

**Committee on Foreign Affairs
Authorization and Oversight Plan
119th Congress**

Adopted January 22, 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the requirements of clause 2(d) of House Rule X, the Committee on Foreign Affairs (“the Committee”) has adopted this authorization and oversight plan for the 119th Congress, which will be shared with the Committee on Oversight and Accountability and the Committee on House Administration. This plan summarizes the Committee’s authorization and oversight priorities for the next two years, subject to the understanding that new developments will undoubtedly affect priorities and work assignments in the months ahead.

Authorization and agency oversight remain key responsibilities of the legislative branch and of the Foreign Affairs Committee. This Congress, the Committee will include a Subcommittee on Oversight and Intelligence to undertake complex oversight, investigative, and functional responsibilities. This will be in addition to the policy and programmatic oversight to be conducted by the full Committee and its six other standing subcommittees. Committee Rule 15 requires each subcommittee to hold regular oversight hearings that, according to usual practice, include an annual hearing on the portions of the Administration’s budget request within that subcommittee’s jurisdiction. Oversight activities will thus be coordinated between the Committee and the subcommittees in order to carry out comprehensive and strategic review of the programs and agencies within the Committee’s jurisdiction.

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

The Committee’s authorization and oversight activities will emphasize:

- effectiveness of U.S. foreign policy;
- effective implementation of U.S. law;
- the review of agencies and programs operating under permanent statutory authority;
- the review of U.S engagement with international and intergovernmental organizations;
- the elimination of programs and expenditures that are inefficient, duplicative, or outdated;
- institutional reform, efficiency, and fiscal discipline; and,
- foreign malign influence on the domestic affairs of the United States or our allies and partners.

2. GENERAL REVIEW OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

The Committee intends to exercise its oversight jurisdiction concerning the relations of the United States with foreign nations to the fullest extent allowed by House Rule X(1)(i). This means understanding global events and circumstances, as well as U.S. foreign policy responses. According to Committee Rules, those responsibilities are divided among the Full Committee and seven standing subcommittees, as follows:

Full Committee. The full Committee is responsible for oversight and legislation relating to: the management, operations, and programs of the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the U.S. Agency for Global Media, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, the Peace Corps, and other U.S. government entities within the Committee's jurisdiction; foreign assistance (including development assistance, the Millennium Challenge Account, HIV/AIDS in foreign countries, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad); national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Hostage Affairs; nonproliferation, arms control and disarmament issues; counterterrorism; activities and policies of the State, Commerce, and Defense Departments and other agencies related to the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and the Foreign Assistance Act, including export and licensing policy for munitions items and technology and dual-use equipment and technology; international law; global energy, environmental, cyberspace, and technology policy issues; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including narcotics control programs and activities; embassy security; international broadcasting; public diplomacy, including international communication and information policy, and international education and exchange programs; international economic policy and U.S. export promotion; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee.

The full Committee has jurisdiction over legislation regarding the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such organizations.

The full Committee may conduct oversight and investigations with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee, including the special oversight functions listed in House Rule X(3)(f) relating to customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, international fishing agreements, and oversight of base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

Notwithstanding subcommittee jurisdiction, the full Committee may exercise and assume authority delegated to a subcommittee thereof, at the judgment of the Chairman of the full committee.

Standing Subcommittees. The seven subcommittees with regional and functional jurisdiction are:

- The Subcommittee on Africa
- The Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific
- The Subcommittee on Europe
- The Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa
- The Subcommittee on South and Central Asia
- The Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere
- The Subcommittee on Oversight and Intelligence

Each of the standing subcommittees has jurisdiction over the following within its respective functional domains:

- (1) Authorization and reauthorization of bureaus and programs;
- (2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims;
- (3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act;
- (4) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries; and,
- (5) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

Each of the standing subcommittees with regional oversight shall have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

- (1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations;
- (2) Oversight of regional lending institutions;
- (3) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions;
- (4) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region;
- (5) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to functional matters assigned to the regions of other subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region;
- (6) Oversight of foreign assistance activities affecting the region, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the full Committee; and,

