

FTO PASSPORT REVOCATION ACT OF 2015; SURVIVORS OF
HUMAN TRAFFICKING EMPOWERMENT ACT; UNITED STATES-
JORDAN DEFENSE COOPERATION ACT OF 2015; PROTECT
AND PRESERVE INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY ACT;
GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 2015; CALLING FOR THE
RELEASE OF UKRAINIAN FIGHTER PILOT NADIYA
SAVCHENKO; AND ENCOURAGING REUNIONS OF DIVIDED
KOREAN AMERICAN FAMILIES

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H.R. 237, H.R. 500, H.R. 907, H.R. 1493, H.R. 1567,
H. Res. 50 and H. Con. Res. 40**

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**FTO PASSPORT REVOCATION ACT OF 2015; SURVIVORS OF
HUMAN TRAFFICKING EMPOWERMENT ACT; UNITED
STATES-JORDAN DEFENSE COOPERATION ACT OF 2015;
PROTECT AND PRESERVE INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL
PROPERTY ACT; GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY ACT OF 2015;
CALLING FOR THE RELEASE OF UKRAINIAN FIGHTER
PILOT NADIYA SAVCHENKO; AND ENCOURAGING
REUNIONS OF DIVIDED KOREAN AMERICAN FAMILIES**

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 2015

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

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

Chairman ROYCE. The committee will come to order, and we will ask all the members to take their seat at this time.

And pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up several bipartisan measures. Without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements for the record, and extraneous materials, on any of today's business.

As all members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider today's measures en bloc. And so without objection, the following items previously provided to members will be considered en bloc and are considered as read: H.R. 237, the Foreign Terrorist Organization Passport Revocation Act, Poe Amendment 33 in the nature of a substitute; and then H.R. 500, the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act, with Royce Amendment 34 in the nature of a substitute; H.R. 907, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act, with Ros-Lehtinen Amendment 86 in the nature of a substitute; H.R. 1493, the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act; and H.R. 1567, the Global Food Security Act, with Smith Amendment 91 in the nature of a substitute, and Poe Amendment 122 to Smith Amendment 91; and then House Resolution 50, calling for the release of Ukrainian fighter pilot, Nadiya Savchenko, and the following amendments to House Resolution 50: Smith Amendment 31, Connolly Amendment 36, Keating Amendment 15; and House Concurrent Resolution 40, encouraging reunions of divided Korean American families.

[The information referred to follows:]

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 237

To authorize the revocation or denial of passports and passport cards to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 9, 2015

Mr. POE of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the revocation or denial of passports and passport cards to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, 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 “FTO Passport Revoca-
5 tion Act of 2015”.

1 **SEC. 2. REVOCATION OR DENIAL OF PASSPORTS AND PASS-**
2 **PORT CARDS TO INDIVIDUALS AFFILIATED**
3 **WITH FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.**

4 The Act entitled “An Act to regulate the issue and
5 validity of passports, and for other purposes”, approved
6 July 3, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 211a et seq.), commonly known
7 as the “Passport Act of 1926”, is amended by adding at
8 the end the following:

9 **“SEC. 4. AUTHORITY TO DENY OR REVOKE PASSPORT AND**
10 **PASSPORT CARD.**

11 “(a) INELIGIBILITY.—

12 “(1) ISSUANCE.—Except as provided under
13 subsection (b), the Secretary of State may not issue
14 a passport or passport card to any individual whom
15 the Secretary has determined is a member of or is
16 otherwise affiliated with, or is aiding, assisting, abet-
17 ting, or is otherwise helping an organization the Sec-
18 retary has designated as a foreign terrorist organiza-
19 tion pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and
20 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

21 “(2) REVOCATION.—The Secretary of State
22 shall revoke a passport or passport card previously
23 issued to any individual described in paragraph (1).

24 “(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

25 “(1) EMERGENCY AND HUMANITARIAN SITUA-
26 TIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Sec-

1 retary of State may issue a passport or passport
2 card, in emergency circumstances or for humani-
3 tarian reasons, to an individual described in para-
4 graph (1) of such subsection.

5 “(2) LIMITATION FOR RETURN TO UNITED
6 STATES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), the
7 Secretary of State, before revocation, may—

8 “(A) limit a previously issued passport or
9 passport card only for return travel to the
10 United States; or

11 “(B) issue a limited passport or passport
12 card that only permits return travel to the
13 United States.

14 “(c) REPORT.—If the Secretary of State issues or
15 limits a passport or passport card under subsection (b),
16 the Secretary shall, not later than 30 days after such
17 issuance or limitation, submit to Congress a report on
18 such issuance or limitation, as the case may be.”.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 237
OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

[As amended by the Subcommittee on Terrorism,
Nonproliferation, and Trade on March 25, 2015]

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the
following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “FTO Passport Revoca-
3 tion Act of 2015”.

4 SEC. 2. REVOCATION OR DENIAL OF PASSPORTS TO INDI-
5 VIDUALS AFFILIATED WITH FOREIGN TER-
6 RORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

7 The Act entitled “An Act to regulate the issue and
8 validity of passports, and for other purposes”, approved
9 July 3, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 211a et seq.), commonly known
10 as the “Passport Act of 1926”, is amended by adding at
11 the end the following:

12 “SEC. 4. AUTHORITY TO DENY OR REVOKE PASSPORT.

13 “(a) INELIGIBILITY.—

14 “(1) ISSUANCE.—Except as provided under
15 subsection (b), the Secretary of State may refuse to
16 issue a passport to any individual whom the Sec-
17 retary has determined is a member of or has aided,

1 assisted, abetted, or otherwise helped an organiza-
2 tion the Secretary has designated as a foreign ter-
3 rorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the
4 Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

5 “(2) REVOCATION.—The Secretary of State
6 may revoke a passport previously issued to any indi-
7 vidual described in paragraph (1).

8 “(b) REPORT.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of State
10 refuses to issue or revokes a passport pursuant to
11 subsection (a), the Secretary shall, not later than 30
12 days after such refusal or revocation, submit to the
13 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
14 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
15 tions of the Senate a report on such refusal or rev-
16 ocation, as the case may be.

17 “(2) FORM.—The report submitted under para-
18 graph (1) may be submitted in classified or unclassi-
19 fied form.”.



114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 500

To establish the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking to review Federal Government policy on human trafficking.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 22, 2015

Mr. HONDA (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BASS, and Ms. LEE) 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 establish the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking to review Federal Government policy on human trafficking.

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

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Survivors of Human
5 Trafficking Empowerment Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. UNITED STATES ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HUMAN**
2 **TRAFFICKING.**

3 (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the
4 United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking
5 (referred to in this section as the “Council”), which shall
6 provide advice and recommendations to the Senior Policy
7 Operating Group (referred to in this section as the
8 “Group”) established under section 105(g) of the Victims
9 of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22
10 U.S.C. 7103(g)) and the President’s Interagency Task
11 Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking established
12 under section 105(a) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 7103(a)) (re-
13 ferred to in this section as the “Task Force”).

14 (b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

15 (1) **COMPOSITION.**—The Council shall be com-
16 posed of not fewer than 8 and not more than 14 in-
17 dividuals who are—

18 (A) survivors of human trafficking; or

19 (B) nongovernmental experts or profes-
20 sionals in the human trafficking field.

21 (2) **REPRESENTATION OF SURVIVORS.**—To the
22 extent practicable, not less than 50 percent of mem-
23 bers of the Council shall be survivors of trafficking,
24 who shall accurately reflect the diverse backgrounds
25 of survivors of trafficking, including—

1 (A) survivors of sex trafficking and sur-
2 vivors of labor trafficking; and

3 (B) survivors who are United States citi-
4 zens and survivors who are aliens lawfully
5 present in the United States.

6 (3) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 180 days
7 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
8 President shall appoint the members of the Council.

9 (4) TERM; REAPPOINTMENT.—Council members
10 shall serve for terms of 2 years and may be re-
11 appointed by the President to serve additional 2-year
12 terms.

13 (c) FUNCTIONS.—The Council shall—

14 (1) be a nongovernmental advisory body to the
15 Group;

16 (2) meet, at its own discretion, or at the re-
17 quest of the Group, not less frequently than annu-
18 ally to review Federal Government policy and pro-
19 grams intended to combat human trafficking, includ-
20 ing programs related to the provision of services for
21 victims, and serve as a point of contact for Federal
22 agencies reaching out to human trafficking survivors
23 for input on programming and policies relating to
24 human trafficking in the United States;

1 (3) formulate assessments and recommenda-
2 tions to ensure that United States policy and pro-
3 gramming efforts conform, to the extent practicable,
4 to the best practices in the field of human traf-
5 ficking prevention; and

6 (4) meet with the Group not less frequently
7 than annually and not later than 45 days before the
8 next meeting of the Task Force to formally present
9 the Council's findings and recommendations.

10 (d) REPORTS.—Every year beginning after the date
11 of the enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit a
12 report that contains the findings derived from the reviews
13 conducted pursuant to subsection (c)(2) to—

14 (1) the chair of the Task Force;

15 (2) the members of the Group; and

16 (3) the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Home-
17 land Security, Appropriations, and the Judiciary of
18 the House of Representatives, and the Committees
19 on Foreign Relations, Appropriations, Homeland Se-
20 curity and Governmental Affairs, and the Judiciary
21 of the Senate.

22 (e) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—Members of the Council—

23 (1) shall not be considered employees of the
24 United States Government for any purpose; and

1 (2) shall not receive compensation other than
2 reimbursement of travel expenses and per diem al-
3 lowance in accordance with section 5703 of title 5,
4 United States Code.

5 (f) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACA.—The Council
6 shall not be subject to the requirements under the Federal
7 Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

8 **SEC. 3. SUNSET.**

9 This Act shall cease to be effective on September 30,
10 2021.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 500
OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Survivors of Human
3 Trafficking Empowerment Act”.

**4 SEC. 2. UNITED STATES HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS
5 ADVISORY COUNCIL.**

6 The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 is
7 amended by inserting after section 112B (22 U.S.C.
8 7109b) the following new section:

**9 “SEC. 112C. UNITED STATES HUMAN TRAFFICKING SUR-
10 VIVORS ADVISORY COUNCIL.**

11 “(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the
12 United States Human Trafficking Survivors Advisory
13 Council (referred to in this section as the ‘Advisory Coun-
14 cil’), which shall provide advice and recommendations to
15 the Senior Policy Operating Group established under sec-
16 tion 105(g) (referred to in this section as the ‘Senior Pol-
17 icy Operating Group’) and the President’s Interagency
18 Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking estab-

1 lished under section 105(a) (referred to in this section as
2 the ‘Task Force’).

3 “(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

4 “(1) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Council
5 shall be composed of 5 individuals who are survivors
6 of human trafficking.

7 “(2) REPRESENTATION OF SURVIVORS.—To the
8 extent practicable, members of the Advisory Council
9 should be survivors of trafficking who accurately re-
10 flect the diverse backgrounds of survivors of traf-
11 ficking, including—

12 “(A) survivors of sex trafficking and sur-
13 vivors of labor trafficking; and

14 “(B) survivors who are United States citi-
15 zens and survivors who are aliens lawfully
16 present in the United States.

17 “(3) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 180 days
18 after the date of enactment of this section, the mem-
19 bers of the Advisory Council shall be appointed as
20 follows:

21 “(A) one member by the President;

22 “(B) one member by the Speaker of the
23 House of Representatives;

24 “(C) one member by the minority leader of
25 the House of Representatives;

1 “(D) one member by the majority leader of
2 the Senate; and

3 “(E) one member by the minority leader of
4 the Senate.

5 “(4) TERM; REAPPOINTMENT.—Each member
6 of the Advisory Council shall serve for a term of 2
7 years, and may not be reappointed for more than
8 one additional term.

9 “(d) FUNCTIONS.—The Advisory Council shall—

10 “(1) be a nongovernmental advisory body to the
11 Senior Policy Operating Group;

12 “(2) meet, at its own discretion or at the re-
13 quest of the Senior Policy Operating Group, not less
14 frequently than annually;

15 “(3) serve as a point of contact for Federal
16 agencies seeking input from human trafficking sur-
17 vivors on programming and policies relating to
18 human trafficking in the United States;

19 “(4) meet to exchange views with the Senior
20 Policy Operating Group not less frequently than an-
21 nually; and

22 “(5) participate, as deemed appropriate by the
23 Secretary of State, in the annual meeting of the
24 Task Force.

1 “(f) EMPLOYEE STATUS.—Members of the Advisory
2 Council—

3 “(1) shall not be considered employees of the
4 Federal Government for any purpose; and

5 “(2) shall not receive compensation other than
6 reimbursement of travel expenses and per diem al-
7 lowance in accordance with section 5703 of title 5,
8 United States Code.

