al-Yousef, a United States resident who helped lead a campaign against the male guardianship system in Saudi Arabia, was imprisoned in May 2018;

Whereas at least 10 women’s rights activists have been subjected to psychological and physical abuse, including sexual violence, beatings, electric shocks, and sleep deprivation;

Whereas one of the detained activists, Loujain al-Hathloul, was reportedly beaten, waterboarded, given electric shocks, sexually harassed, and threatened with rape and murder;

Whereas the Department of State has undertaken some diplomatic measures to bring concerns about the detention of these women’s rights activists to the attention of the Government of Saudi Arabia;

Whereas, on January 14, 2019, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said he had raised the case of the imprisoned activists with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman;

Whereas the 2017 Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices for Saudi Arabia stated that, “Women continued to face significant discrimination

under law and custom, and many remained uninformed about their rights”, and “women also faced discrimination in courts, where in most cases the testimony of one man equals that of two women”;

Whereas serious impediments to women’s freedoms in Saudi Arabia remain, including a high prevalence of forced marriages, inequality in marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance, laws that prevents women from directly transmitting citizenship to their children, and the male guardianship system;

Whereas, on April 21, 2005, Dr. Hatoon al-Fassi, an associate professor of history at King Saud University and prominent women’s rights activist currently detained by Saudi Arabia, testified before Congress that a Saudi woman “is considered legally and socially a minor; she is confined to limited areas of educational opportunities; she is restricted in employment opportunities; there are no legal bodies where women could seek support; and finally, she is distanced from any decisionmaking position”; and

Whereas the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328) authorizes the President to deny travel visas and freeze the United States-based assets of foreign government officials responsible for “extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights”: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) reaffirms that promoting human rights and
- 3 democracy has long been a bedrock of United States
- 4 foreign policy, including advancing the rights and
- 5 empowerment of women and girls;

1 (2) condemns the Government of Saudi Ara-
2 bia’s continued detention and alleged abuse of wom-
3 en’s rights advocates jailed for peacefully exercising
4 their human rights;

5 (3) urges Government of Saudi Arabia officials
6 to immediately and unconditionally release the im-
7 prisoned women’s rights advocates and other polit-
8 ical prisoners, and hold accountable those involved in
9 perpetrating abuses;

10 (4) urges Government of Saudi Arabia officials
11 to end the male guardianship system that restricts
12 the ability of Saudi women to make decisions about
13 their lives; and

14 (5) calls on the United States Government to—

15 (A) continue publicly and privately de-
16 manding the release of individuals wrongfully
17 detained;

18 (B) use the Global Magnitsky Human
19 Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title
20 XII of Public Law 114–328) to identify and im-
21 pose travel and financial restrictions on all Gov-
22 ernment of Saudi Arabia officials responsible
23 for gross violations of internationally recognized
24 human rights;

1 (C) document relevant details of alleged
2 torture and abuse in future annual Country Re-
3 ports on Human Rights Practices; and

4 (D) prioritize human rights, including
5 women's rights, as a key component of the rela-
6 tionship between the United States and Saudi
7 Arabia.

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**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 129
OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been an important strategic partner of the United States, and the United States and Saudi Arabia share broad interests, including defeating the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), regional stability, and countering Iran's malign activities in the Middle East;

Whereas, in June 2018, the Government of Saudi Arabia reversed the longstanding ban on women driving;

Whereas Saudi Arabia's male guardianship system requires women to attain the permission of their male guardian for a vast array of decisions, including health care, employment, applying for a passport, international travel, getting married, or even leaving prison;

Whereas, since May 2018, the Government of Saudi Arabia has arrested prominent human rights advocates and imposed travel bans on numerous others, many of them longtime supporters of ending the ban on women driving and abolishing the male guardianship system;

Whereas none of the jailed activists has been convicted of any crimes, and many reportedly have been held in solitary confinement for prolonged periods;

Whereas Aziza al-Yousef, a United States resident who helped lead a campaign against the male guardianship system in Saudi Arabia, was imprisoned in May 2018;

Whereas at least 10 activists supporting the rights of women have been subjected to psychological and physical abuse, including sexual violence, beatings, electric shocks, and sleep deprivation;

Whereas one of the detained activists, Loujain al-Hathloul, was reportedly beaten, waterboarded, given electric shocks, sexually harassed, and threatened with rape and murder;

Whereas the Department of State has undertaken some diplomatic measures to bring concerns about the detention of these activists to the attention of the Government of Saudi Arabia;

Whereas, on January 14, 2019, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said he had raised the case of the imprisoned activists with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman;

Whereas the 2018 Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices for Saudi Arabia stated that, “Women continued to face significant discrimination under law and custom, and many remained uninformed about their rights”, and “women also faced discrimination in courts, where in most cases the testimony of one man equals that of two women”;

Whereas in March and in May of 2019, Saudi authorities temporarily released several activists pending trial;

Whereas, on April 21, 2005, Dr. Hatoon al-Fassi, an associate professor of history at King Saud University and prominent activist who was detained and later temporarily released, pending trial, testified before Congress

that a Saudi woman “is considered legally and socially a minor; she is confined to limited areas of educational opportunities; she is restricted in employment opportunities; there are no legal bodies where women could seek support; and finally, she is distanced from any decision-making position”;

Whereas serious impediments to women’s freedoms in Saudi Arabia remain, including a high prevalence of forced marriages, inequality in marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance, laws that prevents women from directly transmitting citizenship to their children, and the male guardianship system; and

Whereas the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328) authorizes the President to deny travel visas and freeze the United States-based assets of foreign government officials responsible for “extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights”: Now, therefore, be it

Strike the resolving clause and insert the following:

- 1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) reaffirms that promoting human rights and
- 3 democracy has long been a bedrock of United States
- 4 foreign policy, including advancing the rights and
- 5 empowerment of women and girls;
- 6 (2) condemns the Government of Saudi Ara-
- 7 bia’s continued detention and alleged abuse of wom-

1 en's rights advocates jailed for peacefully exercising
2 their human rights;

3 (3) urges Government of Saudi Arabia officials
4 to immediately and unconditionally release the im-
5 prisoned women's rights advocates and other polit-
6 ical prisoners, and hold accountable those involved in
7 perpetrating abuses;

8 (4) urges Government of Saudi Arabia officials
9 to end the male guardianship system that restricts
10 the ability of Saudi women to make decisions about
11 their lives; and

12 (5) calls on the United States Government to—

13 (A) continue publicly and privately de-
14 manding the release of individuals wrongfully
15 detained;

16 (B) use the Global Magnitsky Human
17 Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title
18 XII of Public Law 114–328) to identify and im-
19 pose travel and financial restrictions on all Gov-
20 ernment of Saudi Arabia officials responsible
21 for gross violations of internationally recognized
22 human rights;

23 (C) document relevant details of alleged
24 torture and abuse in future annual Country Re-
25 ports on Human Rights Practices; and

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1 (D) prioritize human rights, including the
2 rights of women, as a key component of the re-
3 lationship between the United States and Saudi
4 Arabia.