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

3. PRIORITY OVERSIGHT MATTERS

- a. *China*: The Committee will comprehensively examine U.S. policy towards the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). This will include attention to the CCP's global malign influence, the Belt and Road Initiative, global intelligence activities, and the theft of intellectual property. The Committee will review the international agreements and treaties the PRC has signed, and its violations thereof. This will encompass the human rights agreements the PRC has violated through its genocide of the Uyghurs and persistent abuse of human rights, the violations of its obligations to Hong Kong under the Basic Law, actions inconsistent with its WTO and other trade and investment obligations, non-proliferation regimes, cyber agreements, and other bilateral and international agreements.
- b. *Pacific Region*: The Committee will review the U.S.'s significant political, economic, and security interests in the Pacific, including East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands. The Committee will conduct oversight of U.S. relations to strengthen ties with the Indo-Pacific nations, including foreign policy, foreign assistance, security cooperation, territorial disputes, and trade relations. The Committee will examine the State Department's participation in multilateral forums such as the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework and Quadrilateral Security Dialogue and closely monitor any discussion of trade agreements in the Indo-Pacific region. The Committee will also conduct regular review and oversight over State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development resourcing in the Indo-Pacific.
- c. *Taiwan*: The Committee will regularly review U.S. relations with Taiwan, including fulfillment of obligations under the Taiwan Relations Act and Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act. The Committee will ensure U.S. engagement with Taiwan is sustained and appropriate, and any movement on economic, investment, and tax ties with Taiwan reinforces our joint economic strength. The Committee will monitor the U.S.-Taiwan defense relationship, focusing on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, barriers or delays to delivery, interim solutions, and the robustness of any defense training with the Taiwan's security forces.
- d. *Europe*: The Committee will review transatlantic relations, as well as important regional organizations like the NATO alliance and the European Union. The Committee will focus on Chinese and Russian malign influence across Europe. Other key issues will include the continued support for our NATO allies, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, and aspirant countries; the diversification of energy sources to reduce reliance on Russian energy; continued support for the democratic aspirations of the Belarusian people; and rule

of law, democratic institutions, and European integration issues in the Western Balkans. The Committee will also examine Turkey's evolving foreign policy orientation and domestic political trends.

- e. *Russia and Its Ongoing War Against Ukraine:* The Committee will monitor Russia's ongoing war against Ukraine in light of U.S. policy opposing the use of force to alter recognized international borders, to include oversight over U.S. military and financial assistance to Ukraine, monitoring the efficacy of anti-corruption measures in Ukraine, engaging with allies and partners to advocate for burden sharing, and assessing support provided by U.S. adversaries to Russia. The Committee will address the impact of Russia's foreign policy on U.S. security, political, and economic interests, including with regard to its aggression and malign influence globally. The Committee will examine potential and existing U.S. responses to hold Russia accountable for these actions, including legislation to impose additional sanctions, review of sanctions previously authorized, improvement of U.S. export controls, and the authorization of targeted assistance. The Committee will review the deteriorating domestic situation in Russia regarding economic stability, the rule of law, and human rights. It will examine ways to continue to restrict Russia's ability to use energy exports to fund its war against Ukraine and harm U.S. national security. The Committee will also examine Russian proxies and private militaristic organizations to assess their malign activities around the globe.
- f. *Middle East and North Africa:* The Committee will monitor U.S. policy toward the Middle East and North Africa, to include: ensuring the enduring defeat of ISIS, Hezbollah, Hamas, Houthis, and other terrorist and insurgent groups; expanding and strengthening the Abraham Accords and regional security cooperation; reaffirming relationships with U.S. partners and allies; monitoring the development of a Syrian government and holding the Assad regime, and its Russian and Iranian backers, accountable for their war crimes; bolstering stability in Yemen and countering the Houthi threat; curbing Iranian malign influence in the region; competing with our near-peer adversaries; addressing human rights, democratic backsliding and challenges to the rule of law including corruption and lack of financial transparency; and United States policies, programs, authorities and funding to address these challenges.
- g. *Israel:* The Committee will monitor U.S. policy toward Israel, including advancing policies to ensure sufficient security assistance to Israel, including to support efforts to hold Iran and its proxies accountable for promoting and sponsoring ongoing violence against Israel, and countering antisemitism in international and intergovernmental organizations. The Committee will continue to assess various diplomatic solutions to historical regional difficulties, as well as efforts to strengthen the U.S. relationship and advance normalization of relations between Israel and other nations in the Middle East and North Africa.
- h. *Iran:* The Committee will continue to closely review U.S. policy to counter and defend against Iran's malign activities, including Iran's provocative nuclear program, ballistic

missile arsenal, UAV capabilities, global terrorism, hostage-taking, assassination plots, and human rights abuses. The Committee will also examine Iran's relationships with Russia, the PRC, and North Korea, and how these four entities mutually enable each other's dangerous activities. The Committee will support efforts to hold Iran accountable for its promotion of violence around the globe through espionage and proxy activity, including its sponsorship of Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Houthis.