9 “(g) ROLE OF OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT
10 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—

11 “(1) LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.—The Office to
12 Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the
13 Department of State shall—

14 “(A) maintain current contact information
15 for, and support communication between, mem-
16 bers of the Advisory Council;

17 “(B) provide logistical support to members
18 of the Advisory Council in connection with the
19 annual meetings described in subsection (d);
20 and

21 “(C) provide such assistance as the Office
22 deems appropriate to support the functions of
23 the Advisory Council described in subsection
24 (d).

1 “(2) EXISTING FUNDING AUTHORITY.—
2 Amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
3 retary of State in support of the Task Force by sec-
4 tion 113(a) may be made available to the Secretary
5 to carry out this section.

6 “(g) FACA NONAPPLICABILITY.—The Federal Advi-
7 sory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to
8 the Advisory Council.

9 “(h) REAUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT.—This sec-
10 tion shall expire on September 30, 2021, unless extended
11 by law.”.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to establish
the United States Human Trafficking Survivors Advisory
Council.”.



114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 907

To improve defense cooperation between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 2015

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

A BILL

To improve defense cooperation between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “United States-Jordan
5 Defense Cooperation Act of 2015”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) As of January 22, 2015, the United States
9 Government has provided \$3,046,343,000 in assist-
10 ance to the Syria humanitarian response, of which

1 nearly \$467,000,000 has been to the Hashemite
2 Kingdom of Jordan.

3 (2) As of January 2015, according to the
4 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
5 (UNHCR), there are 621,937 registered Syrian ref-
6 ugees in Jordan and 83.8 percent of those refugees
7 live outside refugee camps.

8 (3) In 2000, the United States and Jordan
9 signed a free-trade agreement that went into force
10 in 2001.

11 (4) In 1996, the United States granted Jordan
12 major non-NATO ally status.

13 (5) Jordan is suffering from the Syrian refugee
14 crisis and the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and
15 the Levant (ISIL).

16 (6) The Government of Jordan was elected as
17 a non-permanent member of the United Nations Se-
18 curity Council beginning in January 2014 and ter-
19 minating in December 2015.

20 (7) Enhanced support for defense cooperation
21 with Jordan is important to the national security of
22 the United States, including through creation of a
23 status in law for Jordan similar to the countries in
24 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan,
25 Australia, the Republic of Korea, Israel, and New

1 Zealand, with respect to consideration by Congress
2 of foreign military sales to Jordan.

3 (8) Jordanian pilot Moaz al-Kasasbeh was bru-
4 tally murdered by ISIL.

5 (9) On February 3, 2015, Secretary of State
6 John Kerry and Jordanian Foreign Minister Nasser
7 Judeh signed a new Memorandum of Understanding
8 that reflects the intention to increase United States
9 assistance to the Government of Jordan from
10 \$660,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 per year for the
11 years 2015 through 2017.

12 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

13 It should be the policy of the United States to sup-
14 port the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in its response
15 to the Syrian refugee crisis, provide necessary assistance
16 to alleviate the domestic burden to provide basic needs for
17 the assimilated Syrian refugees, cooperate with Jordan to
18 combat the terrorist threat from the Islamic State of Iraq
19 and the Levant (ISIL) or other terrorist organizations,
20 and help secure the border between Jordan and its neigh-
21 bors Syria and Iraq.

22 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

23 It is the sense of Congress that expeditious consider-
24 ation of certifications of letters of offer to sell defense arti-
25 cles, defense services, design and construction services,

1 and major defense equipment to the Hashemite Kingdom
2 of Jordan under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control
3 Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)) is fully consistent with United
4 States security and foreign policy interests and the objec-
5 tives of world peace and security.

6 **SEC. 5. AMENDMENTS TO ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.**

7 The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et
8 seq.) is amended—

9 (1) in section 3 (22 U.S.C. 2753)—

10 (A) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting “the
11 Government of Jordan,” before “or the Govern-
12 ment of New Zealand”; and

13 (B) in subsection (d)—

14 (i) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting
15 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”;

16 (ii) in paragraph (3)(A)(i), by insert-
17 ing “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”;
18 and

19 (iii) in paragraph (5), by inserting
20 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”;

21 (2) in section 21 (22 U.S.C. 2761)—

22 (A) in subsection (e)(2)(A), by inserting
23 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”; and

24 (B) in subsection (h)—

- 1 (i) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting
- 2 “Jordan,” before “or Israel”; and
- 3 (ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting
- 4 “Jordan,” before “or Israel” both places it
- 5 appears;
- 6 (3) in section 36 (22 U.S.C. 2776)—
- 7 (A) in subsection (b)—
- 8 (i) in paragraph (1), by inserting
- 9 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”;
- 10 (ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting
- 11 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”; and
- 12 (iii) in paragraph (6), by inserting
- 13 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”;
- 14 (B) in subsection (c), by inserting “Jor-
- 15 dan,” before “or New Zealand” both places it
- 16 appears; and
- 17 (C) in subsection (d)(2)(A), by inserting
- 18 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”;
- 19 (4) in section 62(c)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2796a(c)(1)),
- 20 by inserting “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”;
- 21 and
- 22 (5) in section 63(a)(2) (22 U.S.C.
- 23 2796b(a)(2)), by inserting “Jordan,” before “or
- 24 New Zealand”.

1 **SEC. 6. AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF**
2 **1961.**

3 Section 656(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of
4 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2416(a)(2)) is amended by inserting
5 “Jordan,” before “or New Zealand”.

6 **SEC. 7. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.**

7 The Secretary of State is authorized, subject to the
8 availability of appropriations, to enter into a Memo-
9 randum of Understanding with Jordan to increase eco-
10 nomic support funds, military cooperation, including joint
11 military exercises, personnel exchanges, support for inter-
12 national peacekeeping missions, and enhanced strategic
13 dialogue.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 907
OFFERED BY MS. ROS-LEHTINEN OF FLORIDA**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “United States-Jordan
3 Defense Cooperation Act of 2015”.

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) As of January 22, 2015, the United States
7 Government has provided \$3,046,343,000 in assist-
8 ance to the Syria humanitarian response, of which
9 nearly \$467,000,000 has been to the Hashemite
10 Kingdom of Jordan.

11 (2) As of January 2015, according to the
12 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
13 (UNHCR), there are 621,937 registered Syrian ref-
14 ugees in Jordan and 83.8 percent of those refugees
15 live outside refugee camps.

16 (3) In 2000, the United States and Jordan
17 signed a free-trade agreement that went into force
18 in 2001.

1 (4) In 1996, the United States granted Jordan
2 major non-NATO ally status.

3 (5) Jordan is suffering from the Syrian refugee
4 crisis and the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and
5 the Levant (ISIL).

6 (6) The Government of Jordan was elected as
7 a non-permanent member of the United Nations Se-
8 curity Council beginning in January 2014 and ter-
9 minating in December 2015.

10 (7) Enhanced support for defense cooperation
11 with Jordan is important to the national security of
12 the United States, including through creation of a
13 status in law for Jordan similar to the countries in
14 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan,
15 Australia, the Republic of Korea, Israel, and New
16 Zealand, with respect to consideration by Congress
17 of foreign military sales to Jordan.

18 (8) Jordanian pilot Moaz al-Kasasbeh was bru-
19 tally murdered by ISIL.

20 (9) On February 3, 2015, Secretary of State
21 John Kerry and Jordanian Foreign Minister Nasser
22 Judeh signed a new Memorandum of Understanding
23 that reflects the intention to increase United States
24 assistance to the Government of Jordan from

1 \$660,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 per year for the
2 years 2015 through 2017.

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

4 It should be the policy of the United States to sup-
5 port the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in its response
6 to the Syrian refugee crisis, provide necessary assistance
7 to alleviate the domestic burden to provide basic needs for
8 the assimilated Syrian refugees, cooperate with Jordan to
9 combat the terrorist threat from the Islamic State of Iraq
10 and the Levant (ISIL) or other terrorist organizations,
11 and help secure the border between Jordan and its neigh-
12 bors Syria and Iraq.

13 **SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

14 It is the sense of Congress that expeditious consider-
15 ation of certifications of letters of offer to sell defense arti-
16 cles, defense services, design and construction services,
17 and major defense equipment to the Hashemite Kingdom
18 of Jordan under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control
19 Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)) is fully consistent with United
20 States security and foreign policy interests and the objec-
21 tives of world peace and security.

22 **SEC. 5. ENHANCED DEFENSE COOPERATION.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—For the 3-year period beginning
24 on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Hashemite
25 Kingdom of Jordan shall be treated as if it were a country

1 listed in the provisions of law described in subsection (b)
2 for purposes of applying and administering such provi-
3 sions of law.

4 (b) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law de-
5 scribed in this subsection are the following provisions of
6 the Arms Export Control Act:

7 (1) Subsections (b)(2), (d)(2)(B), (d)(3)(A)(i),
8 and (d)(5) of section 3 (22 U.S.C. 2753).

9 (2) Subsections (e)(2)(A), (h)(1)(A), (h)(2) of
10 section 21 (22 U.S.C. 2761).

11 (3) Subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(6), (e), and
12 (d)(2)(A) of section 36 (22 U.S.C. 2776).

13 (4) Section 62(c)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2796a(c)(1)).

14 (5) Section 63(a)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2796b(a)(2)).

15 **SEC. 6. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.**

16 The Secretary of State is authorized, subject to the
17 availability of appropriations, to enter into a Memo-
18 randum of Understanding with the Hashemite Kingdom
19 of Jordan to increase economic support funds, military co-
20 operation, including joint military exercises, personnel ex-
21 changes, support for international peacekeeping missions,
22 and enhanced strategic dialogue.



114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1493

To protect and preserve international cultural property at risk due to political instability, armed conflict, or natural or other disasters, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 2015

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. KEATING) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, 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

A BILL

To protect and preserve international cultural property at risk due to political instability, armed conflict, or natural or other disasters, 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 and Preserve
5 International Cultural Property Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITION.**

7 In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) CULTURAL PROPERTY.—The term “cultural property” includes property covered under—

(A) the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, concluded at The Hague on May 14, 1954 (Treaty Doc. 106–1(A));

(B) Article 1 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World’s Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO on November 23, 1972 (commonly referred to as the “1972 Convention”); or

(C) Article 1 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by UNESCO on November 14, 1970 (commonly referred to as the “1970 UNESCO Convention”).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1 (1) Over the years, international cultural prop-
2 erty has been looted, trafficked, lost, damaged, or
3 destroyed due to political instability, armed conflict,
4 natural disasters, and other threats.

5 (2) During China's Cultural Revolution, many
6 antiques were destroyed, including a large portion of
7 old Beijing, and Chinese authorities are now at-
8 tempting to rebuild portions of China's lost architec-
9 tural heritage.

10 (3) In 1975, the Khmer Rouge, after seizing
11 power in Cambodia, systematically destroyed
12 mosques and nearly every Catholic church in the
13 country, along with many Buddhist temples, statues,
14 and Buddhist literature.

15 (4) In 2001, the Taliban destroyed the
16 Bamiyan Buddhas, ancient statues carved into a
17 cliffside in central Afghanistan, leading to worldwide
18 condemnation.

19 (5) After the fall of Saddam Hussein, thieves
20 looted the Iraq Museum in Baghdad, resulting in the
21 loss of approximately 15,000 items, including an-
22 cient amulets, sculptures, ivories, and cylinder seals.
23 Many of these items remain unrecovered.

24 (6) The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and
25 tsunami not only affected 11 countries, causing mas-

1 sive loss of life, but also damaged or destroyed li-
2 braries, archives, and World Heritage Sites such as
3 the Mahabalipuram in India, the Sun Temple of
4 Koranak on the Bay of Bengal, and the Old Town
5 of Galle and its fortifications in Sri Lanka.

6 (7) In Haiti, the 2010 earthquake destroyed
7 art, artifacts, and archives, and partially destroyed
8 the 17th century Haitian city of Jaemel.

9 (8) In Mali, the Al-Qaeda affiliated terrorist
10 group Ansar Dine destroyed tombs and shrines in
11 the ancient city of Timbuktu—a major center for
12 trade, scholarship, and Islam in the 15th and 16th
13 centuries—and threatened collections of ancient
14 manuscripts.

15 (9) In Egypt, recent political instability has led
16 to the ransacking of museums, resulting in the de-
17 struction of countless ancient artifacts that will for-
18 ever leave gaps in humanity's record of the ancient
19 Egyptian civilization.

20 (10) In Syria, the ongoing civil war has resulted
21 in the shelling of medieval cities, damage to five
22 World Heritage Sites, and the looting of museums
23 containing artifacts that date back more than six
24 millennia and include some of the earliest examples
25 of writing.