116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 372

Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Hoyer, Mr. McCarthy, Mrs. Lowey, Ms. Granger, Mr. Nadler, and Mr. Collins of Georgia) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, Ways and Means, 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

RESOLUTION

Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

Whereas the United States and Turkey have been treaty allies since 1952, when Turkey became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

Whereas the United States and Turkey are treaty bound to safeguard the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law, as well as to unite their efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security;

Whereas Turkey is in a unique geostrategic position on NATO's southeastern flank, at the confluence of Europe, Russia, the Middle East, and the Caucasus;

Whereas Turkey is a critical NATO ally and important military partner for the United States, contributing to key NATO and United States missions and providing support for United States military operations and logistics needs;

Whereas Turkey permits United States military access to Turkish territorial waters, airspace, and base and port facilities, and hosts over 2,000 members of the United States Armed Forces, air defense equipment, and other equipment necessary to conduct global operations and power projection;

Whereas Turkey is a key player in the long-term strategic competition Western allies face with revisionist powers such as Russia and China;

Whereas despite the fact that Turkey shares key regional interests with the United States, its cooperation with Russia and Iran, its military occupation of northern Cyprus, its rollback of democratic norms and institutions, including attacks on the free press, and its continued unjust detention of United States citizens and locally employed United States Embassy staff is deeply problematic for the United States-Turkey relationship;

Whereas the United States recognizes that Turkey perceives growing regional security threats from aircraft and ballistic missiles and sees an urgent need for a new air and missile defense system;

Whereas Turkey announced an agreement to acquire the S-400 air and missile defense system from Russia in July

2017 and has publicly stated it could take delivery as early as July 2019;

Whereas section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 (CAATSA) requires the President to impose sanctions on any individual or entity that engages in a significant transaction with the Russian defense or intelligence sector;

Whereas the United States Government has developed an attractive alternative offer to provide Turkey with a strong, capable, NATO-interoperable air and missile defense system that meets Turkey's defense requirements;

Whereas Turkey's planned acquisition of the Russian-made S-400 undermines the security of the United States and NATO allies, weakens the United States-Turkey relationship, and is incompatible with Turkey's plan to operate the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and participate in F-35 production;

Whereas the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program is the world's leading 5th generation fighter aircraft program with more than a trillion dollars in investment among United States and international partners;

Whereas Turkey has been a critical partner in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program since 2002, with significant industrial participation, including manufacturing of certain F-35 components, plans to host a maintenance facility for regional F-35 operators, investments of more than \$1.25 billion in the program, and plans to procure 100 F-35As; and

Whereas in addition to the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, Turkish defense acquisition programs that could be affected by sanctions include the Patriot air and missile defense

system, CH-47F Chinook heavy lift helicopter, UH-60 Black Hawk utility helicopter, and F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) fully supports the United States Govern-
3 ment’s January 2019 offer to sell the Patriot air
4 and missile defense systems to Turkey, with the con-
5 dition that Turkey not acquire the S-400 air and
6 missile defense system from Russia;

7 (2) condemns the Government of Turkey’s stat-
8 ed decision to acquire the Russian S-400 air and
9 missile defense system, which would endanger the in-
10 tegrity of the United States-Turkey alliance and un-
11 dermine NATO;

12 (3) calls for terminating Turkey’s participation
13 in the F-35 industrial program and delivery of F-
14 35 aircraft to Turkey if Turkey acquires the Russian
15 S-400 air and missile defense system;

16 (4) declares that Turkish acquisition of the
17 Russian S-400 air and missile defense system would
18 constitute a significant transaction within the mean-
19 ing of section 231 of the Countering America’s Ad-
20 versaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C.
21 9525);

22 (5) calls for full implementation of sanctions
23 under the Countering America’s Adversaries

1 Through Sanctions Act of 2017 if Turkey acquires
2 the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system;
3 and

4 (6) calls on the Government of Turkey to cancel
5 the acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile
6 defense system.

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**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. RES. 345
OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK**

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Article 19 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at Paris, December 10, 1948, states, “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”;

Whereas, in 1993, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed May 3 of each year as “World Press Freedom Day”—

- (1) to celebrate the fundamental principles of freedom of the press;
- (2) to evaluate freedom of the press around the world;
- (3) to defend the media against attacks on its independence; and
- (4) to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives while working in their profession;

Whereas, on December 18, 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/163 on the safety of journalists and the problem of impunity, which unequivocally condemns all attacks on, and violence against, journalists and media workers, including torture, extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearance, arbitrary de-

tention, and intimidation and harassment in conflict and nonconflict situations;

Whereas the theme for World Press Freedom Day 2019, is “Media for Democracy: Journalism and Democracy in Times of Disinformation”;

Whereas Thomas Jefferson, who recognized the importance of the press in a constitutional republic, wisely declared, “. . . were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.”;

Whereas the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–166; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note), signed into law by President Barack Obama in 2010, expanded the examination of the freedom of the press around the world in the annual country reports on human rights practices of the Department of State;

Whereas the 2019 World Press Freedom Index, published by Reporters Without Borders, warns, “The number of countries regarded as safe, where journalists can work in complete security, continues to decline, while authoritarian regimes tighten their grip on the media.”;

Whereas, Freedom House’s publication “Freedom in the World 2019” noted that global freedom of expression has declined each year for the past 13 years;

Whereas, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, in 2018—

(1) at least 54 journalists were killed around the world for their work, of which at least 34 were singled out for murder;

(2) the 2 deadliest countries for journalists on assignment were Afghanistan and Syria;

(3) the most dangerous subject for a journalist to report on was politics, followed by war;

(4) 251 journalists worldwide were in prison, with Turkey, China, and Egypt responsible for more than half of the jailed journalists;

(5) 13 percent of the journalists in jail were female, an increase from 8 percent in 2017;

(6) 70 percent of the journalists who were imprisoned around the world faced antistate charges, such as belonging to or aiding groups deemed by authorities as terrorist organizations; and

(7) the number of journalists imprisoned on charges of false news rose to 28 globally, compared with 9 such imprisonments in 2016;

Whereas the People's Republic of China maintains one of the worst media environments in the world and seeks to curtail political speech inside and outside the country including by—

(1) targeting independent and foreign media in China through systematic harassment including the denial of visas to foreign journalists, imprisonment, the denial of medical care to imprisoned journalists, and curtailing access to legal representation;

(2) pervasively monitoring and censoring online and social media content, including through the banning of virtual private networks;

(3) using the full force of the State to stifle internal dissent including dissent online, particularly dissent that could lead to political change and content that criticizes China's leaders, however trivial,

reportedly even to the point of censoring comparisons of Xi Jinping's looks with Winnie the Pooh;

(4) spreading propaganda to foreign audiences through the United Front Work Department and related activities;

(5) seeking to intimidate American-based journalists working for Radio Free Asia and reporting on gross human rights violations in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by jailing or otherwise harassing members of their families; and

(6) championing a "sovereign Internet" model and exporting technology to enhance the ability of like-minded authoritarian regimes to suppress dissent online and monitor the activity of their people;

Whereas, Reuters journalists Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo, recipients of the 2018 PEN/Barbey Freedom to Write Award were arrested in December 2017 for investigating the murder by the Burmese military of 10 Rohingya men in the village of Inn Din in Rakhine State and were unjustly detained for 500 days before they were released on May 7, 2019, as part of a mass amnesty of 6,520 prisoners;