- i. *Africa*: The Committee will review political, economic and security developments on the African continent, including the intensified geopolitical competition with China and Russia, and risk of democratic backsliding. Key issues will include efforts to expand U.S. access to critical mineral supply chains, counter and eliminate safe havens for violent extremism and terrorism, safeguard human rights, and stimulate investment and economic growth to enhance U.S. strategic interests and U.S./Africa partnerships – including through oversight of Prosper Africa, the Development Finance Corporation and implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Electrify Africa Act. Additionally, the Committee will target the effective and efficient use of aid to advance democracy and economic stability.
- j. *Afghanistan*: The Committee will examine U.S. policy toward Afghanistan, including continuing efforts to relocate American citizens, legal permanent residents, and eligible Afghan partners from Afghanistan. In addition, the Committee will counter current and emerging terrorist threats and closely review U.S. supported humanitarian assistance funds flowing into Afghanistan, including those provided through international and intergovernmental organizations, to ensure the Taliban and other terrorist organizations are not in receipt of U.S. tax dollars. The Committee will work to support the rights of Afghan women and girls, religious minorities, and other at-risk individuals in the face of inhumane Taliban treatment and will continue to deter international recognition of the Taliban as the legal government of Afghanistan as a tool to prompt fundamental improvements in democratic governance and the rule of law in the country.
- k. *India*: The Committee will review U.S. policy towards India and the continued expansion of bilateral cooperation rooted in shared democratic values, while countering the influence of U.S. adversaries in South and Central Asia. Particular attention will be paid to the U.S.-India defense relationship, including security and technology cooperation, opportunities for expanded roles, missions, and capabilities, and counterterrorism efforts. The Committee will also focus on efforts to effectively enhance U.S.-India economic relations, including discussions surrounding bilateral efforts in the technology, telecommunications, and pharmaceutical industries. The committee will also focus on efforts to bolster India's participation in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue efforts and review the implications of India's rapidly growing energy demands.
- l. *Export Controls*: The Committee will oversee the ongoing implementation of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, including the identification of emerging and foundational

technologies. In particular, the Committee will ensure the Bureau of Industry and Security adheres to statutorily mandated transparency requirements, including Congressional requests for licensing information, and vigorously enforces the law against export control violations. The Committee will also oversee diplomatic efforts to align exports controls and licensing policies with partners and allies around critical technologies.

- m. *Countering International Terrorism and Violent Extremism:* The Committee will examine the global role and influence of al-Qaeda and its affiliates, including focusing on recruitment efforts, evolving safe havens, efforts to obtain WMDs, coordination with other terrorist groups and state sponsorship of them. The Committee will reassess efforts to continue countering ISIS globally, including authorizations for such efforts, leveraging commitments by partners and allies, and evaluating the impact of U.S. sanctions and aid policy on ISIS. The Committee will evaluate state sponsorship of terrorism and such states' use of al-Qaeda, ISIS, and other terrorist and insurgent organizations to damage U.S. national security. The Committee will conduct oversight of the State Department's various counterterrorism programs, including those designed to counter violent extremism (CVE), as well as agreements with foreign governments relating to the transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay.
- n. *War Powers and Authorizations for the Use of Military Force:* The Committee will actively monitor the use of constitutional war powers, statutory authorizations for the use of military force (AUMFs), and compliance with the War Powers Resolution. These activities will include a review and assessment of the continued use of the 2001 post-9/11 AUMF (P.L. 107-40).
- o. *Southern Border:* The Committee will comprehensively review U.S. policy towards our shared border with Mexico. Focus will be placed on the continuing threats from transnational criminal and terrorist organizations, including to prevent unlawful migration and drug and human trafficking into the United States. Emphasis will be placed on the flow of fentanyl and other drugs into the U.S., the flow of synthetic opioid precursors from the PRC and other nations to the cartels, and the Mexican government's cooperation on these issues. In addition, the Committee will work with partner nations to counter unlawful migration into the U.S. and strengthen collective efforts to combat such migration and its root causes.
- p. *Western Hemisphere:* The Committee will comprehensively review U.S. policy toward the Western Hemisphere, including the effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance, countering cartels and organized crime, and promoting economic stability through democratic principles. Particular attention will be paid toward U.S.-Mexico relations; U.S. policy toward Cuba, Venezuela, Haiti, and Brazil; and the advancement of U.S. interests throughout the region. The Committee will review foreign assistance sent to the region by State Department Bureaus of Population, Refugees, and Migration; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; and International Narcotics and Law Enforcement.