1 (11) In Iraq and Syria, the militant group ISIL
2 has destroyed numerous cultural sites and artifacts,
3 such as the Tomb of Jonah in July 2014, in an ef-
4 fort to eradicate ethnic and religious minorities from
5 contested territories. Concurrently, cultural antiq-
6 uities that escape demolition are looted and traf-
7 ficked to help fund ISIL's militant operations.

8 (12) On February 12, 2015, the United Na-
9 tions Security Council unanimously adopted resolu-
10 tion 2199 (2015), which “[r]eaffirms its decision in
11 paragraph 7 of resolution 1483 (2003) and decides
12 that all Member States shall take appropriate steps
13 to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural
14 property and other items of archaeological, histor-
15 ical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious impor-
16 tance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August
17 1990 and from Syria since 15 March 2011, includ-
18 ing by prohibiting cross-border trade in such items,
19 thereby allowing for their eventual safe return to the
20 Iraqi and Syrian people.”.

21 (13) United Nations Security Council resolution
22 2199 (2015) also warns that ISIL and other extrem-
23 ist groups are trafficking cultural heritage items
24 from Iraq and Syria to fund their recruitment ef-
25 forts and carry out terrorist attacks.

1 (14) Cultural property represents an irreparable
2 loss of humanity's common cultural heritage and is
3 therefore a loss for all Americans.

4 (15) Protecting international cultural property
5 is a vital part of United States cultural diplomacy,
6 showing the respect of the United States for other
7 cultures and the common heritage of humanity.

8 (16) The United States Armed Forces have
9 played important roles in preserving and protecting
10 cultural property. In 1943, President Franklin D.
11 Roosevelt established a commission to advise the
12 United States military on the protection of cultural
13 property. The commission formed teams of individ-
14 uals known as the "Monuments Men" who are cred-
15 ited with securing, cataloguing, and returning hun-
16 dreds of thousands of works of art stolen by the
17 Nazis during World War II.

18 (17) The Department of State, in response to
19 the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation
20 Act, noted that "the legislation is important to our
21 foreign relations, including our international cultural
22 relations. The expanding worldwide trade in objects
23 of archaeological and ethnological interest has led to
24 wholesale depredations in some countries, resulting
25 in the mutilation of ceremonial centers and archae-

1 ological complexes of ancient civilizations and the re-
2 moval of stone sculptures and reliefs.”. The Depart-
3 ment further noted that “[t]he United States con-
4 siders that on grounds of principle, good foreign re-
5 lations, and concern for the preservation of the cul-
6 tural heritage of mankind, it should render assist-
7 ance in these situations.”.

8 (18) The U.S. Committee of the Blue Shield
9 was founded in 2006 to support the implementation
10 of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of
11 Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
12 and to coordinate with the United States military,
13 other branches of the United States Government,
14 and other cultural heritage nongovernmental organi-
15 zations in preserving international cultural property
16 threatened by political instability, armed conflict, or
17 natural or other disasters.

18 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy
19 of the United States to—

20 (1) protect and preserve international cultural
21 property at risk of looting, trafficking, and destruc-
22 tion due to political instability, armed conflict, or
23 natural or other disasters;

1 (2) protect international cultural property pur-
2 suant to its obligations under international treaties
3 to which the United States is a party;

4 (3) prevent, in accordance with existing laws,
5 importation of cultural property pillaged, looted, sto-
6 len, or trafficked at all times, including during polit-
7 ical instability, armed conflict, or natural or other
8 disasters; and

9 (4) ensure that existing laws and regulations,
10 including import restrictions imposed through the
11 Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) of the De-
12 partment of the Treasury, are fully implemented to
13 prevent trafficking in stolen or looted cultural prop-
14 erty.

15 **SEC. 4. UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR INTER-**
16 **NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY PROTEC-**
17 **TION.**

18 The Secretary of State shall designate a Department
19 of State employee at the Assistant Secretary level or above
20 to serve concurrently as the United States Coordinator for
21 International Cultural Property Protection. The Coordi-
22 nator shall—

23 (1) coordinate and promote efforts to protect
24 international cultural property, especially activities
25 that involve multiple Federal agencies;

1 (2) act as Chair of the Coordinating Committee
2 on International Cultural Property Protection estab-
3 lished under section 5;

4 (3) resolve interagency differences;

5 (4) develop strategies to reduce illegal trade
6 and trafficking in international cultural property in
7 the United States and abroad, including by reducing
8 consumer demand for such trade;

9 (5) support activities to assist countries that
10 are the principle sources of trafficked cultural prop-
11 erty to protect cultural heritage sites and to prevent
12 cultural property looting and theft;

13 (6) work with and consult domestic and inter-
14 national actors such as foreign governments, inter-
15 governmental organizations, nongovernmental orga-
16 nizations, museums, educational institutions, and re-
17 search institutions to protect international cultural
18 property; and

19 (7) submit to the appropriate congressional
20 committees the annual report required under section
21 6.

1 **SEC. 5. COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL**
2 **CULTURAL PROPERTY PROTECTION.**

3 (a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a Coordi-
4 nating Committee on International Cultural Property Pro-
5 tection (in this section referred to as the “Committee”).

6 (b) **FUNCTIONS.**—The full Committee shall meet not
7 less often than annually to coordinate and inform Federal
8 efforts to protect international cultural property and to
9 facilitate the work of the United States Coordinator for
10 International Cultural Property Protection designated
11 under section 4.

12 (c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Committee shall be com-
13 posed of the United States Coordinator for International
14 Cultural Property Protection, who shall act as Chair, and
15 representatives of the following:

16 (1) The Department of State.

17 (2) The Department of Defense.

18 (3) The Department of Homeland Security, in-
19 cluding U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
20 and U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

21 (4) The Department of the Interior.

22 (5) The Department of Justice, including the
23 Federal Bureau of Investigation.

24 (6) The United States Agency for International
25 Development.

26 (7) The Smithsonian Institution.

1 (8) The U.S. Committee of the Blue Shield.

2 (9) Such other entities as the Chair determines
3 appropriate.

4 (d) SUBCOMMITTEES.—The Committee may include
5 such subcommittees and taskforces as the Chair deter-
6 mines appropriate. Such subcommittees or taskforces may
7 be comprised of a subset of the Committee members or
8 of such other members as the Chair determines appro-
9 priate. At the discretion of the Chair, the provisions of
10 the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) and
11 section 552b of title 5 of the United States Code (relating
12 to open meetings) shall not apply to activities of such sub-
13 committees or taskforces.

14 (e) CONSULTATION.—The Committee shall consult
15 with governmental and nongovernmental organizations,
16 including museums, educational institutions, and research
17 institutions on efforts to promote and protect inter-
18 national cultural property.

19 **SEC. 6. REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES TO PROTECT INTER-**
20 **NATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY.**

21 The Secretary of State, acting through the United
22 States Coordinator for International Cultural Property
23 Protection, and in consultation with the Administrator of
24 the United States Agency for International Development,
25 the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the

1 Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate, shall an-
2 nually submit to the appropriate congressional committees
3 a report that includes information on activities of—

4 (1) the United States Coordinator and the Co-
5 ordinating Committee on International Cultural
6 Property Protection to protect international cultural
7 property;

8 (2) the Department of State to protect inter-
9 national cultural property, including activities under-
10 taken pursuant to the Hague Convention for the
11 Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of
12 Armed Conflict, and other statutes, international
13 agreements, and policies, including—

14 (A) procedures the Department has insti-
15 tuted to protect international cultural property
16 at risk of destruction due to political instability,
17 armed conflict, or natural or other disasters;
18 and

19 (B) actions the Department has taken to
20 protect international cultural property in con-
21 flicts to which the United States is a party;

22 (3) the United States Agency for International
23 Development (USAID) to protect international cul-
24 tural property, including activities and coordination
25 with other Federal agencies, international organiza-

1 tions, and nongovernmental organizations regarding
2 the protection of international cultural property at
3 risk due to political unrest, armed conflict, natural
4 or other disasters, and USAID development pro-
5 grams;

6 (4) the Department of Defense to protect inter-
7 national cultural property, including activities under-
8 taken pursuant to the Hague Convention for the
9 Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of
10 Armed Conflict and other cultural property protec-
11 tion statutes and international agreements, includ-
12 ing—

13 (A) directives, policies, and regulations the
14 Department has instituted to protect inter-
15 national cultural property at risk of destruction
16 due to political instability, armed conflict, or
17 natural or other disasters; and

18 (B) actions the Department has taken to
19 avoid damage to cultural property through con-
20 struction activities abroad; and

21 (5) the Department of Homeland Security and
22 the Department of Justice, including the Federal
23 Bureau of Investigation, to protect both inter-
24 national cultural property abroad and international
25 cultural property located in, or attempted to be im-

ported into, the United States, including activities undertaken pursuant to statutes and international agreements, including—

(A) statutes and regulations the Department has employed in criminal, civil, and civil forfeiture actions to prevent and interdict trafficking in stolen and smuggled cultural property, including investigations into transnational organized crime and smuggling networks; and

(B) actions the Department has taken in order to ensure the consistent and effective application of law in cases relating to both international cultural property abroad and international cultural property located in, or attempted to be imported into, the United States.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ENGAGE IN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY PROTECTION ACTIVITIES WITH THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any agency that is involved in international cultural property protection activities is authorized to enter into agreements or memoranda of understanding with the Smithsonian Institution to temporarily engage personnel from the Smith-

1 sonian Institution for the purposes of furthering such
2 international cultural property protection activities.

3 **SEC. 8. EMERGENCY PROTECTION FOR SYRIAN CULTURAL**
4 **PROPERTY.**

5 (a) **PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.**—Notwith-
6 standing subsection (b) of section 304 of the Convention
7 on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C.
8 2603) (relating to a Presidential determination that an
9 emergency condition applies with respect to any archae-
10 ological or ethnological material of any State Party to the
11 Convention), the President shall apply the import restric-
12 tions referred to in such section 304 with respect to any
13 archaeological or ethnological material of Syria, except
14 that subsection (c) of such section 304 shall not apply.
15 Such import restrictions shall take effect not later than
16 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

17 (b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

18 (1) the term “archaeological or ethnological ma-
19 terial of Syria” means cultural property of Syria and
20 other items of archaeological, historical, cultural,
21 rare scientific, or religious importance unlawfully re-
22 moved from Syria on or after March 15, 2011; and

23 (2) the term “State Party” has the meaning
24 given such term in section 302 of the Convention on

1 Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C.
2 2601).

○

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1567

To authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to reduce global poverty and hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, promote inclusive, sustainable agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilience among vulnerable populations, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 24, 2015

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. BASS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. CICILLINE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to reduce global poverty and hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, promote inclusive, sustainable agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilience among vulnerable populations, 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,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Global Food Security
3 Act of 2015”.

4 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES; SENSE OF**
5 **CONGRESS.**

6 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES.—It is in
7 the national security interest of the United States to pro-
8 mote global food security, resilience, and nutrition, con-
9 sistent with national food security investment plans, which
10 is reinforced through programs, activities, and initiatives
11 that—

12 (1) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led eco-
13 nomic growth that reduces global poverty, hunger,
14 and malnutrition, particularly among women and
15 children;

16 (2) increase the productivity, incomes, and live-
17 lihoods of small-scale producers, especially women,
18 by working across agricultural value chains and ex-
19 panding producer access to local and international
20 markets;

21 (3) build resilience to food shocks among vul-
22 nerable populations and households while reducing
23 reliance upon emergency food assistance;

24 (4) create an enabling environment for agricul-
25 tural growth and investment, including through the
26 promotion of secure and transparent property rights;

1 (5) improve the nutritional status of women
2 and children, with a focus on reducing child stunt-
3 ing, including through the promotion of highly nutri-
4 tious foods, diet diversification, and nutritional be-
5 haviors that improve maternal and child health;

6 (6) align with and leverage broader United
7 States strategies and investments in trade, economic
8 growth, science and technology, maternal and child
9 health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene;

10 (7) continue to strengthen partnerships between
11 United States-based universities and institutions in
12 developing countries that build agricultural capacity;
13 and

14 (8) ensure the effective use of United States
15 taxpayer dollars to further these objectives.

16 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
17 Congress that the President, in providing assistance to im-
18 plement the Global Food Security Strategy, should—

19 (1) coordinate, through a whole-of-government
20 approach, the efforts of relevant Federal depart-
21 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
22 Security Strategy; and

23 (2) utilize, to the extent possible, open and
24 streamlined solicitations to allow for the participa-

1 tion of a wide range of implementing partners via
2 the most appropriate procurement mechanism.