Whereas freedom of the press has been under considerable pressure in recent years throughout Southeast Asia, including in the Philippines, where the Government has waged a campaign of judicial harassment against the news website Rappler and its editor, Maria Ressa;

Whereas, Nouf Abdulaziz, Loujain Al-Hathloul, and Eman Al-Nafjan, recipients of the 2019 PEN/Barbey Freedom to Write Award, who wrote in opposition to Saudi Arabia's repressive Guardianship system, have been subjected to imprisonment, solitary confinement, and torture

by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since May 2018 in an apparent effort to suppress dissent and silence the voices of women;

Whereas, Washington Post journalist and United States resident Jamal Khashoggi was murdered by a team of Saudi operatives while visiting the Saudi Arabian consulate in Istanbul, Turkey;

Whereas the Senate unanimously approved a resolution stating that Mr. Khashoggi's murder was carried out at the behest of Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman;

Whereas journalist Mimi Mefo Takambou was jailed for 4 days in Cameroon in November 2018 on charges of spreading false news while investigating the death of an American missionary, where 4 out of the 7 total journalists imprisoned in Cameroon were jailed for spreading false news, which is a rising trend in Cameroon and elsewhere around the world;

Whereas according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, at least 26 journalists were killed in Honduras since 2007, making it one of the most deadly countries for journalists in the Americas, and where journalist Leonardo Gabriel Hernandez was murdered in March 2019 after receiving threats related to his work;

Whereas in Nicaragua, Miguel Mora and Lucía Pineda Ubau, the directors of the country's only 24-hour cable news network, have been jailed since December 2018 on charges of fomenting hate, spreading fake news, and terrorism, and prominent journalist Carlos Fernando Chamorro has fled the country as President Daniel Ortega cracks down on free expression in a bid to silence dissent and end the protests against him;

Whereas in Mexico, which remains the most dangerous country in the Western Hemisphere for journalists—

(1) murders, death threats, and legal impunity cause journalists to self-censor their reporting out of fear;

(2) investigative journalist Carlos Dominguez Ramirez, who wrote frequently on local politics and corruption, was brutally murdered in front of family members on January 13, 2018, in Nuevo Laredo, and a politician he was investigating was subsequently arrested in connection with this heinous act; and

(3) Rafael Murúa Manríquez was abducted and murdered in January 2019 after reporting threats from an official in the municipal government for critical reporting;

Whereas Slovakian journalist Ján Kuciak and his partner Martina Kušnírová were murdered in February 2018, allegedly in retaliation for his investigative reporting of tax fraud in connection to a businessman with close ties to Slovakia's ruling party, where the perpetrator awaits trial, just 4 months after the murder of another European journalist, Malta's Daphne Caruana Galizia, for her reporting on corruption;

Whereas the world's growing cadre of ethical and hard-hitting investigative journalists, including those contributing to the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project—

(1) adhere to the highest professional standards;

(2) uncover abuses and corruption being committed in their own countries; and

(3) deserve the international community's support and praise for taking on the risky job of fostering accountability and transparency in their respective countries;

Whereas, under the auspices of the United States Agency for Global Media, the United States Government provides financial assistance to several editorially independent media outlets, including Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Radio y Television Marti, and the Middle East Broadcast Networks—

(1) which report and broadcast news, information, and analysis in critical regions around the world; and

(2) whose journalists regularly face harassment, fines, and imprisonment for their work; and

Whereas freedom of the press—

(1) is a key component of democratic governance, activism in civil society, and socioeconomic development; and

(2) enhances public accountability, transparency, and participation in civil society and democratic governance: Now, therefore, be it

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

1 That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) condemns threats to freedom of the press

3 and free expression around the world;

1 (2) remembers the bravery of journalists and
2 media workers around the world who, despite threats
3 to their safety, play an essential role in—

4 (A) promoting government accountability;

5 (B) defending democratic activity; and

6 (C) strengthening civil society;

7 (3) remembers journalists who have lost their
8 lives carrying out their work;

9 (4) calls on governments abroad to implement
10 United Nations General Assembly Resolution 163
11 (2013) by thoroughly investigating and seeking to
12 resolve outstanding cases of violence against journal-
13 ists, including murders and kidnappings, while en-
14 suring the protection of witnesses;

15 (5) condemns all actions around the world that
16 suppress freedom of the press;

17 (6) reaffirms the centrality of freedom of the
18 press to efforts of the United States Government to
19 support democracy, mitigate conflict, and promote
20 good governance around the world; and

21 (7) calls on the President and the Secretary of
22 State—

23 (A) to preserve and build upon the leader-
24 ship of the United States on issues relating to
25 freedom of the press, on the basis of the protec-

1 tions afforded the American people under the
2 First Amendment to the Constitution of the
3 United States;

4 (B) to improve the rapid identification,
5 publication, and response by the United States
6 Government to threats against freedom of the
7 press around the world;

8 (C) to urge foreign governments to trans-
9 parently investigate and bring to justice the
10 perpetrators of attacks against journalists; and

11 (D) to highlight the issue of threats
12 against freedom of the press in the annual
13 country reports on human rights practices of
14 the Department of State and through diplo-
15 matic channels.

Amend the title so as to read: “A resolution re-
sponding to widening threats to freedoms of the press
and expression around the world, reaffirming the cen-
trality of a free and independent press to the health of
democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a pri-
ority of the United States in promoting democracy,
human rights, and good governance on World Press
Freedom Day.”.



Mr. ENGEL. At this time, I recognize myself to speak on today's business. We have nine good bipartisan bills before us today. And I am pleased to support every one of them.

I want to first mention the United States-Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement Act, which I introduced along with Ranking Member McCaul, to address the root causes of migration from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Mr. McCaul and I visited El Salvador in March just as the Trump Administration announced that it was cutting off assistance to the Northern Triangle countries. We saw firsthand the positive impact that U.S. foreign assistance is having in creating much-needed opportunities and stemming violence in those countries.

We need to continue to invest in a safer and more prosperous Central America to create more opportunities for the people living there. This bill does just that, by authorizing \$577 million in assistance to Central America. This is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Providing foreign assistance both helps people who are both in need, and furthers our foreign policy objectives. In El Salvador, when Mr. McCaul and I visited programs to teach young adults software engineering, it gave me such pride to see the USAID logo, which was visible to all.

So, I am pleased to support the USAID Branding Modernization Act, a bill I am proud to co-sponsor with Mr. McCaul. This legislation affirms the obligation to brand foreign assistance. It is appropriate and requires a comprehensive review to ensure that USAID-funded projects are appropriately branded in the field.

Human rights, democracy, and the rule of law are core American values and should underpin everything we do overseas. So, I am glad that we are considering a number of bills today that promote human rights and freedom of expression.

First, Mrs. Wagner's Preventing Child Marriage Act, which recognizes the problem of child marriage, particularly among vulnerable refugee populations. Every year, over 10 million girls marry before the age of 18. Early marriage denies children, especially girls, their right to make vital decisions about their well-being, including their health, family, and career. Child brides are less likely to finish their education, and they are at higher risk for abuse, contracting HIV, and dying from pregnancy.