- q. *Energy Policy*: The Committee will closely review all aspects of U.S. energy policy and its impact on U.S. foreign policy and national security, including impediments to U.S. energy cooperation with allies and partners, promotion of U.S. energy overseas and U.S. leadership in new energy technologies, the potential inroads for adversarial nations to supply growing global energy demands, and areas of vulnerability in U.S. energy supply chains, particularly with respect to strategic competition with the PRC.
- r. *Cyberspace and Emerging Technologies*: The Committee will oversee the Bureau of Cyberspace and Digital Policy and the Office of the Special Envoy for Critical and Emerging Technology. In particular, the Committee will focus on the recruiting and retention of cybersecurity personnel at the State Department, efforts to set norms for cyberspace and emerging technologies, and other efforts related to cybersecurity and emerging technologies and the inputs necessary for those technologies such as critical minerals. The Committee will examine the CCP's and other state-sponsored cyber actors' malign use of technologies and the sufficiency of U.S. policy responses, with a particular focus on the impact of "Salt Typhoon" and private industry vulnerabilities.
- s. *Security Assistance and Arms Transfer Policy*: The Committee will assess the effectiveness of security assistance programs authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act in advancing U.S. national interests. In addition, the Committee will review those security cooperation programs funded by the Department of Defense, but which require concurrence of the Secretary of State, or otherwise give rise to the Committee's jurisdiction. The Committee will also review law, policies, and regulations guiding U.S. arms transfers and related end-use monitoring and civilian harm mitigation, as well as various counterterrorism tools that impact foreign policy. The Committee will also continue to review proposed arms sales to ensure compliance with U.S. statutes, as well as foreign and national security policies, promote economic security and transparency to U.S. businesses, and benefit legitimate defense needs of the recipient countries, to include potential improvements to the process by which the Administration consults with the Committee and the Congress.
- t. *Modernizing Arms Export Controls*: The Committee will assess current arms export laws and regulations, including the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and International Traffic in Arms Regulations, to strengthen review procedures for transfers of weapons and defense systems to allies and partners. Additionally, the Committee will seek to promote research cooperation and transfers of innovative solutions and technologies among key allies, the United Kingdom and Australia, while also ensuring protection against diversion, safeguarding against vulnerability to foreign espionage, or misuse of U.S. defense articles and services.
- u. *Foreign Assistance*: The Committee will review the underlying authorities for U.S. foreign assistance to increase transparency and accountability; eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse; and ensure advancement of U.S. interests overseas. The Committee will conduct oversight

and review issues related to the implementation of U.S. foreign assistance programs and projects, including through international and intergovernmental organizations and the role of U.S. missions in overseeing grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements. The Committee will review issues related to coordination between the U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, other U.S. Government agencies and departments, intergovernmental and nonprofit organizations involved in implementing U.S. foreign assistance. Among a broad range of issues, the Committee will review U.S. foreign assistance initiatives aimed at economic growth, reducing aid dependence, providing life-saving humanitarian assistance, and addressing food insecurity and global health challenges. The Committee will also closely scrutinize investments made by the Development Finance Corporation and assistance provided by the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

- v. *Human Rights, Democracy, and Governance*: The Committee will examine U.S. funding and efforts to promote democracy, rule of law, and human rights around the world, including to protect religious freedom, fair elections, prevent genocide and other atrocities, and combat human trafficking. The Committee will assess U.S. involvement with multilateral human rights organizations to ensure that U.S. diplomacy serves to promote fundamental human rights, while advancing U.S. goals and priorities. The Committee will prioritize the efficient and effective use of U.S. funding to achieve these goals.
- w. *United Nations and International Organizations*: The Committee will closely review all aspects of U.S. funding of, and participation in, international and intergovernmental organizations. The Committee will consider whether funding and participation advances U.S. interests and values; protects the integrity of U.S. taxpayer dollars; effectively counters bias against Israel; works to defeat terrorist organizations; and leads to increased transparency, accountability, and reform of those organizations. The Committee will scrutinize the work of international and intergovernmental organizations including the World Health Organization (including its role with respect to global pandemics), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, United Nations Human Rights Council, United Nations Office for Project Services, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Population Fund, and United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support. Additionally, the Committee will focus on improving performance, enhancing accountability, and combating waste, fraud and abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions.
- x. *Inspector General Access and Independence*: The Committee will monitor compliance of entities in its jurisdiction with relevant statutory Inspectors General and ensure full compliance with the law.
- y. *State Department Oversight, Authorization, and Reform*: The Committee will focus on helping the State Department modernize its management and operations, including its uses

of foreign and security sector assistance. The Committee will monitor and examine the operational, budgetary, programmatic, human resources (including the impact of preexisting diversity, equity, and inclusion policies), physical infrastructure, and diplomatic security policies of the Department of State, with an eye toward potential legislation for Fiscal Years 2025 and 2026. In the wake of increasing threats to U.S. personnel serving overseas, the Committee will also continue to evaluate the security of our embassies and consulates, along with proposed reforms to the State Department's diplomatic security service.