3 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

4 In this Act:

5 (1) AGRICULTURE.—The term “agriculture”
6 means crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry.

7 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
8 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
9 mittees” means—

10 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
11 the Senate;

12 (B) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutri-
13 tion, and Forestry of the Senate;

14 (C) the Committee on Appropriations of
15 the Senate;

16 (D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
17 the House of Representatives;

18 (E) the Committee on Agriculture of the
19 House of Representatives; and

20 (F) the Committee on Appropriations of
21 the House of Representatives.

22 (3) FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LABS.—
23 The term “Feed the Future Innovation Labs”
24 means research partnerships led by United States

1 universities that advance solutions to reduce global
2 hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

3 (4) FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY.—The
4 term “food and nutrition security” means access to,
5 and availability, utilization, and stability of, suffi-
6 cient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for
7 an active and healthy life.

8 (5) GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.—The
9 term “Global Food Security Strategy” means the
10 strategy developed and implemented pursuant to sec-
11 tion 4(a).

12 (6) MALNUTRITION.—The term “malnutrition”
13 means poor nutritional status caused by nutritional
14 deficiency or excess.

15 (7) RELEVANT FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND
16 AGENCIES.—The term “relevant Federal depart-
17 ments and agencies” means the United States Agen-
18 cy for International Development, the Department of
19 Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the De-
20 partment of State, the Department of the Treasury,
21 the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas
22 Private Investment Corporation, the Peace Corps,
23 the Office of the United States Trade Representa-
24 tive, the United States African Development Foun-
25 dation, the United States Geological Survey, and

1 any other department or agency specified by the
2 President for purposes of this section.

3 (8) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” means
4 the ability of people, households, communities, coun-
5 tries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover
6 from shocks and stresses to food security in a man-
7 ner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates
8 inclusive growth.

9 (9) SMALL-SCALE PRODUCER.—The term
10 “small-scale producer” means farmers, pastoralists,
11 foresters, and fishers that have a low-asset base and
12 limited resources, including land, capital, skills and
13 labor, and, in the case of farmers, typically farm on
14 fewer than 5 hectares of land.

15 (10) SUSTAINABLE.—The term “sustainable”
16 means the ability of a target country, community,
17 partner, or beneficiary to maintain, over time, the
18 programs authorized and outcomes achieved pursu-
19 ant to this Act.

20 **SEC. 4. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRAT-**
21 **EGY.**

22 (a) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the
23 development and implementation of a United States
24 whole-of-government strategy to accomplish the policy ob-
25 jectives set forth in section 2(a), which shall—

1 (1) support and be aligned with country-owned
2 agriculture, nutrition, and food security policy and
3 investment plans developed with input from relevant
4 governmental and nongovernmental sectors within
5 partner countries and regional bodies, including rep-
6 resentatives of the private sector, agricultural pro-
7 ducers, including women and small-scale producers,
8 international and local civil society organizations,
9 faith-based organizations, research institutions, and
10 farmers as reasonable and appropriate;

11 (2) support inclusive agricultural value chain
12 development, with small-scale producers, especially
13 women, gaining greater access to the inputs, skills,
14 networking, bargaining power, financing, and mar-
15 ket linkages needed to sustain their long-term eco-
16 nomic prosperity;

17 (3) support improvement of the nutritional sta-
18 tus of women and children, particularly during the
19 critical first 1,000-day window until a child reaches
20 2 years of age, with a focus on reducing child stunt-
21 ing;

22 (4) support the long-term success of programs
23 by building the capacity of local organizations and
24 institutions;

1 (5) integrate resilience and nutrition strategies
2 into food security programs, such that chronically
3 vulnerable populations are better able to build safety
4 nets, secure livelihoods, access markets, and access
5 opportunities from longer-term economic growth;

6 (6) develop community and producer resiliency
7 to natural disasters, emergencies, and natural occur-
8 rences that adversely impact agricultural yield;

9 (7) harness science, technology, and innovation,
10 including the research conducted at Feed the Future
11 Innovation Labs, or any successor entities, through-
12 out the United States;

13 (8) integrate agricultural development activities
14 among food insecure populations living in proximity
15 to designated national parks or wildlife areas into
16 wildlife conservation efforts;

17 (9) leverage resources and expertise through
18 partnerships with the private sector, farm organiza-
19 tions, cooperatives, civil society, faith-based organi-
20 zations, research entities, and academic institutions;

21 (10) support collaboration, as appropriate, be-
22 tween United States universities and public and pri-
23 vate institutions in developing countries to promote
24 agricultural development and innovation;

1 (11) seek to ensure that target countries re-
2 spect and promote land tenure rights of local com-
3 munities, particularly those of women and small-
4 scale producers;

5 (12) set clear and transparent selection criteria
6 for target countries, regions, and intended bene-
7 ficiaries of assistance to implement the Global Food
8 Security Strategy;

9 (13) set specific and measurable goals, targets,
10 and time frames, and a plan of action consistent
11 with the policy objectives described in section 2(a);
12 and

13 (14) include criteria and methodology for grad-
14 uating countries from assistance provided to imple-
15 ment the Global Food Security Strategy as countries
16 meet the progress benchmarks identified pursuant to
17 section 6(b)(3).

18 (b) COORDINATION.—The President shall coordinate,
19 through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of
20 relevant Federal departments and agencies in the imple-
21 mentation of the Global Food Security Strategy by—

22 (1) establishing monitoring and evaluation sys-
23 tems, coherence, and coordination across relevant
24 Federal departments and agencies; and

1 (2) establishing platforms for regular consulta-
2 tion and collaboration with key stakeholders, includ-
3 ing—

4 (A) multilateral institutions;

5 (B) private voluntary organizations;

6 (C) cooperatives;

7 (D) the private sector;

8 (E) local nongovernmental and civil society
9 organizations;

10 (F) faith-based organizations;

11 (G) congressional committees; and

12 (H) other stakeholders, as appropriate.

13 (c) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1,
15 2016, the President shall submit to the appropriate
16 congressional committees the Global Food Security
17 Strategy required under this section that provides a
18 detailed description of how the United States in-
19 tends to advance the objectives set forth in section
20 2(a) and the agency-specific plans described in para-
21 graph (2).

22 (2) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The Global
23 Food Security Strategy shall include specific imple-
24 mentation plans from each relevant Federal depart-
25 ment and agency that describes—

1 (A) the anticipated contributions of the de-
2 partment or agency, including technical, finan-
3 cial, and in-kind contributions, to implement
4 the Global Food Security Strategy; and

5 (B) the efforts of the department or agen-
6 cy to ensure that the activities and programs
7 carried out pursuant to the strategy are de-
8 signed to achieve maximum impact and long-
9 term sustainability.

10 **SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL FOOD SE-**
11 **CURITY STRATEGY.**

12 (a) **FOOD SHORTAGES.**—The President is authorized
13 to carry out activities pursuant to section 103, section
14 103A, title XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chapter 4 of
15 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
16 2151a, 2151a–1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.) to pre-
17 vent or address food shortages notwithstanding any other
18 provision of law.

19 (b) **MONITORING AND EVALUATION.**—The President
20 should seek to ensure that assistance to implement the
21 Global Food Security Strategy is provided under estab-
22 lished parameters for a rigorous accountability system to
23 monitor and evaluate progress and impact of the strategy,
24 including by reporting to the appropriate congressional
25 committees and the public on an annual basis.

1 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
2 authorized to be appropriated to the President
3 \$1,000,600,000 for fiscal year 2016 to carry out the Glob-
4 al Food Security Strategy.

5 **SEC. 6. REPORT.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
7 date of the submission of the strategy required under sec-
8 tion 4(c), the President shall submit to the appropriate
9 congressional committees a report that describes the sta-
10 tus of the implementation of the Global Food Security
11 Strategy.

12 (b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection
13 (a) shall—

14 (1) contain a summary of the Global Food Se-
15 curity Strategy as an appendix;

16 (2) identify any substantial changes made in
17 the Global Food Security Strategy during the pre-
18 ceding calendar year;

19 (3) identify the indicators that will be used to
20 measure results, set benchmarks for progress over
21 time, and establish mechanisms for reporting results
22 in an open and transparent manner;

23 (4) describe the progress made in implementing
24 the Global Food Security Strategy;

1 (5) assess the progress and results of imple-
2 menting international food and nutrition security
3 programming;

4 (6) contain a transparent, open, and detailed
5 accounting of spending by relevant Federal depart-
6 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
7 Security Strategy, including by listing all recipients
8 of funding or partner organizations and, to the ex-
9 tent possible, describing their activities;

10 (7) identify any United States legal or regu-
11 latory impediments that could obstruct the effective
12 implementation of the programming referred to in
13 paragraph (5);

14 (8) contain a clear gender analysis of program-
15 ming that includes established disaggregated gender
16 indicators to better analyze outcomes for food pro-
17 ductivity, income growth, equity in access to inputs,
18 jobs and markets, and nutrition;

19 (9) describe the strategies and benchmarks for
20 graduating target countries and monitoring any
21 graduated target countries;

22 (10) assess efforts to coordinate United States
23 international food security and nutrition programs,
24 activities, and initiatives with—

25 (A) other bilateral donors;

1 (B) international and multilateral organi-
2 zations;

3 (C) international financial institutions;

4 (D) host country governments;

5 (E) international and local private vol-
6 untary, nongovernmental, faith-based organiza-
7 tions, and civil society organizations; and

8 (F) other stakeholders;

9 (11) assess United States Government-facili-
10 tated private investment in related sectors and the
11 impact of private sector investment in target coun-
12 tries;

13 (12) include consultation with relevant United
14 States Government agencies in the preparation of
15 the report; and

16 (13) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing
17 and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs
18 and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of
19 stakeholders.

20 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
21 information referred to in subsection (b) shall be made
22 publicly accessible in a timely manner on a consolidated
23 website.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 1567
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Global Food Security
3 Act of 2015”.

**4 SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES; SENSE OF
5 CONGRESS.**

6 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY OBJECTIVES.—It is in
7 the national security interest of the United States to pro-
8 mote global food security, resilience, and nutrition, con-
9 sistent with national food security investment plans, which
10 is reinforced through programs, activities, and initiatives
11 that—

12 (1) accelerate inclusive, agricultural-led eco-
13 nomic growth that reduces global poverty, hunger,
14 and malnutrition, particularly among women and
15 children;

16 (2) increase the productivity, incomes, and live-
17 lihoods of small-scale producers, especially women,
18 by working across agricultural value chains, enhance-

1 ing local capacity to manage agricultural resources
2 effectively, and expanding producer access to local
3 and international markets;

4 (3) build resilience to food shocks among vul-
5 nerable populations and households while reducing
6 reliance upon emergency food assistance;

7 (4) create an enabling environment for agricul-
8 tural growth and investment, including through the
9 promotion of secure and transparent property rights;

10 (5) improve the nutritional status of women
11 and children, with a focus on reducing child stunt-
12 ing, including through the promotion of highly nutri-
13 tious foods, diet diversification, and nutritional be-
14 haviors that improve maternal and child health;

15 (6) align with and leverage broader United
16 States strategies and investments in trade, economic
17 growth, science and technology, maternal and child
18 health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene;

19 (7) continue to strengthen partnerships between
20 United States-based universities and institutions in
21 target countries and communities that build agricul-
22 tural capacity; and

23 (8) ensure the effective use of United States
24 taxpayer dollars to further these objectives.

1 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
2 Congress that the President, in providing assistance to im-
3 plement the Global Food Security Strategy, should—

4 (1) coordinate, through a whole-of-government
5 approach, the efforts of relevant Federal depart-
6 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
7 Security Strategy; and

8 (2) utilize open and streamlined solicitations to
9 allow for the participation of a wide range of imple-
10 menting partners through the most appropriate pro-
11 curement mechanisms, which may include grants,
12 contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instru-
13 ments as necessary and appropriate.

14 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

15 In this Act:

16 (1) AGRICULTURE.—The term “agriculture”
17 means crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestries.

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

21 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
22 the Senate;

23 (B) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutri-
24 tion, and Forestry of the Senate;

1 (C) the Committee on Appropriations of
2 the Senate;

3 (D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
4 the House of Representatives;

5 (E) the Committee on Agriculture of the
6 House of Representatives; and

7 (F) the Committee on Appropriations of
8 the House of Representatives.

9 (3) FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LABS.—
10 The term “Feed the Future Innovation Labs”
11 means research partnerships led by United States
12 universities that advance solutions to reduce global
13 hunger, poverty, and malnutrition.