This bill tackles this issue by encouraging the U.S. to use its influence to help ensure that displaced populations have the protections and tools to avoid illegal child marriage, work that organizations like UNFPA are doing around the world. It is a good bill to empower young women and girls, and I am proud to support it.

Next we have House Resolution 129, authored by Representatives Frankel and Wagner, which focuses on the unjust imprisonment of women's rights activists in Saudi Arabia. We must continue to call on the Saudi Government to release these women immediately.

I strongly support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I will turn now to House Resolution 345, which recognizes that freedom of the press is under threat around the world. Thank you to Mr. Chabot and Mr. Schiff for their work on this legislation.

There are far too many violent, shocking examples of journalists being imprisoned, tortured, and murdered around the world.

Free press is critical to any democracy. It shines a light on corruption and impunity. This resolution condemns threats to independent media, and calls on governments to continue to address journalists' safety. It has my strong support.

America's alliances and partnerships are another key code of our foreign policy, so I am glad that a number of measures in our markup today deal with our allies and diplomacy. The Georgia Support Act, authored by Mr. Connolly and Mr. Kinzinger, calls for continued U.S. support for Georgia, an important U.S. partner. Georgia was invaded by Russia in 2008, and the Kremlin continues to attack Georgia through subversive disinformation campaigns and cyber attacks.

H.R. 598 provides Georgia with assistance to combat this threat and support its democratic institutions. It is a good bill to advance the U.S.-Georgia relationship, and I am glad we are moving it forward today.

The Protect European Energy Security Act also combats Russia's increasingly malign encroachment on our European partners. The Nord Stream 2 and the TurkStream gas pipelines from Russia to Germany and Turkey would increase European dependence on Russian energy sources. H.R. 2023 restates our opposition to these projects and requires the Administration to report on how they impact European security and susceptibility to Russian influence.

Next we have House Resolution 372, a measure I introduced with Mr. McCaul, on the U.S.-Turkey relationship. President Erdogan has tightened his grip on power and rolled back democracy in Turkey. At the same time, he has cozied up to Putin and purchased the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system.

Today's resolution condemns Erdogan for his authoritarian behavior and calls on Turkey to cancel delivery of the Russian weapons system. Of course, they want us to sell them our system but we cannot do that if they don't cancel delivery of the Russian weapons system. They cannot have it both ways. We cannot have a NATO country buying Russian equipment.

Finally, we have Mr. Wright's Energy Diplomacy Act. For the United States to maintain a leading role on the global stage, the State Department must be positioned to protect and promote favorable energy policies abroad. This bill creates and authorizes the creation of a new assistant secretary position to lead this charge.

So, in conclusion, I am pleased to support all of these bills. And I would like to thank our members for their hard work.

And I will now recognize our Ranking Member Mr. McCaul of Texas for his remarks.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Today our committee will mark up six important bills and three resolutions. I would like to highlight just a few.

Northern Triangle. As you mentioned our trip to the Northern Triangle, the United States—Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement Act, which I am the lead Republican on, increases congressional oversight of foreign assistance to the Northern Triangle, and prioritizes security in the role of the private sector in supporting economic development efforts.

We still have the good work of the international law enforcement community down there, the FBI, the DEA working to combat MS-13, but we also saw many faith-based NGO's as well.

It addresses, in my judgment, the root-cause drivers of illegal migration from Central America and, takes steps to help stop the flow at our borders. It also builds on existing efforts to increase coordination with Mexico in our efforts to curb illegal migration, and combats corruption.

I understand and share the President's frustration with the continued stream of migrants to our southern border, especially in my home State of Texas. And we believe we must use all tools at our disposal, including foreign assistance, to best address this growing crisis. Central American countries can and must do more to address their migration flows. And that is why this bill will require them to clearly show results with new benchmarks, so progress can be tracked and programs modified or eliminated, if warranted.

On the branding bill, I am pleased we are considering the USAID Branding Modernization Act. When I talked to Mark Green I was—he said, shockingly, that we do not put our United States flag on the USAID. I think the branding of our foreign assistance is important in winning the hearts and minds of people that we are helping, while also pushing back against the influence of China and others as they operate overseas.

USAID Administrator Mark Green currently has limited authority to brand humanitarian aid. I believe it is important that USAID be able to use its insignia, the American flag, and other U.S. agency branding as appropriate in each situation so that the recipients of our aid know that it is coming from the American people. This bill will expand the toolbox of branding capabilities that can be utilized by USAID, and authorizes the administrator to use such branding in Food for Peace programs.

On child marriage I want to thank our vice ranking member Ms. Wagner for her bill, the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act, which will require the United Nations to develop a strategy to address the inhumane practice of child marriage in U.S.-administered refugee settlements. I fully support this important legislation.

Also, on energy diplomacy, I would like to congratulate and thank Mr. Congressman Wright from my home State of Texas, who introduced the Energy Diplomacy Act. This bill ensures the State Department has the leadership and discretion needed to fulfill the statutory responsibilities related to international energy diplomacy.

Specifically, the bill replaces the Coordinator for International Energy Affairs with an Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Resources, an elevation requested by the Trump administration in August 2017. The assistant secretary will be responsible for developing and implementing policies to advance U.S. energy interests abroad by managing our relations in petroleum, natural gas, biofuels, renewable energy, nuclear and other energy resources.

Further, it requires State to use diplomacy to support the development of U.S. energy resources to bolster our energy security for our economy and support our allies.

When it comes to Turkey, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate you working with me on this resolution. I am the lead Republican on it.

That expresses our concern for the U.S.-Turkey partnership and NATO Alliance. This resolution States that the House fully supports the U.S. offer to sell Turkey our Patriot system, and condemns Turkey's decision to acquire the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system.

The time has come to put Turkey on notice that if they acquire the S-400 system, Congress will no longer support Turkey's participation in the F-35 program. We want to see Turkey have a course correction and make the better choice.

And, as you stated, Mr. Chairman, as a NATO ally who was brought into the NATO Alliance that was built upon the premise of aligning against the Soviet Union, it seems incomprehensible to me that Turkey, a NATO ally, would buy a Russian S-400 system. This is not acceptable to this committee or to the Administration. And I want to thank you, sir, for introducing this resolution.

With that, I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. McCaul. I agree with your sentiments about Turkey wholeheartedly. Thank you for making them. Any other members seeking recognition? I think Mr. Sires?

Mr. SIRES. Yes.

Mr. ENGEL. OK.

Mr. SIRES. Yes. On my amendment?

Mr. ENGEL. Yes.

Mr. SIRES. OK. Thank you, Chairman Engel, and Ranking Member McCaul, for their bipartisan cooperation to make this markup possible. I want to speak briefly about an amendment I have introduced to the United States-Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement Act.

First, let me just say that I am a strong supporter of continuing U.S. assistance to the Northern Triangle. And that is why I am a regular co-sponsor of the underlying bill introduced by the chairman and ranking member. I have seen firsthand in my trips to the region that our programs have been effective in reducing violence and poverty in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. I have many constituents with close ties to the Northern Triangle who remind me about the difficulties they faced before coming here, and the challenges the rest of their families continue to endure.