- z. *U.S. Agency for Global Media*: The Committee will continue to monitor and review the operations and organization of U.S. government-supported, civilian international broadcasting to respond more effectively to the challenges presented by state and non-state actors using modern communication platforms. The Committee will examine the Agency's administrative functions and personnel policies, including those governing the issuance of security clearances, the receipt and spending of U.S. taxpayer funds, contracting and procurement, verification of employee credentials, and waste, fraud, or abuse.
- aa. *Sanctions Policy*: The Committee will carefully review U.S. and international bodies' application, licensing, and enforcement of sanctions and how those sanctions are applied and leveraged to advance U.S. national security and foreign policy objectives.
- bb. *U.S. Nonproliferation Policy*: The Committee will examine the effectiveness of U.S. nonproliferation policy and the international nonproliferation regime in preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee will address opportunities to strengthen existing nonproliferation organizations, increase cooperation with other countries, and enhance international nonproliferation agreements and mechanisms. Prominent issues for oversight will include the continued expansion of Russia and China's nuclear arsenal, the impact of new technology on global non-proliferation efforts, and credible ways to address nations violating nonproliferation agreements. The Committee will closely examine proposed and existing bilateral and multilateral nuclear cooperation agreements with other countries, including their potential to promote U.S. nonproliferation objectives and commercial interests.
- cc. *The Impacts of Historical Foreign Policy Decisions*: The committee will conduct continued retrospective analysis of the strategic failures and ongoing ramifications of prior administrations' foreign policy, including the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan, Iranian sanctions relief and nuclear proliferation, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and Hamas' October 7, 2023, terrorist attacks on Israel.

4. AUTHORIZATION MATTERS

The highest priority of the Committee is a comprehensive Department of State reauthorization act. The agencies and programs within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee are funded

by discretionary appropriations, subject to the annual appropriations process.¹ The key agencies within the Committee’s jurisdiction have permanent, non-expiring statutory authority and are the subject of extensive and ongoing review by the Committee. However, comprehensive top-line funding levels for those agencies have not been enacted outside of the appropriations process for decades: The last enacted Foreign Relations Authorization Act with comprehensive State Department funding numbers (P.L. 107-228) was enacted in 2002, though in 2021, the Committee led passage into law of a State Department authorization bill with topline numbers for some Department accounts. In the Fiscal Year 2026 Reauthorization Act, the committee intends to enact an enduring structure of coordination between legislative and executive branches that informs subsequent reauthorizations. The Committee also intends to develop internal procedures that will promote a precedent of consolidating bipartisan Member priorities into this annual (or biennial) process.

Nearly all the agencies and entities within the Committee’s legislative jurisdiction are operating pursuant to annual appropriations, but without current annual funding authorizations, including:

- The Department of State
- United States Agency for International Development
- Millennium Challenge Corporation
- United States Agency for Global Media
- International Border, Water, and Fisheries Commissions
- National Endowment for Democracy
- United States Trade and Development Agency
- Peace Corps
- Inter-American Foundation
- United States African Development Foundation
- U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
- United States Institute of Peace
- East-West Center
- The Asia Foundation
- International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

In this context, the Committee will continue its regular coordination with the Committee on Appropriations to ensure that the Committee’s robust oversight informs annual funding decisions. We also will continue our extensive legislative efforts to update, refine, and reform agency authorities. While the Committee lacks the ability to unilaterally force a return to a bifurcated “authorization before appropriation” annual funding process, we will work toward including funding authorization numbers in future agency authorizing legislation.

In addition to top-line agency funding issues, the Committee will work to continue its longstanding track record of reviewing, reforming, and responsibly reauthorizing prior Congressional foreign policy initiatives (such as the Countering American Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, the

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

Trafficking Victims Protection Act, the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, the North Korean Human Rights Act, among many others) as well as authorizing necessary activities identified by the Committee's oversight described in sections 2 and 3, above.