14 (4) FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY.—The
15 term “food and nutrition security” means access to,
16 and availability, utilization, and stability of, suffi-
17 cient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for
18 an active and healthy life.

19 (5) GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY.—The
20 term “Global Food Security Strategy” means the
21 strategy developed and implemented pursuant to sec-
22 tion 4(a).

23 (6) MALNUTRITION.—The term “malnutrition”
24 means poor nutritional status caused by nutritional
25 deficiency or excess.

1 (7) RELEVANT FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND
2 AGENCIES.—The term “relevant Federal depart-
3 ments and agencies” means the United States Agen-
4 cy for International Development, the Department of
5 Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the De-
6 partment of State, the Department of the Treasury,
7 the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas
8 Private Investment Corporation, the Peace Corps,
9 the Office of the United States Trade Representa-
10 tive, the United States African Development Foun-
11 dation, the United States Geological Survey, and
12 any other department or agency specified by the
13 President for purposes of this section.

14 (8) RESILIENCE.—The term “resilience” means
15 the ability of people, households, communities, coun-
16 tries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover
17 from shocks and stresses to food security in a man-
18 ner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates
19 inclusive growth.

20 (9) SMALL-SCALE PRODUCER.—The term
21 “small-scale producer” means farmers, pastoralists,
22 foresters, and fishers that have a low-asset base and
23 limited resources, including land, capital, skills and
24 labor, and, in the case of farmers, typically farm on
25 fewer than 5 hectares of land.

1 (10) SUSTAINABLE.—The term “sustainable”
2 means the ability of a target country, community,
3 implementing partner, or intended beneficiary to
4 maintain, over time, the programs authorized and
5 outcomes achieved pursuant to this Act.

6 (11) TARGET COUNTRY.—The term “target
7 country” means a developing country that is selected
8 to participate in agriculture and nutrition security
9 programs under the Global Food Security Strategy
10 pursuant to the selection criteria described in section
11 4(a)(2), including criteria such as the potential for
12 agriculture-led economic growth, government com-
13 mitment to agricultural investment and policy re-
14 form, opportunities for partnerships and regional
15 synergies, the level of need, and resource availability.

16 **SEC. 4. COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRAT-**
17 **EGY.**

18 (a) STRATEGY.—The President shall coordinate the
19 development and implementation of a United States
20 whole-of-government strategy to accomplish the policy ob-
21 jectives set forth in section 2(a), which shall—

22 (1) set specific and measurable goals, bench-
23 marks, timetables, performance metrics, and moni-
24 toring and evaluation plans that reflect international
25 best practices relating to transparency, account-

1 ability, food and nutrition security, and agriculture-
2 led economic growth, consistent with the policy ob-
3 jectives described in section 2(a);

4 (2) establish clear and transparent selection cri-
5 teria for target countries, communities, regions, and
6 intended beneficiaries of assistance;

7 (3) support and be aligned with country-owned
8 agriculture, nutrition, and food security policy and
9 investment plans developed with input from relevant
10 governmental and nongovernmental sectors within
11 target countries and communities, regional bodies,
12 and representatives of the private sector, agricul-
13 tural producers, including women and small-scale
14 producers, international and local civil society orga-
15 nizations, faith-based organizations, agricultural re-
16 search and academic institutions, and farmers, as
17 appropriate;

18 (4) support inclusive agricultural value chain
19 development, with small-scale producers, especially
20 women, gaining greater access to the inputs, skills,
21 resource management capacity, networking, bar-
22 gaining power, financing, and market linkages need-
23 ed to sustain their long-term economic prosperity;

24 (5) support improvement of the nutritional sta-
25 tus of women and children, particularly during the

1 critical first 1,000-day window until a child reaches
2 2 years of age, with a focus on reducing child stunt-
3 ing;

4 (6) support the long-term success of programs
5 by building the capacity of local organizations and
6 institutions in target countries and communities;

7 (7) integrate resilience and nutrition strategies
8 into food security programs, such that chronically
9 vulnerable populations are better able to build safety
10 nets, secure livelihoods, access markets, and access
11 opportunities for longer-term economic growth;

12 (8) develop community and producer resilience
13 to natural disasters, emergencies, and natural occur-
14 rences that adversely impact agricultural yield;

15 (9) harness science, technology, and innovation,
16 including the research conducted at Feed the Future
17 Innovation Labs, or any successor entities, through-
18 out the United States;

19 (10) integrate agricultural development activi-
20 ties among food insecure populations living in prox-
21 imity to designated national parks or wildlife areas
22 into wildlife conservation efforts, as necessary and
23 appropriate;

24 (11) leverage resources and expertise through
25 partnerships with the private sector, farm organiza-

1 tions, cooperatives, civil society, faith-based organi-
2 zations, and agricultural research and academic in-
3 stitutions;

4 (12) support collaboration, as appropriate, be-
5 tween United States universities and public and pri-
6 vate institutions in target countries and communities
7 to promote agricultural development and innovation;

8 (13) seek to ensure that target countries and
9 communities respect and promote land tenure rights
10 of local communities, particularly those of women
11 and small-scale producers; and

12 (14) include criteria and methodologies for
13 graduating target countries and communities from
14 assistance provided to implement the Global Food
15 Security Strategy as such countries and communities
16 meet the progress benchmarks identified pursuant to
17 section 6(b)(4).

18 (b) COORDINATION.—The President shall coordinate,
19 through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of
20 relevant Federal departments and agencies in the imple-
21 mentation of the Global Food Security Strategy by—

22 (1) establishing monitoring and evaluation sys-
23 tems, coherence, and coordination across relevant
24 Federal departments and agencies; and

1 (2) establishing platforms for regular consulta-
2 tion and collaboration with key stakeholders, includ-
3 ing—

4 (A) national and local governments;

5 (B) multilateral institutions;

6 (C) private voluntary organizations;

7 (D) cooperatives;

8 (E) the private sector;

9 (F) local nongovernmental and civil society
10 organizations;

11 (G) faith-based organizations;

12 (H) congressional committees; and

13 (I) other stakeholders, as appropriate.

14 (c) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1,
16 2016, the President, in consultation with the head of
17 each relevant Federal department and agency, shall
18 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
19 the Global Food Security Strategy required under
20 this section that provides a detailed description of
21 how the United States intends to advance the objec-
22 tives set forth in section 2(a) and the agency-specific
23 plans described in paragraph (2).

24 (2) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The Global
25 Food Security Strategy shall include specific imple-

1 mentation plans from each relevant Federal depart-
2 ment and agency that describes—

3 (A) the anticipated contributions of the de-
4 partment or agency, including technical, finan-
5 cial, and in-kind contributions, to implement
6 the Global Food Security Strategy; and

7 (B) the efforts of the department or agen-
8 cy to ensure that the activities and programs
9 carried out pursuant to the strategy are de-
10 signed to achieve maximum impact and long-
11 term sustainability.

12 **SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL FOOD SE-**
13 **CURITY STRATEGY.**

14 (a) **FOOD SHORTAGES.**—The President is authorized
15 to carry out activities pursuant to section 103, section
16 103A, title XII of chapter 2 of part I, and chapter 4 of
17 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
18 2151a, 2151a–1, 2220a et seq., and 2346 et seq.) to pre-
19 vent or address food shortages notwithstanding any other
20 provision of law.

21 (b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is
22 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State
23 and the Administrator of the United States Agency for
24 International Development \$1,000,600,000 for fiscal year
25 2016 to carry out those portions of the Global Food Secu-

1 rity Strategy that relate to the Department of State and
2 the United States Agency for International Development,
3 respectively.

4 (c) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—The President
5 shall seek to ensure that assistance to implement the Glob-
6 al Food Security Strategy is provided under established
7 parameters for a rigorous accountability system to mon-
8 itor and evaluate progress and impact of the strategy, in-
9 cluding by reporting to the appropriate congressional com-
10 mittees and the public on an annual basis.

11 **SEC. 6. REPORT.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the
13 date of the submission of the strategy required under sec-
14 tion 4(c), the President shall submit to the appropriate
15 congressional committees a report that describes the sta-
16 tus of the implementation of the Global Food Security
17 Strategy.

18 (b) CONTENT.—The report required under subsection
19 (a) shall—

20 (1) contain a summary of the Global Food Se-
21 curity Strategy as an appendix;

22 (2) identify any substantial changes made in
23 the Global Food Security Strategy during the pre-
24 ceding calendar year;

1 (3) describe the progress made in implementing
2 the Global Food Security Strategy;

3 (4) identify the indicators used to establish
4 benchmarks and measure results over time, as well
5 as the mechanisms for reporting such results in an
6 open and transparent manner;

7 (5) describe related strategies and benchmarks
8 for graduating target countries and communities
9 from assistance provided under the Global Food Se-
10 curity Strategy over time, including by building re-
11 silience, reducing risk, and enhancing the sustain-
12 ability of outcomes from United States investments
13 in agriculture and nutrition security;

14 (6) contain a transparent, open, and detailed
15 accounting of spending by relevant Federal depart-
16 ments and agencies to implement the Global Food
17 Security Strategy, including by listing all imple-
18 menting partners and, to the extent practicable, de-
19 scribing their activities;

20 (7) describe how the Global Food Security
21 Strategy relates to other United States food security
22 and development assistance programs on the con-
23 tinuum from emergency food aid through sustain-
24 able, agriculture-led economic growth;

1 (8) describe the contributions of the Global
2 Food Security Strategy to, and assess the impact of,
3 broader international food and nutrition security as-
4 sistance programs, including progress in the pro-
5 motion of land tenure rights, creating economic op-
6 portunities for women and small-scale producers,
7 and stimulating agriculture-led economic growth in
8 target countries and communities;

9 (9) assess efforts to coordinate United States
10 international food security and nutrition programs,
11 activities, and initiatives with—

12 (A) other bilateral donors;

13 (B) international and multilateral organi-
14 zations;

15 (C) international financial institutions;

16 (D) target country governments;

17 (E) international and local private vol-
18 untary, nongovernmental, faith-based organiza-
19 tions, and civil society organizations; and

20 (F) other stakeholders;

21 (10) assess United States Government-facili-
22 tated private investment in related sectors and the
23 impact of private sector investment in target coun-
24 tries and communities;

1 (11) identify any United States legal or regu-
2 latory impediments that could obstruct the effective
3 implementation of the programming referred to in
4 paragraphs (7) and (8);

5 (12) contain a clear gender analysis of pro-
6 gramming, to inform project-level activities, that in-
7 cludes established disaggregated gender indicators to
8 better analyze outcomes for food productivity, in-
9 come growth, control of assets, equity in access to
10 inputs, jobs and markets, and nutrition; and

11 (13) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing
12 and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs
13 and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of
14 stakeholders in an open, transparent manner.

15 (c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The
16 information referred to in subsection (b) shall be made
17 available on the public website of the United States Agen-
18 cy for International Development in an open, machine
19 readable format, in a timely manner.



**AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT IN THE
NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 1567
OFFERED BY Mr . Poe**

Page 8, line 2, strike “age,” and insert “age and”.

Page 8, line 3, add at the end before the semicolon the following: “, through nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs, including related water, sanitation, and hygiene programs”.

Page 8, after line 3, insert the following new paragraph (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

- 1 (6) facilitate communication and collaboration,
- 2 as appropriate, among local stakeholders in support
- 3 of a multi-sectoral approach to food and nutrition
- 4 security, to include analysis of the multiple under-
- 5 lying causes of malnutrition, including lack of access
- 6 to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene;



114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 50

Calling for the release of Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko, who was captured by Russian forces in Eastern Ukraine and has been held illegally in a Russian prison since July 2014.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 26, 2015

Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. PASCRELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling for the release of Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko, who was captured by Russian forces in Eastern Ukraine and has been held illegally in a Russian prison since July 2014.