I believe the cuts announced by the Department of State in March are short-sighted and counterproductive. Implementing these cuts would do great harm in these countries, while undermining our economic and security interests.

That said, I do believe that we need to always be looking for ways to improve our foreign assistance program. I have long felt that we need to maximize the proportion of our funding that actually reaches the people of these countries. My amendment will ask the Secretary of State to report how much of our assistance is spent in country versus outside the target countries.

It would also urge the Secretary of State to prioritize programs and activities that will be implemented within the target countries, rather than externally by foreign organizations.

It is crucial that our assistance builds local capacity and strengthens local institutions. I believe this amendment will help to ensure that the citizens and local leaders in Honduras, Guate-

mala, and El Salvador, are the true leaders in the countries' development. And I urge my members to support it.

Thank you, and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Sires.

Mr. Chabot, did you want to?

Ms. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to discuss just three of the measures here. And I will try to do it briefly.

First, as co-chair of the Freedom of the Press Caucus with Congressman Adam Schiff, I would urge my colleagues to support H.Res. 345, which we introduced for World Press Freedom Day earlier this month to call attention to the troubling State of press freedom around the world.

Access to accurate journalism that holds governments accountable is the indispensable tool that allows citizens to exercise oversight over their government. Whether we think of China, or Russia, or one of the other smaller dictatorships, or even a few of our allies and partners throughout the world, freedom of the press is too frequently under threat, and in many places simply non-existent.

Unless the United States fights to protect press freedom, authoritarians around the world will stifle it, as China is doing right now in exporting its tools for internet censorship, for example. Our founding fathers were right to provide us with strong protections for the press in the First Amendment, and I am glad to live in America where we still have a press to keep us honest, even though they are capable of sometimes reporting on occasion what some would call fake news.

Unfortunately, access to free and independent journalism seems to be associated with pretty much most of the other problems we face in this committee, whether it is authoritarian dictators seeking to retain their grip on power or disinformation or corruption, or simply bring the light to the many human rights abuses of bad actors. So, I think it is an issue that we need to keep our eye on.

And I want to thank Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for considering this resolution.

Second, I would like to comment briefly on H.Res. 372 which expresses concern for the U.S.-Turkey Alliance. As co-chair of the Turkey Caucus, along with my good friend Joe Wilson, as well as my friends on the other side of the aisle Gerry Connolly and Steve Cohen, I really hoped that this would not come to this. When we take a step back from several sticking points between us and look at the relationship as a whole, it is easy to see why our alliance with Turkey furthers our numerous interests in that part of the world.

Unfortunately, Turkey's impending purchase of the S-400 anti-aircraft system from Russia is very damaging for the relationship. And I hope they understand our position in this matter and why we think that this weapons sale is so totally unacceptable. I hope that President Erdogan ultimately makes the right choice and that the Trump administration works with Turkey to get them Patriot missiles to provide for their air defense needs.

And, finally, I want to thank Mr. Connolly and Mr. Kinzinger for their work on the Georgia Support Act. As a co-sponsor of this important legislation I just want to say that Georgia is an important

and valued partner that shares our values and is eager to cooperate with the U.S. and the West.

Russia poses a serious challenge to all of us, but especially Georgia, not to mention that Vladimir Putin still illegally occupies Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This legislation will go a long way toward helping Georgia with some of these challenges.

And I would urge my colleagues to support this and the other two pieces of legislation that I mentioned. And I yield back. Thank you.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chabot.

Mr. CONNOLLY.

Ms. CONNOLLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you and Mr. McCaul for bringing this package of nine bills to the committee for its consideration and for handling it in the bipartisan comity we are so used to. I thank you.

In particular, I want to thank both of you for including H.R. 598, the Georgia Support Act, which I introduced with my Republican counterpart on the Georgia Caucus, Mr. Adam Kinzinger. This bill asserts the United States' continued support for the independence and sovereignty of Georgia. It supports Georgia's continued democratic development, including free and fair elections, and reaffirms U.S. opposition to Russian aggression in the region.

In Georgia's occupied regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, Russia has fomented unrest, aided separatist movements, and committed serious human rights abuses, including ongoing detentions and killings. Russian forces continue to harass civilian communities all along the administrative boundary line, and impede the right of return of the internally displaced persons within their own country.

H.R. 598 bolsters Georgia's territorial integrity by authorizing sanctions against those responsible for or complicit in human rights violations in those occupied parts of Georgia. As the chairman to the U.S. Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly I am pleased that the Georgia Support Act also recognizes that Georgia has been a longstanding NATO aspirant country. I traveled to Georgia three times in as many years, including for the spring meeting of NATO's Parliamentary Assembly, and believe Georgia is a key partner for NATO security, and Georgia has had troops in Afghanistan side by side with those of our own.

Georgia Support Act builds on previous efforts that Congress has undertaken to support Georgia's territorial integrity. In the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act we, Congress enshrined a non-recognition policy for Russia's illegal occupation of South Ossetia and Abkhazia in Georgia.

In the 114th Congress, the House passed H.Res. 660 which Judge Poe and I introduced to express support for Georgia's territorial integrity. That resolution was a clear and unequivocal Statement in support of the sovereign territory of Georgia, and reiterated the longstanding policy of the U.S. Government not to recognize territorial changes effected by force, as dictated by the Stimson Doctrine established in 1932.

The Georgia Support Act is a timely expression of congressional support for the vital U.S.-Georgia partnership, which is a strategically important relationship in a critical part of the world. As we

approach Georgia's independence day next week, I urge my colleagues to support this bill which reasserts U.S. support for Georgia's sovereignty and clear and forceful opposition to the illegal Russian invasion of Georgian territory and occupation of same.

As the House of Representatives recently passed a Crimean Annexation Non-Recognition Act, which my friend Mr. Chabot and I have introduced in every Congress since the illegal annexation of Crimea, the Georgia Support Act is another clear and unequivocal Statement by this Congress on the issue of territorial sovereignty, especially in the eastern part of Europe.

With that I yield back, and thank the chair again.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Connolly.

Mr. WILSON.

Ms. WILSON. Thank you, Chairman Engel and Republican Leader McCaul, for bringing these crucial bills to a mark. Each one of the bills is a testimony to this committee's long tradition of tackling some of the world's thorniest issues and challenges with bipartisan cooperation.

I urge my colleagues to support all the measures before us today. I will speak on three of them in the time that I have.

First I would like to speak in support of H.R. 598, the Georgia Support Act, introduced by the co-chairs of the Georgia Caucus, Mr. Connolly from Virginia, and Mr. Kinzinger from Illinois. While Georgia successfully achieved independence in 1991, Moscow is still to this day attempting to bully this small nation. In 2008, Russian troops invaded the country, seizing nearly a third of Georgia's territory, which they still occupy today.

The Georgia Support Act is to help our friends in Georgia repel ongoing Russian aggression by bolstering their defenses as well as their cyber security and capabilities to combat Russian disinformation campaigns. Importantly, this bill sanctions Russian perpetrators of human rights violations in the occupied regions of Georgia. This is a comprehensive bill that will send a direct message to the Kremlin: we will always stand side by side with Georgia in defense of its territorial integrity and God-given rights and freedoms.

Unfortunately, Vladimir Putin would like to see all of the liberated former Soviet States returned to Moscow's orbit. He attempts to exert his control over these nations through energy blackmail. That is why I strongly support my colleagues to support H.R. 2023, Protect European Energy Security Act introduced by Mr. Heck of Washington. This bill makes it clear that Congress opposes Nord Stream 2 pipeline and other energy schemes of Russia in northern Europe that seek to make our European allies further beholden to Moscow's energy resources.

As co-chair of the European Union Caucus, along with my colleague Mr. Meeks of New York, I believe there is no greater challenge to European security today than energy security and Russia's ongoing blackmail.

I would also like to express my support for House Resolution 129, which highlights Saudi Arabia's troubling detention and persecution of women's rights activities, and urging Riyadh to immediately and unconditionally release these advocates and other political prisoners. Just last week we marked the 1-year anniversary of

Aziza al-Yousef's detention by Saudi authorities. Aziza is a mother of five, grandmother of eight, and a legal U.S. permanent resident. She was arrested, tortured, and is facing trial for advocating for basic human rights. These kinds of arrests fly in the face of Saudi Arabia's stated Social Reform Bills as part of Vision 2030.

Persecution of human rights defenders anywhere is reprehensible, and I thank Representative Frankel for her leadership on this issue.

Last, as co-chair of the Turkey Caucus I am increasingly concerned about our relationship with Ankara. Turkey is an appreciated, strategically important NATO ally. Its decision to buy the Russian S-400 missile system is troubling and, in my opinion, indicative of the current government's disdain for our shared values and Turkey's democratic foundations.

To think that they are now thinking of collaborating with Russians on an S-500 system just confirms this to me and others. I will continue to advocate for improved ties between Washington and Ankara, but the S-400 purchase is not only unhelpful to this end, but damaging and dangerous. I call on the Turkish Government to cancel this purchase and recommit to its mutually beneficial role in the NATO Alliance. I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 372.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Wilson.

Ms. OMAR.

Ms. OMAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Mr. McCaul, for introducing H.R. 2615. The amendment I offer today is designed to enhance our engagement with human rights in the Northern Triangle. It does three simple things.

First, it expands the list of human rights abuses and the reporting required, to include torture, forced disappearance, and arbitrary detentions. Particularly in Honduras and Guatemala these are driving forces of migration and betrayal of universal human rights, and we must be clear about stopping them.

Second, my amendment adds to the reporting requirements, descriptions of measures taken by the Northern Triangle governments to guarantee the rights of indigenous and rural communities. Indigenous people in Guatemala and Honduras are particularly vulnerable to those governments. And we should insist that the governments of those countries are abiding by their international obligations, including the ILO 169. This means free, prior, and informed consent from communities before mega-projects are built in their territories.

This includes the Garifuna, the Lenca, the Mayas, and the Campesino communities I met in Pajulies, in La Esperanza, and Tela. It means actual protection for indigenous and rural land and water defenders, and not the impunity we see in both of these countries.

Finally, my amendment addresses the language of human rights conditionality in the bill to reflect what the appropriation included in this bill. It is strengthening the language on conditionality from effective steps in the alliance of prosperity to meeting the following conditions. It is a way to guarantee that our human rights condi-

tions will have the peace they need to be genuinely perceived—to be genuinely be persuasive to the Northern Triangle governments.

I was in Honduras for the 2017 elections, and followed closely both the credible accusations of fraud and the widespread human rights abuses that followed. Like so many Americans, I was deeply disappointed to see the State Department certify that effective steps were being taken to improve human rights in Honduras at the same moment protestors were being gunned down in the streets.

This amendment will ensure that that certification will be based on the actual enjoyment of human rights by El Salvadoreans, Guatemalans, and Honduran people, and not allow the government of Juan Orlando Hernandez and Jimmy Morales to game the system and continue in impunity.

I also want to add that this committee needs to take a closer look at the role State violence is playing in the exodus from Guatemala, and especially in Honduras. I am very pleased that this bill takes that seriously, and I am happy to support it.

I also think we need to go one step further. And as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 1945, the Berta Caceres Human Rights in Honduras Act, I would strongly encourage this committee to bring that bill up for markup.

Once again, I thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, for your leadership in this crucial issue, and I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Omar.

Mrs. WAGNER.

Mrs. WAGNER Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and Ranking Member McCaul for working with me on H.R. 2140, the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act, and my amendment to combat violence against women and children in Central America.

Last week in our capacities as co-chairs of the Central America Caucus, Representative Norma Torres and I introduced H.R. 2935, the bipartisan Central American Women and Children Protection Act. My amendment incorporates this legislation into today's Central America engagement bill.

Central America is sadly ranked high among regions of the world for femicide. El Salvador and Honduras are among the top three countries in the world with the highest child homicide rates. Northern Triangle governments allow impunity for perpetrators of violence, with less than 10 percent of reported cases resulting in conviction.

In April I visited Guatemala and met women and young girls who told me their deeply personal stories of sexual and domestic violence. These women are driven and they yearn for opportunity to build a better life at home so they can safely grow a family and improve their communities. The mothers that we met with within the country's impoverished western highlands wanted to keep their families together at home. A 1,500 mile journey to our border with limited food and water is particularly dangerous for women and girls who are at severe risk of violence.

These women did not view migration as a solution. And they are banding together to root out poverty and fix failing justice systems so their families have economic opportunities. Eliminating the root

causes of the migration crisis at our border entails standing with these women.

My amendment today would authorize the President to enter into bilateral compacts with the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to strengthen the justice systems of those countries and to create safer communities for women and children.

Today I am also urging my colleagues to support H.R. 2140, the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act. Humanitarian crises put women and girls at a much higher risk of violence and exploitation, including child marriage. Nine of the ten countries with the highest rates of child marriage are fragile States where weak institutions, high rates of violence, and stagnant economies make families more likely to resort to child marriage to keep their daughters safe and provide for their futures.

Important research conducted by UNICEF revealed that in 2018 more than 700 million women and girls worldwide were married before their 18th birthday. And of these, 250 million were married before their 15th birthday. These women are more likely to experience domestic violence and have worse educational, economic, and health prospects than their unmarried peers. But even though rates of child marriage are on the rise in U.N.-administered refugee camps, the U.N. has yet to adopt a formal definition of child marriage, or a comprehensive strategy to address the problem in these settlements.

This important piece of legislation would direct the United States to lead U.N. efforts to adopt a definition of child marriage and craft a comprehensive strategy to address child marriages in unadministered refugee settlements. The strategy would include protocols to prevent and monitor child marriages, programs to provide physical, mental, and emotional support for victims, programs offering alternatives for child marriage, and measures to ensure that adults participating in illegal child marriages are held accountable.

Child marriage is a violation of human rights and a form of violence against women. And I urge my colleagues to support the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act. And I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you.

Would any other members like some time? Ms. Houlahan.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The barriers that girls and women face do not exist in a vacuum. A woman's right to education, to her bodily autonomy, to self-determination, they are all connected. And we must work with our allies and global organizations to help women and girls achieve true and lasting change.