Whereas Nadiya Savchenko is the first-ever female fighter pilot in Ukraine's Armed Forces and is an Iraqi war veteran;

Whereas in the ongoing conflict in Eastern Ukraine, Nadiya Savchenko volunteered her services to the Ukrainian Aidar battalion;

Whereas Nadiya Savchenko was elected in absentia from the Batkivshchyna Party to Ukraine's Parliament in October 2014, and appointed to the Parliament Assembly of the

Council of Europe (PACE) as a representative from Ukraine;

Whereas as a member of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Lieutenant Nadiya Savchenko was conducting operations in eastern Ukraine against pro-Russian forces in the summer of 2014 when she was captured and taken into captivity;

Whereas during her mission in Eastern Ukraine, she was captured by the Donbas People's Militia, detained on Ukrainian territory, deprived of rights to due process, and illegally transferred to the Russian Federation to stand trial on unsubstantiated charges of terrorism;

Whereas since July 2014, Nadiya Savchenko has endured involuntary psychiatric evaluations and solitary confinement;

Whereas Nadiya Savchenko is currently entering her sixth week of a hunger strike as a symbol of her protest;

Whereas Nadiya Savchenko is denied access to urgently needed medical attention and access to legal counsel;

Whereas the Minsk Protocol of September 2014, signed by Ukraine and the Russian Federation, calls for the "immediate release of all hostages and illegally held persons";

Whereas appeals have been made to the United Nations Human Rights Council and the International Red Cross to secure Nadiya Savchenko's release;

Whereas the international community including representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) and of the United States have urged her immediate release;

Whereas, on January 26, 2015, the opening day of the Parliamentary Assembly, the global community embark on a public campaign to bring attention to the plight of Nadiya Savchenko and demand her immediate release; and

Whereas the Government of the United States and its people express concern about the deteriorating health of detained pilot Nadiya Savchenko and her continued illegal imprisonment: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) condemns the Russian Federation for its il-
3 legal imprisonment of Nadiya Savchenko;

4 (2) calls on the Russian Federation to imme-
5 diately release Nadiya Savchenko;

6 (3) calls on the United States, its European al-
7 lies, and the international community to aggressively
8 support efforts to release Nadiya Savchenko and
9 other illegally detained persons; and

10 (4) expresses solidarity with the Ukrainian peo-
11 ple.

AMENDMENT TO H.RES. 50
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

In the 3rd whereas clause, strike “Parliament” and insert “Parliamentary”.

In the 5th whereas clause, strike “rights” and insert “the right”.

In the 7th whereas clause, strike “is currently entering her sixth week of a hunger strike” and insert “was on a hunger strike for all but 10 consecutive days between December 13, 2014, and April 5, 2015”.

In the 8th whereas clause, strike “is” and insert “has been”.

In the 11th whereas clause, strike “the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)” and insert “PACE”.

In the 12th whereas clause, strike “embark” and insert “embarked”.

Page 3, line 9, strike “and” at the end.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following new paragraph:

1 (1) (4) calls upon the United States to impose
2 targeted sanctions against persons responsible for
3 the kidnapping, arrest, and imprisonment of
4 Nadiya Savchenko and other illegally detained per-
5 sons; and

Page 3, line 10, strike “(4)” and insert “(5)”.



AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 50
OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA

Page 3, line 9, strike “and” at the end.

Page 3, after line 9, insert the following:

- 1 (4) reiterates that it is the policy of the United
- 2 States not to recognize the de jure or de facto sov-
- 3 ereignty of the Russian Federation over any part of
- 4 Ukraine, its airspace, or its territorial waters; and

Page 3, line 10, strike “(4)” and insert “(5)”.



AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 50

OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the 12th clause of the preamble, strike “and” at the end.

After the 12th clause of the preamble, insert the following:

Whereas on April 22, 2015, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine voted unanimously to pass a resolution “On the imposing of sanctions on persons responsible for the illegal imprisonment in the Russian Federation of Nadiya Savchenko”, which included the names of 35 individuals believed to be responsible for Nadiya Savchenko’s illegal imprisonment; and

Amend the title so as to read: “Resolution calling for the release of Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko, who was captured by Russian forces on the territory of Ukraine and has been held illegally in a Russian prison since July 2014.”.



114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 40

Encouraging reunions of divided Korean American families.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 2015

Mr. RANGEL (for himself and Mr. ROYCE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Encouraging reunions of divided Korean American families.

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

Whereas the United States, which as a signatory to the armistice agreement as representing the United Nations Forces Command, and with 28,500 of its troops currently stationed in South Korea, has a stake in peace on the Korean Peninsula and is home to more than 1,700,000 Americans of Korean descent;

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

Whereas there have been 19 rounds of family reunions between South Koreans and North Koreans along the border since 2000;

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

Whereas the number of more than 100,000 estimated divided family members in the United States last identified in 2001 has been significantly dwindling as many of them have passed away;

Whereas many Korean Americans are waiting for a chance to meet their relatives in North Korea for the first time in more than 60 years; and

Whereas peace on the Korean Peninsula remains a long-term goal for the Governments of South Korea and the United States, and would mean greater security and stability for the region and the world: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That Congress—

3 (1) encourages North Korea to allow Korean
4 Americans to meet with their family members from
5 North Korea; and

6 (2) calls on North Korea to take concrete steps
7 to build goodwill that is conducive to peace on the
8 Korean Peninsula.

Chairman ROYCE. And after recognizing myself and the ranking member, Mr. Eliot Engel of New York, I will be pleased to recognize any member seeking recognition to speak on these measures.

So just, if we could, this is consideration of a number of measures that will strengthen U.S. efforts to counter ISIS and support our allies in the Middle East that I will begin with here.

And the first would be H.R. 907, the U.S.-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015. This bill recognizes the invaluable role of Jordan and enhances our security cooperation. It grants Jordan expedited congressional review of proposed U.S. arms transfers, status that is otherwise reserved for NATO members and other close allies. These benefits will be provided to Jordan during its time of need.

And I want to thank Chairman Emeritus Ros-Lehtinen and Mr. Ted Deutch for bringing forward this timely and important measure.

Then we go to H.R. 1493. This is the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act. This committee has heard about how ISIS is funding its terror campaign by looting and selling treasures and antiquities in Iraq and Syria. The loss and destruction of these artifacts is a national security concern and an affront to cultural heritage.

And I want to thank the ranking member for his continued leadership on this issue, and for authorizing this bill, the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act, which will improve coordination of U.S. efforts to provide cultural property, to protect that cultural property, and prevent those artifacts removed since the start of Syria's civil war from being sold or imported into the United States.

We appreciate working with the Committee on Ways and Means on the critical impact and on the important restrictions in this bill.

Then we have H.R. 237, the FTO Passport Revocation Act. The flow of foreign fighters to ISIS is a serious threat. Regrettably, U.S. passport holders are among those who have joined the ranks of this and other terrorist organizations. So this bill, the FTO Passport Revocation Act, authored by Mr. Poe, provides a check to combat this threat.

This bipartisan and common sense bill grants the Secretary of State the authority to revoke or deny U.S. passports to individuals who are members of designated foreign terrorist organizations, so that they cannot realize their jihadist intentions.

Then we have Mr. Honda's bill, H.R. 500, Human Trafficking Survivors Empowerment Act. I would like to express my strong support for this bill. This bill will help to ensure that those with the most direct knowledge of human trafficking, the survivors, will have a voice in the anti-trafficking policy conversations within the U.S. Government.

It is critical to tap the expertise and affirm the dignity of former victims, many of whom I have had the honor of meeting in Washington, D.C., and in California, and also overseas.

So this bill will establish a U.S. Human Trafficking Survivors Advisory Council. It is going to be appointed by the President and bipartisan congressional leadership. The council will serve as an advisory body to the administration's senior policy operating group

on human trafficking and as a point of contact for Federal agencies seeking input from human trafficking survivors.

I also want to thank the National Survivor Network and the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, that is CAST, as the group is known, in Los Angeles, for their important work in advocacy.

Then we will go to H.R. 1567, the Global Food Security Act. In an effort to break the cycle of dependency on U.S. international food aid, USAID has been investing in programs to accelerate agriculture-led economic growth, to help chronically food insecure communities become more resilient, and to improve child nutrition.

The Global Food Security Act, as amended, captures the best attributes of this current strategy while providing a road map for future work. It enhances congressional oversight and forces greater collaboration across the many agencies engaged in food and agricultural assistance.

A substantially similar measure passed the House unanimously last December, and I wanted to thank Mr. Smith for his leadership in, again, bringing the measure forward.

House Resolution 50 calling for the release of Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko. She was seized in July 2014 by Russian-backed separatists in Eastern Ukraine and forcibly taken to Russia where she has endured psychological abuse and solitary confinement.

And then we have, lastly, House Concurrent Resolution 40 on the reunification of Korean American families. For over 60 years, these families have longed for an opportunity to reunite with their loved ones. This resolution calls on North Korea to recognize their suffering and permit the reunion they have long desired.

I go now to Mr. Eliot Engel of New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding this markup and, as always, for working with us in a bipartisan manner. I strongly support the seven measures that make up this en bloc package.

I would like to begin by urging my colleagues to support H.R. 1493, the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act. I introduced this bill with Representatives Chris Smith and Bill Keating, and Chairman Royce as well, and this is a measure that is deeply important to me.

We have all seen horrific videos of ISIS ransacking historical sites in the territory they control. This is much, much more than the senseless destruction of irreplaceable treasures in Syria alone. It has happened all over the world, but today ISIS is trying to erase history. They are trying to wipe out the heritage and the culture of the people they oppress. Worse still, they are peddling these antiquities on the black market to fund their violence.

Since World War II, the United States has led the world in protecting cultural property from those bent on its theft and destruction. We have never stood for this sort of barbarity, and we cannot do so now. We must respond to the ongoing crisis in Syria and coordinate our efforts to protect cultural property before the next crisis erupts somewhere else in the world.

This bill would allow the administration to crack down on the import of looted Syrian cultural property, restrictions that would

mirror those we have already established for Iraq and that would bolster steps our allies have already taken. The legislation would also make sure all of our Federal agencies are on the same page when it comes to safeguarding antiquities, and it would ramp up congressional oversight of what we are doing on that issue.

We need to act on this problem now to cut off a critical source of funding for ISIS, to stand up to this brand of psychological warfare, and to stop those determined to destroy a part of the world's richest history.

Next I would like to thank Representative Poe for introducing H.R. 237, bipartisan legislation to authorize the Secretary of State to deny or revoke passports for anyone associated with a foreign terrorist organization. I am deeply troubled by reports of Americans traveling to Syria and Iraq to join ISIS and other terrorist organizations.

This situation creates the potential for attacks on U.S. soil when they return home. It is critical we use all of the tools at our disposal, including border protection and passport controls, to protect our country.

I also support H.R. 1567, the Global Food Security Act, and I thank Representatives Smith and McCollum for taking the lead on this important issue. The bipartisan legislation passed the House last year and would authorize the Feed the Future Initiative championed by former USAID Administrator Raj Shah.

In its first few years, this initiative has made a real difference in fighting world hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. This bill would strengthen this valuable program, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I also support H.R. 907, the U.S.-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act, legislation introduced by my friends, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Ted Deutch. Jordan faces enormous security and economic challenges. More than 600,000 Syrian refugees have spilled into the country, and ISIS is sitting on its doorstep.

This bill would speed up the transfer of American defense equipment for the next 3 years. It would also authorize the Secretary of State to sign a memorandum of understanding with Jordan to increase economic and military assistance. We want to send a message to the Jordanian people we are with them in their fight against extremism.

I also support H.R. 500, the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act, which was introduced by Representative Mike Honda. This legislation would create a council made up of trafficking survivors to provide guidance and recommendations to Federal agencies working on human trafficking issues. Having the voices of survivors to help guide Federal policy, identify funding priorities, and offer technical assistance will improve our government's response to this horrific crime of modern day slavery.

Next I want to thank Representative Rangel for his leadership and introducing H. Con. Res. 40, a resolution that encourages the reunion of divided Korean American families. Charlie Rangel, of course, was an American soldier in the Korean War. More than 10 million Koreans have been separated from family members since 1953, many of whom are now American citizens.

This legislation calls on North Korea to allow Korean Americans to meet their family members from North Korea, and it takes steps to build goodwill that is conducive to peace on the Peninsula. I am a co-sponsor of this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

And, finally, I would like to voice my support for H. Res. 50, a resolution calling on Russia to immediately release Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko and condemning her illegal captivity. Nadiya was captured by Russian-led insurgents in Ukraine last summer and has been held in a Moscow prison.

She is a true heroine of Ukraine. Her courage and spirit inspire so many in her country who are struggling against great odds for an independent, democratic, and prosperous Ukraine, an independent, democratic, and prosperous future.

I commend Representative Sandy Levin and the other members of the House Ukraine Caucus for introducing this measure, and I urge my colleagues to support us.

I also ask unanimous consent to enter Congressman Honda's statement for the record for H.R. 500.

Chairman ROYCE. Without objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, again, for holding this markup and for working with us on these measures in a bipartisan manner.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Engel.

Do any other members seek recognition? Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Chairman Royce, and Ranking Member Engel. Thank you for holding this markup today and for the excellent way in which you are guiding our committee. Thanks to your staff as well for working with my staff and Mr. Deutch's office to bring up H.R. 907, the United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015.

Ted could not be present because he has a markup at Judiciary, but he wanted me to express, on his behalf, his strong support for this legislation and his gratitude to the full committee for bringing it forward this morning.