Initiatives like the U.N. Joint Program to End Child Marriage, which the UNFPA and UNICEF lead jointly, are looking at this issue holistically. They are working to make the social protection, health, education, social, and behavioral changes needed to build a truly equitable world for women. And in spite of these important efforts, the United States is not currently contributing funds to the Joint Program.

I am grateful to my colleague from Missouri for introducing the Preventing Child Marriage Act, and I urge the other members of

this committee to support this very important legislation that will bolster and affirm the good work of the United Nations to end child marriage.

I want to note the important leadership role under UNFPA in this effort. Although the legislation does not mention them by name, they are driving important change through initiatives like the Joint Program.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, access to quality education is one of the strongest tools that we have for combating the epidemic of childhood marriage. And that is why, in addition to supporting Ms. Wagner's bill, I am also an original co-sponsor of the Keeping Girls in School Act, a bipartisan act introduced by Representatives Frankel and Brooks, legislation that would empower girls by increasing their educational and economic opportunities and security. Girls and women deserve to be educated, to be economically independent, to be the deciders of their own fates. And that is what we believe in the United States and what we need to fight for in all corners of the world.

Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul, I hope that this committee will take further steps in the effort to end child marriage and to promote gender equality by marking up the Keeping Girls in School Act as soon as possible.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Houlahan.

Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. WRIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and leader McCaul for agreeing to include my bill H.R. 2046, the Energy Diplomacy Act, in today's markup. I would also like to thank the lead Republican and Representative Gonzalez of Texas, and the bill's original co-sponsors, for their support.

Since 1977, when Congress formally gave the Secretary of State primary authority over energy-related foreign policy there have been significant changes in the global energy landscape. The United States is now the world's top producer of petroleum and natural gas.

We have also seen increased weaponization of energy by Russia against our EU and NATO allies, transforming energy into a critical national security issue. This new challenge requires reaffirmed dedication and focus.

The Energy Diplomacy Act does just that by authorizing an Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Resources, and defining our energy security and diplomatic priorities. My bill will ensure the State Department has adequate personnel to carry out its mandate and protect and advance the energy security interests of the United States, as well as those of our allies abroad.

Finally, this bill advances U.S. energy exports by instructing our diplomats to work in tandem with U.S. energy companies operating abroad. Combating Russia's malign influence in Europe has been at the forefront of the committee's agenda this year, and I firmly believe pushing back on their energy dominance in Europe must be part of our strategy.

Thank you again, Chairman and Ranking Member, for including my bill today. I urge my colleagues to support this bill as part of the en bloc, and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you very much.

Mr. ALLRED. No.

OK. Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you for the bipartisan collegiality this committee has been run with that has led to not only excellent bills but bills that I think have unanimous support.

As to the Northern Triangle bill, it is ripping our country apart to deal with the refugees from Central America. There is no better investment we can make in American unity than to allow people in the Northern Triangle countries to live where they want to live, which is in their own country in peace, security, and prosperity.

As to the USAID branding bill, it is so important that we not only aid countries but that we make sure they know this is a gift from the American people. We have often called this the “flag on the bag” requirement or objective when we send bags of food.

As to the Georgia support act, I strongly support it. And I am pleased that USAID has assured me that an appropriate amount of aid will go to the Samtskhe-Javakheti region in southern Georgia.

As to preventing child marriage, a very important bill. Particularly I am focused on the Sindh area of Pakistan where we see non-Muslim girls kidnapped, converted, and then forced into child marriage. This bill is one small step to deal with that.

As to condemning Saudi Arabia, we not only have to condemn Saudi Arabia, but I have legislation that I hope will be marked up in this committee to act to prevent Saudi Arabia from developing a nuclear weapon.

And, of course, we are all concerned about Turkey. If they are cooperating with Russia with regard to an S-400, and even worse, the development of an S-500 rocket, that is inconsistent with their membership in NATO. I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you. Are there any other members that wish to speak?

Ms. WILD.

Ms. WILD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I speak in support of House Resolution 129, condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia’s continued detention and alleged abuse of women’s rights activists.

Saudi Arabia has been an important strategic partner of the United States and we share broad interests, including the defeat of ISIL in Iraq and Syria. But as much as our interests align, those interests are diluted by a divergence concerning women’s rights.

I wanted to give Saudi leadership the benefit of the doubt when we were told that there would be great social reform, especially with respect to women’s rights. I wanted to give Saudi Arabia the benefit of the doubt when women finally got the right to drive. But the disparate impact of Saudi Arabia’s male guardianship system, which requires women to obtain permission of their male guardians in healthcare, employment, and travel decisions, is still felt to this day.

The imprisonment of women's rights advocates and the unwarranted psychological and physical abuse is even more upsetting. It has become clear the Saudi leadership largely seeks to maintain the status quo. That is unacceptable. We cannot just hold our adversaries accountable for humanitarian abuses, we must also demand accountability of our strategic partners.

This resolution is an important reaffirmation that human rights and democracy are bedrocks of the United States' foreign policy and that it necessarily requires advancing the rights and empowerment of women and girls. For as long as I have the privilege of serving in Congress I will continue to reaffirm those bedrock principles.

I urge a yes vote on this resolution. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you.

Mr. PHILLIPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you, Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul, and all my colleagues for this very important slate of bills and resolutions. I wish the news media would be as interested in this kind of work instead of focused on the distractions and divisions in this country.

And I just wanted to do a special shout-out to Ranking Member McCaul for H.R. 2744, probably the smallest bill in this package but an important one, because despite our imperfections, the United States of America does a lot of good around the world. And I like the fact that now USAID can express that to the beneficiaries and to people in the world who are not as familiar with our good work as I wish they were, and prospectively I hope they will be.

So, my salutations and gratitude. And I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you.

Mr. BERA.

Mr. BERA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I speak in support of Ms. Wagner's bill, H.R. 2140, which advances the fight against child marriage at the United Nations. But I do remain disappointed that the U.S. currently doesn't contribute to the U.N.'s Joint Program to End Child Marriage, especially due to the bipartisan support reflected by this measure.

This bill highlights the great work of the United Nations, in particular UNICEF and UNHCR. But I would also note that UNFPA is working alongside UNICEF and UNHCR in refugee settings to prevent child marriage. UNFPA is meeting the unique health needs, legal, and psychological needs of child brides and young mothers.

I had the chance to see firsthand when I visited the Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan where you have tens of thousands of Syrian refugees. You see UNFPA working alongside UNICEF running a comprehensive women's health center that started with U.S. spending. They delivered more than 10,000 babies without a single maternal death, an incredible achievement by any measure.

Zaatari is home to tens of thousands of Syrian refugees. Syria is an enduring problem that the United States is still grappling with, as our full committee hearing showed this morning. The UNFPA study referenced in today's bill showed that child marriage among

displaced Syrians is four times higher than what it was before the crisis broke out in 2011.

So, this health center also delivers counseling, legal referrals, and psychological care to the girls who are in child and forced marriages. Child marriage often marks the end of a girl's education and the beginning of their life as a mom before she is physically or mentally ready.

I was also glad to see the U.N.'s focus on child marriage prevention. In Zaatari, the U.N. supports schooling but also programs for young people in art, sports, cooking, computer skills, and language. So, I am happy to see support for the U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage mentioned in this bill. It is important that the U.S. support the U.N. and their NGO partners working on these issues.

And I want to emphasize that we should not be pulling funding from the very agencies serving women and girls, namely UNFPA. We should stand proudly with all our U.N. partners who do this work every day.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you very much.

Are there any other members seeking recognition?

[No response.]

Mr. ENGEL. OK, 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 without objection, the amendments to each are considered as read and are agreed to.

Without objection, the question occurs on the measures en bloc, as 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. And without objection, each measure in the en bloc is ordered favorably reported, as amended. And each amendment to each bill shall be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute.

I want to thank you very much. This concludes our business today. I want to especially thank Ranking Member McCaul and all the committee members for their contributions and assistance with today's markup.

The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 2:54 p.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

May 22, 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 <https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/>):

DATE: Wednesday, May 22, 2019

TIME: 2:00 p.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 2615, United States-Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement Act
H.R. 2744, USAID Branding Modernization Act
H.R. 598, Georgia Support Act
H.R. 2140, Preventing Child Marriage Act
H.R. 2023, Protect European Energy Security Act
H.R. 2046, Energy Diplomacy Act
H.Res. 129, Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists
H.Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance
H.Res. 345, Recognizing widening threats to freedoms of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States

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 05/22/19 Room 2172 RHOB

Starting Time 2:05 p.m. Ending Time 2:54 p.m.

Recesses 0 (to) (to) (to) (to) (to) (to)

Presiding Member(s)
Chairman Eliot L. Engel

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☒

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Stenographic Record ☒

Televised ☒

BILLS FOR MARKUP: *(Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)*

H.R. 2615, United States-Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement Act; H.R. 2744, USAID Branding Modernization Act; H.R. 598, Georgia Support Act; H.R. 2140, Preventing Child Marriage Act; H.R. 2023, Protect European Energy Security Act; H.R. 2046, Energy Diplomacy Act; H.Res. 129, Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists; H.Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance; H.Res. 345, Recognizing widening threats to freedoms of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
N/A

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

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, and the Chairman was authorized to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED 2:54 p.m.

Evan Bursey
Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

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

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

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD FROM COMMITTEE
MEMBERS

Statement for the Record from Representative Joaquin Castro
Markup of Various Measures
May 22, 2019

Thank you, Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul, for your leadership on this Committee, and for bringing important and timely legislation before us.

These measures will advance meaningful progress on pressing issues our country faces around the world today.

All will strengthen our national security and ensure we reflect the best of America in our foreign policy.

I am proud to support each of them, and will give some context on just a few.

Cutting off desperately needed aid would deprive El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras of critical funds that help sustain these countries.

Rather, we should be investing in vital assistance to the Northern Triangle, which addresses the root causes of child and family migration.

H.R. 2615, of which I am a proud cosponsor, would direct the Secretary of State and USAID to promote inclusive economic opportunity, combat corruption, support democratic governance, and improve security conditions at the source in Central America.

Curbing persistent problems such as violence and poverty will build the groundwork for a better humanitarian situation.

Instead of turning our back on our international neighbors, we must extend a steady hand to more effectively and comprehensively respond to the plight some face.

I support this legislation and the opportunity it provides for greater peace and prosperity in the United States-Northern Triangle relationship.

Just as democratic backsliding is afflicting numerous countries around the world, it is essential that the United States stands up for basic rights.

A beacon of liberty, the United States must demonstrate an example of principled leadership in the face of increasing censorship and suppression of dissent.

H.Res.345 recognizes attacks on a free press and makes clear that the United States believes in and values freedom of expression.

An integral part of an open and democratic society, the press informs the public and holds officials accountable.

We are a more perfect union because of the press, the *ally* of the people.

I welcome and support this resolution from my colleagues, which will reassert that American foreign policy is based on fundamental ideals.

While Turkey has been a critical ally for many years, we must be clear that President Erdogan's disturbing actions are indefensible and have destabilized relations.

H.Res.372 does just that, and I am pleased to be a co-sponsor.

Even among friends and partners, the United States has a moral responsibility to call out misbehavior and not turn a blind eye to wrongdoing.

Since assuming office, Mr. Erdogan has exhibited an extensive autocratic track-record, consolidating power, imprisoning critics, and courting Russia.

As NATO allies, the United States and Turkey have overlapping interests, and that must include respect for individuals, institutions, and ideals.

Though unfortunate that Turkey has introduced such senseless disharmony in our relationship, through this resolution Congress will firmly stress our principles, and I hope it can inspire closer ties founded on shared beliefs.

These pieces of legislation do valuable work and I'm glad to support them all.

Again, thank you, Mr. Chairman and to my colleagues, for your part in these important measures.

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Statement for the Record from Representative Adam Kinzinger
Markup of Various Measures
May 22, 2019

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to talk about H.R. 598, the Georgia Support Act, legislation I introduced with my colleague Mr. Connolly from Virginia.

It is well known that Russia has actively worked to stifle democracy in Georgia. In 2002, Vladimir Putin laid the groundwork for Russian intervention in Georgia by distributing passports to Georgian citizens. Five years later, under the guise of protecting Russian citizens, the Kremlin invaded Georgian territory and occupied Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Russia's malign activity continues today and it's more reason why we must pass the Georgia Support Act. The bill passed through the House last Congress with overwhelming bipartisan support, reaffirming America's commitment to Georgian sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity through increased security assistance and cybersecurity cooperation.

Georgia has been a strong ally to the United States, and ensuring their territorial sovereignty is essential to European security and American interests. Following the September 11th terrorist attacks on American soil, Georgia joined NATO's Collective Defense Treaty, even though they are not part of the organization. They contributed the largest non-NATO force and were the largest per-capita contributors to the war in Afghanistan. By deepening U.S.-Georgia security cooperation, we send a strong message to Russia to think twice before interfering in Georgia again.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Georgia Support Act, and with that I yield the balance of my time.

MARKUP SUMMARY

05/22/2019 House Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

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

- (1) H.R. 2615, United States-Northern Triangle Enhanced Engagement Act (Engel)
 - Omar Amendment
 - Sires Amendment
 - Wagner Amendment
 - Engel Amendment
 - McCaul Amendment
- (2) H.R. 2744, USAID Branding Modernization Act (McCaul)
- (3) H.R. 598, Georgia Support Act (Connolly)
- (4) H.R. 2140, Preventing Child Marriage Act (Wagner)
 - Wagner, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2140
- (5) H.R. 2023, Protect European Energy Security Act (Heck)
 - Engel Amendment
- (6) H.R. 2046, Energy Diplomacy Act (Wright)
 - McCaul Amendment
- (7) H.Res. 129, Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia's continued detention and alleged abuse of women's rights activists (Frankel)
 - Engel, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 129
- (8) H.Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance (Engel)
- (9) H.Res. 345, Recognizing widening threats to freedoms of the press and expression around the world, reaffirming the centrality of a free and independent press to the health of democracy, and reaffirming freedom of the press as a priority of the United States (Schiff)
 - Engel, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.Res. 345

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

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

The Committee adjourned.

***All measures can be found here.