H.R. 907 is a simple, straightforward, common sense bill that not only helps secure U.S. national security interests, but also the security interests of one of our closest allies in the Middle East region, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Jordan has been on the front lines in the fight against the terror group ISIL, and having to deal with the humanitarian crisis that is ongoing as a result of the fighting in Iraq, in Syria, which has caused a great strain on the Kingdom.

King Abdullah has been gracious in taking in over a million refugees who have fled the wrath of ISIL in Iraq and the fallout from the war between Assad, ISIL, and other terror groups. He understands that in order to defeat ISIL more moderate and understanding voices must refute and fight back the radicalized Islam of ISIL and other terror groups, and reclaim Islam for those who seek peace. Otherwise, the fight against these extremists will never end.

And, of course, we know the horror that befell the people of Jordan when ISIL captured, tortured, and burned to death a Jordanian fighter pilot. The brutality of these extremists knows no bounds, and neither do their aspirations. They will not cease until

they achieve their objectives, and that is to establish an Islamic caliphate, or until they are defeated and destroyed. This is where our bill comes in.

Jordan has done a great job of taking the fight to ISIL, but the Kingdom needs more resources to bolster their capabilities. The U.S. and Jordan have signed a new memorandum of understanding that will guide our assistance to Jordan for the next 3 years. But what Jordan really needs now is for us to expedite our arms transfers and defense articles to the Kingdom.

King Abdullah has stepped up to take a leading role in the fight, but he needs our help and has asked that we expedite some of these transfers, so that Jordan has the tools necessary to not only repel ISIL but to take the fight to the terror group and destroy it.

Time is of the essence, Mr. Chairman, in the fight against ISIL, and we have none to spare. The U.S. must continue to fully support our allies in the region as much as we can, and this bill will signal to them that we stand ready to back them in their efforts to take on terror and to bring stability to a violence-plagued region.

And, finally, before I yield my time, I would like the committee members to meet Mariella, a young lady behind us. She is a high school junior from Fort Worth. She is part of a national organization called Girls, Inc., and many of the female members are participating in a Take Your Daughters to Work Day. She is not my granddaughter, but I wish she could be. She is a wonderful young lady.

Thank you, Mariella.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I—

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN [continuing]. Yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Ileana.

Let us see. We go now to—Mr. Keating, are you next in line? Do you want to be recognized?

Mr. KEATING. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to move to strike the last word. First, I would like to thank you for the two amendments I had that are considered in the en bloc as one en bloc amendment.

The first one is just a technical change, I believe, but an important one, with Congressman Levin's fine work in recognizing Lieutenant Savchenko's plight and heroism in Ukraine. And what it does is, given the Russian Federation's ongoing efforts to distort the legally and internationally recognized definition of Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, we changed, and I think it was crucial to do this, references to all parts of Ukraine simply as Ukraine as a whole.

Secondly, I want to thank my colleagues, Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Engel, and Mr. Smith, for joining me in sponsoring H.R. 1493, the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act. We have seen images of the terrorist organization and the group ISIL destroying cultural sites and artifacts in Iraq and Syria. ISIL's recent activities mirror the Taliban's destruction of Buddhist statues in Afghanistan in 2001, and an al-Qaeda affiliate's destruction of tombs and shrines in Timbuktu, Mali, in 2012.

These acts destroy humanity's common cultural heritage and are a crime against the entire international community, including the

United States. In addition to ISIL and other groups, there are increasingly looting and trafficking cultural artifacts to finance their own terrorist operations. ISIL has reportedly earned millions from the plunder of antiquities, including \$36 million from the looting in one site alone in Syria.

This bill is an important step in protecting cultural property in Syria specifically, and coordinating the efforts of the United States Government in working to protect cultural property worldwide, and work to prevent the trafficking in antiquities from benefitting terrorists and other criminal groups alike.

I look forward to continuing to work on this issue with the committee, and I want to thank my colleagues for their support.

With that, I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Keating.

Let us see. We go now to Mr. Smith of New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you, Chairman Royce, and Ranking Member Engel, for scheduling this important markup, which again evidences the bipartisanship and the collegiality that is so characteristic of this committee.

The Global Food Security Act, H.R. 1567, I am happy to say has a number of co-sponsors, including prime co-sponsor Betty McCollum. It has been a delight to work with her and her staff, the ranking member of our subcommittee, Karen Bass, and you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Engel, as well as Mr. Emmer, Mr. Meadows, Mr. DesJarlais, and Mr. Cicilline. Thank you all for being on this important lifesaving legislation.

This legislation will help provide a long-term solution, really, a road map to ending global hunger by authorizing and strengthening the existing national food security program coordinated by the USAID, commonly known as Feed the Future. This program strengthens nutrition, especially for children during the critical first 1,000-day window from conception to the child's second birthday. It is absolutely the most transformative time in anybody's life. And if we get it right, both mother and child are exponentially more healthy and will have healthier lives going forward.

In essence, it is a program, this bill, that teaches a woman or man to fish instead of giving that person the fish. As such, it is economical in the long run and will likely, over the long term, lead to a reduction in the amount of money we spend on emergency food aid. Our aid is leveraged with that of other countries, the private sector, NGOs, and especially faith-based organizations whose great work on the ground in so many different countries impacts so many lives.

By statutorily authorizing this existing program and strengthening it, which had its roots in the Bush administration and was formalized by President Obama, is a fittingly bipartisan program. We are also increasing our oversight by requiring the administration to report to Congress in a number of areas.

As you may recall, last year we passed the Global Food Security Act out of the House, only to have it stall and falter in the Senate, so we are back. The amendment in the nature of a substitute, which you have before you, is in substance similar to what the House passed last year. And, again, it really speaks to the metrics,

measurable goals, benchmarks, time tables, and, again, makes this whole program a very significant priority in what we do.

I want to thank Mr. Poe for offering an amendment that underscores the vital importance of water, sanitation, and health, known by the acronym WASH in global development, and that amendment is now a part of this legislation. So thank you, Ted. Thank you, Judge.

And I would ask unanimous consent to include the rest of my statement on some of the other measures.

Chairman ROYCE. Without objection.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. Let us see. Mr. David Cicilline of Rhode Island was seeking recognition.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to begin by complimenting you and Ranking Member Engel for calling this markup and for the bipartisan spirit in which all of these issues have been approached and strongly supporting the passage of each of them.

I would like to just also take a moment to welcome two state legislators from Rhode Island, Senator Juan Pichardo and Representative Carlos Tobon, who are here and watching us, and just welcome them to the committee.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Cicilline.

Judge Ted Poe of Texas.

Mr. POE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and the ranking member for bringing up all seven of these pieces of legislation in a timely manner, and the efficiency for which the committee has worked with me and other members on these bills.

One-year-old Vivek lived in a village of mud huts in India. When Vivek was not doing well, his mother took him to the doctor four times and the doctor said it was malnutrition. His family had enough food to eat for his young body. They had goats, fresh buffalo milk, and hundreds of pounds of wheat and potatoes. So what was the problem? The problem was water. Vivek's little body was spending so much of its energy fighting infections from the bad water that there was little left for brain development and growth.

The lesson here is that you can give a child all the food in the world, but without clean water it will not do any good.

My amendment to H.R. 1567 that is sponsored by the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Smith, makes clean water and sanitation part of the discussion when we talk about food security. Instead of each sector of foreign aid with its own stovepipe, this amendment makes sure that sectors talk to each other and work together.

Last week a 23-year-old Somali American man from Columbus, Ohio, was charged with supporting terrorists. He was trained in Syria and told by a cleric to go home to the United States and carry out an attack against America. That is the first time we have caught someone who was specifically told to go back to the United States to attack the homeland. These Benedict Arnold traitors who have turned against America and joined the ranks of foreign radical terrorist armies should not be allowed to come back into the United States unless they come back in handcuffs.

For these reasons, I believe H.R. 237, that is co-sponsored by Mr. Keating and Mr. Sherman, the Foreign Terrorist Organization Passport Revocation Act, is a critical bill at a critical time. This bill grants the Secretary of State the explicit authority to revoke or deny U.S. passports for individuals who are members of or otherwise help designated foreign terrorist organizations. We must stop these killers from coming back to the United States to do harm to Americans.

And, lastly, human trafficking is a scourge in our society. It is encouraging to see that the Senate yesterday passed the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, 99 to 0. I don't know the last time that the Senate has agreed on unanimous legislation this important.

This is very similar to the legislation that passed the House that I was the lead sponsor on, along with Carolyn Maloney from New York, along with 10 other bills regarding the scourge of human trafficking.

Congress is finally coming to the realization that trafficking happens in our backyards, and we need to do something about this. Survivors' voices must be part of the conversation. They know best how to effectively prevent the fight of this modern day slavery. We must engage survivors if we have any chance of ending this crime and properly serving the victims of this dastardly deed.

As the lead Republican on H.R. 500, the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act, I have enjoyed working with Congressman Honda to ensure victims are empowered and their voices are heard on the Federal level, and I would recommend and ask that the two bills that I mentioned be voted on in the affirmative, and the one amendment be voted on in the affirmative along with the other pieces of legislation.

And I will yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Poe.

Seeking recognition, we have Lois Frankel of Florida.

Ms. FRANKEL. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and I want to thank you and the ranking member, and all the members who have contributed to these measures, which I support, and appreciate that in a world full of crises that we can find so many things that we here can cooperate on.

I wanted to also, like my colleague, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, introduce a young lady. We actually have a miracle in the room. Her name is Miracle Dixon from a high school in Indiana. And I want to welcome you here with the Girls, Inc. program.

And I just want to let you know that Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, who also has someone with her, used to be the chair of this committee, and chairs one of our subcommittees, because this is a leadership program. So this is one of our most prominent women leaders in the Congress, so I want you to know that. And the rest of us are working toward that.

Anyway, we want to welcome you. She is an honors student, good grades, and wants to be a lawyer. So keep that up.

And thank you, Mr. Chair. I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you. Thank you, Lois.

Okay. We want to go now to Mr. Rohrabacher of California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, and I would like to especially thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Engel for the great

leadership that you have provided us at this time when our country is confronting this ISIL threat and the terrorist actions overseas and the threats to our country. I think this committee is doing its due diligence, and I want to thank you very much for that.

I support your call today for these bills to be en bloc, voted on en bloc and brought to the floor. I would like to just express a couple of concerns that I have with two bills within this en bloc amendment.

And let me just—and I would like to ask Judge Poe, in your Passport Revocation Act, would this mean that we would revoke the passports for people who are here and considered terrorist threats while they are here? Or is it just for people who have gone overseas and are part of a terrorist group?

Mr. POE. The bill allows the State Department to revoke the passport of any American citizen that is a member of a foreign terrorist organization anyplace.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Anyplace. Well, wouldn't we want to have someone who is a member of a terrorist organization either arrested right away and put away or—that is number one—if they are here domestically, rather than having them stay here without a passport, meaning we don't want those terrorists here in the United States.

Mr. POE. Well, you would think that the FBI would arrest terrorists in the United States. But the bill is primarily—you asked me the specific question—it includes anybody that is a foreign terrorist organization member. It was aimed at those people who leave the United States, that are radicalized in Syria, and then they try to come back over here and do their mischief. That is what the bill is aimed at.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Well, we are—of course, I am with you 100 percent on that. I would hope, however, we are not taking away the passport from someone in a terrorist organization which makes them stay here. We would like them—to either arrest them here or take them overseas.

Mr. POE. We would like them to go to jail.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes.

Chairman ROYCE. And if I could make an observation, this legislation also was revised, working with the FBI, in a way to make sure it does not intervene in their work. And it in no way, of course, preempts or prevents law enforcement from doing its job.

But I think it is an important step to make certain that those who are involved in these organizations, whether they are arrested or not, do not have the wherewithal to travel to get training offshore and then return. And this, of course, would prevent that from happening. So your point is well founded, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I don't want them coming back. I mean, because if we are not going to—

Chairman ROYCE. Right. That is the intent behind it.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. All right. And the second thing is about the calling for the release of the Ukrainian fighter pilot. I think she is offering a great service by drawing our attention to the fact that there are so many people being held hostage and prisoner in this Ukrainian catastrophe that is going on with our country right now.

And I would hope that just in the spirit of—I will be voting for this, but we should express our desire that it is not just one Ukrainian fighter pilot who happens to be a woman who we now can identify with, but we hope that this conflict ends maybe with the Minsk Agreement, which also had, as part of it, the release of all prisoners on both sides.

And we should be making sure that the people of the Ukraine know that we are trying to promote a peace situation where all of the prisoners are released and they can get back to making sure they are rebuilding their country, rather than just singling out one prisoner for that.

Chairman ROYCE. I think it would be a very good point, Mr. Rohrabacher, per the situation in Ukraine. But here is the difference in this particular case. This is actually a Ukrainian pilot. She is a Ukrainian pilot who was seized on Ukrainian territory, and then she was transferred to Russian territory. That is the difference. So she has been held in solitary confinement. She has been subjected to psychological abuse, denied access to medical treatment. And given these considerations, this would be the point of this particular—

Mr. ROHRABACHER. All right. I think that is a very good answer. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. Grayson.

Mr. GRAYSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just one brief comment regarding the Passport Revocation Act. The Supreme Court has recognized that there is a constitutional right to travel, and I think that that comes directly from the right of freedom of assembly under the First Amendment. Therefore, in my view—and I hope this becomes part of the record on this—I don't think that you can properly deny someone a passport or the right to travel without clear and convincing evidence.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Grayson, I think you raise a point here, and this is one of the reasons why this was crafted to provide permissive authority to the State Department per your concern here. And I think, given that, we can still meet that constitutional test, but—

Mr. POE. Will the chairman yield?

Chairman ROYCE. Yes. I will yield to the author of the measure, Mr. Ted Poe of Texas.

Mr. POE. The Supreme Court has ruled that the State Department, under certain circumstances, may revoke an American passport.

Mr. GRAYSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POE. Yes.

Mr. GRAYSON. I understand that. I am suggesting, consistent with the Supreme Court's ruling, that that can be done only with clear and convincing evidence that that is, and should be, the standard of proof.

I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Grayson yields back.

Any other members seeking recognition? If not, we are going to go to—oh, yes. I wanted to recognize Mr. Gerry Connolly of Virginia for 30 minutes. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNOLLY. Take off your coats, everybody. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and the ranking member for putting together today's markup. I am happy to support all of the bills in front of us. I want to thank your staffs as well for cooperating with us on inclusion of our amendment on H. Res. 50, reiterating the unqualified U.S. support for Ukrainian sovereignty in all respects.

Thank you again.

Chairman ROYCE. Reverse psychology. Thank you, Mr. Connolly.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I yield back my 29 minutes.

Chairman ROYCE. Okay. Hearing no further requests for recognition, the question occurs on the items considered en bloc. All those in favor say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

All those opposed, no.

[No response.]

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, and the measures considered en bloc are agreed to. So, without objection, H.R. 1493 and House Concurrent Resolution 40 are ordered favorably reported, and H.R. 237, H.R. 500, H.R. 907, H.R. 1567, and House Resolution 50, are ordered favorably reported, as amended. And staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes.

Also, without objection, the Chair is authorized to seek House consideration of any of today's measures under suspension of the rules.

And that concludes our business for today, and I want to thank again, Ranking Member Engel, and all of our committee members for their contributions and assistance in today's markup.

The committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:44 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

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

Edward R. Royce (R-CA), Chairman

April 23, 2015

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

DATE: Thursday, April 23, 2015

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 237, FTO Passport Revocation Act of 2015;
H.R. 500, Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act;
H.R. 907, United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015;
H.R. 1493, Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act;
H.R. 1567, Global Food Security Act of 2015;
H. Res. 50, Calling for the release of Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko, who was captured by Russian forces in Eastern Ukraine and has been held illegally in a Russian prison since July 2014; and
H. Con. Res. 40, Encouraging reunions of divided Korean American families.

By Direction of the Chairman

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



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day Thursday Date 4/23/15 Room 2172

Starting Time 10:10 Ending Time 10:44

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

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Edward R. Royce

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Televised ☒

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☒

Stenographic Record ☒

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

See attached.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

None

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

SFR - Rep. Engel

SFR - Rep. Smith

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: *(Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)*

See markup summary.

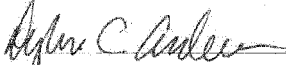
RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): *(Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)*

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
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TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 10:44


Doug Anderson, General Counsel

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Edward R. Royce, CA
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, FL
X	Dana Rohrabacher, CA
X	Steve Chabot, OH
	Joe Wilson, SC
	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Ted Poc, TX
X	Matt Salmon, AZ
	Darrell Issa, CA
	Tom Marino, PA
X	Jeff Duncan, SC
	Mo Brooks, AL
	Paul Cook, CA
	Randy Weber, TX
X	Scott Perry, PA
X	Ron DeSantis, FL
X	Mark Meadows, NC
	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Curt Clawson, FL
X	Scott, DesJarlais, TN
X	Reid Ribble, WI
	Dave Trott, MI
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
X	Tom Emmer, MN

<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
	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Brian Higgins, NY
	Karen Bass, CA
X	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
X	Alan Grayson, FL
	Ami Bera, CA
X	Alan S. Lowenthal, CA
X	Grace Meng, NY
X	Lois Frankel, FL
X	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
	Joaquin Castro, TX
X	Robin Kelly, IL
	Brendan Boyle, PA

4/23/15 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

The Chair obtained unanimous consent to consider several measures and amendments (previously provided to Members of the Committee) *en bloc*:

- 1) H.R. 237 (Poe), FTO Passport Revocation Act of 2015;
 - a. Poe 33, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
- 2) H.R. 500 (Honda), Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act;
 - a. Royce 34, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
- 3) H.R. 907 (Ros-Lehtinen), United States-Jordan Defense Cooperation Act of 2015;
 - a. Ros-Lehtinen 86, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
- 4) H.R. 1493 (Engel), Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act;
- 5) H.R. 1567 (Smith), Global Food Security Act of 2015;
 - a. Smith 91, an amendment in the nature of a substitute.
 - i. Poe 122, an amendment to Smith 91.
- 6) H. Res. 50 (Levin), Calling for the release of Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko, who was captured by Russian forces in Eastern Ukraine and has been held illegally in a Russian prison since July 2014; and
 - a. Smith 31
 - b. Connolly 36
 - c. Keating 15
- 7) H. Con. Res. 40, Encouraging reunions of divided Korean American families.

The items considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote, and were ordered favorably reported by unanimous consent.

By unanimous consent, the Chair was authorized to seek House consideration of any of the measures agreed to under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.



HCFA Markup Statement
April 23, 2015
Rep. Chris Smith

I want to thank Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel for scheduling this important mark-up, which evidences the bipartisanship and collegiality that is so characteristic of this Committee.

We are considering a number of substantively important bills and resolutions today, Democrat and Republican, and I want to make some brief remarks on three of them, two of which are Democratic measures.

I am proud to have re-introduced the Global Food Security Act, H.R. 1567, and to have the support of co-sponsors across the aisle – including prime co-sponsor Betty McCollum, the ranking member of our subcommittee, Karen Bass, and the ranking member of this Committee, Mr. Engel, as well as Chairman Royce. I want to thank and acknowledge those members of our subcommittee who have joined Ms. Bass and me as co-sponsors – Mr. Emmer, Mr. Meadows, Mr. DesJarlais and Mr. Cicilline, the latter as an original co-sponsor.

This is important legislation which will help provide a long-term solution to global hunger by authorizing the existing national food security program coordinated by USAID commonly known as Feed the Future. This program strengthens nutrition, especially for children during that critical first 1000 day-window, from conception to the child's second birthday, and also teaches small-scale farmers techniques to increase agricultural yield, thereby helping nations achieve food security, something that is in the national security interest of the United States as well.

In essence, it is a program that teaches a man to fish, instead of giving man a fish... As such it is economical in the long run, and should lead to a reduction in the amount of money we spend on emergency food aid. Our aid is leveraged with that of other countries, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and – especially – faith-based organizations, whose great work on the ground in so many different countries impacts so many lives.

By statutorily authorizing this existing program, which had its roots in the Bush administration and was formalized by President Obama – it is a fittingly bipartisan program – we are also increasing our oversight by requiring the administration to report to Congress.

As you may recall, last year we passed Global Food Security out of the House, only to have it stall and falter in the Senate.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute which you have before you is in substance similar to what the House passed year. We have made a few improvements with an eye toward passage in the Senate, including requiring that the administration:

- submit to Congress its Global Food Security Strategy and set forth the role each Federal department and agency will play;
- provide “specific and measurable, goals, benchmarks, timetables [and] performance metrics;” and
- establish clear criteria showing how countries are selected first for participation in our food security programs and then for graduation once they have reached a level of self-sustainability.

Again, the point here is not to provide a handout, but a leg up.

I also want to thank Mr. Poe, for offering an amendment that underscores the importance of Water, Sanitation and Health – known by the acronym WASH – in global development.

Finally, I would like to ask all of my colleagues here for your support beyond today's mark-up, including that you would consider co-sponsoring this bill so that we make an already strong bi-partisan statement in favor alleviating the scourge of global hunger even stronger by the time it reaches the floor of the House, which I hope will happen sometime in the near future.

Next I want to turn to our colleague Sander Levin's measure, H. Res. 50, which calls for the release of former Ukrainian fighter pilot Nadiya Savchenko, who has been languishing in Russian prisons since she was abducted by pro-Russian forces in eastern Ukraine last June and illegally transferred across the border in handcuffs and a bag over her head.

I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this bill, which we marked up last week in our human rights subcommittee.

Since she was incarcerated on specious and unsubstantiated charges, Nadiya has endured interrogations, involuntary psychiatric evaluations and solitary confinement.

Nadiya is in poor health, having spent most of the last four months on a hunger strike as a symbol of protest, ending it just the week before last.

Nadiya is yet another victim of the Putin regime's brutality and contempt for human life, and we must recognize that this isn't just about her but also a very visible manifestation of Putin's aggression towards a Ukraine that wishes to remain free, independent and democratic. Nadiya is a symbol for the struggle of Ukraine.

The amendment updates Nadiya's current status, including with respect to her hunger strike, to reflect changes that have taken place since the introduction of H. Res. 50.

This amendment also calls for the imposition of targeted sanctions against individuals responsible for the kidnapping, arrest and imprisonment of Nadiya Savchenko and other Ukrainian citizens illegally incarcerated in Russia. It is essential that we hold those culpable for human rights violations personally accountable.

Finally, I want to say a word about Ranking Member Engel's H.R. 1493, the Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act, of which I am lead co-sponsor, and was last year as well, when Mr. Engel introduced a substantively similar bill.

This bill could not be more timely, given the depredations of ISIS that we see played out on our TV screens when we turn on the nightly news – the horrific beheadings and killing of Christians and other religious minorities such as Yezidis by Islamist fanatics.

These murderers help finance their terror in part by looting cultural antiquities and coins from areas of Syria and Iraq that they control. Congress has already acted with respect to banning importation of "blood antiquities" from Iraq, which this bill would now extend to Syria. As such, this bill is part of the war on terror, helping to dry up sources of terror financing.

We also see that these fanatics will destroy what they cannot loot. This bill increases the inter-agency cooperation, including involvement of "Monuments Men" units of our armed forces, in striving to protect a cultural heritage which is part of our world's patrimony.

I want to close by thanking Ranking Member Engel for introducing this important piece of legislation.

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD BY THE HONORABLE ELIOT L. ENGEL, A
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

April 23, 2015

Congressman Michael M. Honda
Statement to the House Foreign Affairs Committee

Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, I would like to extend my gratitude to both of you for bringing my Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act before the committee for its consideration. I am grateful that my bill is moving forward with the full committee's unanimous support. I am especially heartened to see the robust bipartisanship on this important bill – from the support of my original cosponsors, Representatives Poe, Bass, and Davis, to the leadership of the Chairman and Ranking Member of this committee.

I was glad to be able to work across the aisle to make sure the voices of the survivors of human trafficking are heard. The value of creating an Advisory Council composed entirely of survivors is immeasurable. By letting those who have experienced this ordeal tell their stories to, and work with, key policymakers, we will be able to write better laws and regulations to eliminate this atrocity, once and for all. The Council must represent the diversity of survivors of sex and labor trafficking, as well as U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, so that policymakers understand the full scope of human trafficking and can address all facets of it. It is my hope that in the selection of the members, this diversity will be upheld.

I was particularly moved by the story a young woman from Silicon Valley. At the age of 21, she was lured to America with the promise of a well-paying restaurant job. Instead, she was forced into prostitution. She was kept in a dimly lit warehouse with 21 other women. Every day, a truck pulled up and took her and the other women to where they were forced to work. She was told that if she tried to leave, her family in Mexico would be hurt. Her ordeal ended nine months later, when the truck failed to show up because the bar they worked at went out of business.

Her story is just one of tens of millions of heartbreaking and tragic stories around the world. The Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act is essential to turning back the tide of this modern-day slavery, as it allows those survivors who were impacted by this cruel system to voice their experiences and educate policymakers. This legislation values survivors, beyond just their stories; it empowers them to help eradicate this scourge, once and for all.

Thank you again, Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel, for supporting the adoption of this crucial bill.