AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW TO PREVENT DEMAND FOR CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING; VENEZUELAN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION ACT; AND CONDEMNING THE ABDUCTION OF FEMALE STUDENTS BY ARMED MILITANTS FROM THE TERRORIST GROUP KNOWN AS BOKO HARAM IN NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 4573, H.R. 4587 and H. Res. 573

MAY 9, 2014

Serial No. 113–166

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Available via the World Wide Web: http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov/ or http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

87–839PDF WASHINGTON : 2014

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512–1800; DC area (202) 512–1800
Fax: (202) 512–2104 Mail: Stop IDCC, Washington, DC 20402–0001

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EDWARD R. ROYCE, California, *Chairman*

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, New Jersey
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida
DANA ROHRABACHER, California
STEVE CHABOT, Ohio
JOE WILSON, South Carolina
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
TED POE, Texas
MATT SALMON, Arizona
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
ADAM KINZINGER, Illinois
MO BROOKS, Alabama
TOM COTTON, Arkansas
PAUL COOK, California
GEORGE HOLDING, North Carolina
RANDY K. WEBER SR., Texas
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania
STEVE STOCKMAN, Texas
RON DESANTIS, Florida
DOUG COLLINS, Georgia
MARK MEADOWS, North Carolina
TED S. YOHO, Florida
LUKE MESSER, Indiana

ELIOT L. ENGEL, New York
ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA, American Samoa
BRAD SHERMAN, California
GREGORY W. MEEKS, New York
ALBIO SIRES, New Jersey
GERALD E. CONNOLLY, Virginia
THEODORE E. DEUTCH, Florida
BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
KAREN BASS, California
WILLIAM KEATING, Massachusetts
DAVID CICILLINE, Rhode Island
ALAN GRAYSON, Florida
JUAN VARGAS, California
BRADLEY S. SCHNEIDER, Illinois
JOSEPH P. KENNEDY III, Massachusetts
AMI BERA, California
ALAN S. LOWENTHAL, California
GRACE MENG, New York
LOIS FRANKEL, Florida
TULSI GABBARD, Hawaii
JOAQUIN CASTRO, Texas

AMY PORTER, *Chief of Staff* THOMAS SHEEHY, *Staff Director*
JASON STEINBAUM, *Democratic Staff Director*

CONTENTS

Page

MARKUP OF

H.R. 4573, To protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child-sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child-sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, and for other purposes 2
Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4573 offered by the Honorable Christopher H. Smith, a Representative in Congress from the State of New Jersey 17
H.R. 4587, To impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for carrying out or ordering human rights abuses against the citizens of Venezuela, and for other purposes 30
Amendment to H.R. 4587 offered by the Honorable Matt Salmon, a Representative in Congress from the State of Arizona 51
H. Res. 573, Condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 53
Amendment to H. Res. 573 offered by the Honorable Edward R. Royce, a Representative in Congress from the State of California, and chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs 58

LETTERS, STATEMENTS, ETC., SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

APPENDIX

Markup notice 78
Markup minutes 79
Markup summary 81

INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW TO PREVENT DEMAND FOR CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING; VENEZUELAN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION ACT; AND CONDEMNING THE ABDUCTION OF FEMALE STUDENTS BY ARMED MILITANTS FROM THE TERRORIST GROUP KNOWN AS BOKO HARAM IN NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 2014

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:14 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Ed Royce (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ROYCE. This committee will come to order. I am going to ask all the members if they could take their seats at this time.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up three strongly bipartisan measures dealing with pressing humanitarian issues. Because these measures enjoy broad support and because we are looking at a short legislative day, the ranking member and I intend to consider them en bloc, as members were previously notified.

And so, without objection, the following items, which all members have before them, are to be considered read and they will be considered en bloc: H.R. 4573, the International Megan's Law, this is authored by Mr. Smith; and the Smith Amendment No. 53, the bipartisan amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4573, provided to your offices last night; H.R. 4587, the Venezuela and Human Rights and Democracy Promotion Act, authored by Congresswoman Ros-Lehtinen; the Salmon Amendment No. 46 to H.R. 4587; and the third bill, House Resolution 573, condemning the abduction of female students by Boko Haram, authored by Congresswoman Frederica Wilson; and the Royce Amendment No. 105 to House Resolution 573.

[The information referred to follows:]

.....

(Original Signature of Member)

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. _____

To protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child-sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child-sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. WOLF) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child-sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child-sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, 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,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking".

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. Angel Watch Center.
Sec. 5. Authority to restrict passports.
Sec. 6. Sense of Congress provisions.
Sec. 7. Enhancing the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
Sec. 8. Assistance to foreign countries to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
Sec. 9. Rules of Construction.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Megan Nicole Kanka, who was 7 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in 1994, in the State of New Jersey by a violent predator living across the street from her home. Unbeknownst to Megan Kanka and her family, he had been convicted previously of a sex offense against a child.

(2) In 1996, Congress adopted Megan's Law (Public Law 104–145) as a means to encourage States to protect children by identifying the whereabouts of sex offenders and providing the means to monitor their activities.

(3) Law enforcement reports indicate that known child-sex offenders are traveling internationally, and that the criminal background of such individuals may not be known to local law enforcement prior to their arrival.

(4) The commercial sexual exploitation of minors in child sex trafficking and pornography is a global phenomenon. The International Labour Organization has estimated that 1.8 million children worldwide are victims of child sex trafficking and pornography each year.

(5) Child sex tourism, where an individual travels to a foreign country and engages in sexual activity with a child in that country, is a form of child exploitation and, where commercial, child sex trafficking.

(6) According to research conducted by The Protection Project of The Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, sex tourists from the United States who target children form a significant percentage of child sex tourists in some of the most significant destination countries for child sex tourism.

(7) In order to protect children, it is essential that United States law enforcement be able to iden-

tify child-sex offenders in the United States who are traveling abroad and child-sex offenders from other countries entering the United States. Such identification requires cooperative efforts between the United States and foreign governments. In exchange for providing notice of child-sex offenders traveling to the United States, foreign authorities will expect United States authorities to provide reciprocal notice of child-sex offenders traveling to their countries.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Except as otherwise provided, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(2) CENTER.—The term "Center" means the Angel Watch Center established pursuant to section 4(a).

(3) CHILD-SEX OFFENDER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "child-sex offender" means a sex offender described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911) who is convicted of a child-sex offense.

(B) DEFINITION OF CONVICTED.—In this paragraph, the term "convicted" has the meaning given the term in paragraph (8) of section 111 of such Act.

(4) CHILD-SEX OFFENSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "child-sex offense" means a specified offense against a minor as defined in paragraph (7) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911), including—

(i) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving kidnapping;

(ii) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving false imprisonment;

(iii) solicitation to engage in sexual conduct;

(iv) use in a sexual performance;

(v) solicitation to practice prostitution;

(vi) video voyeurism as described in section 1801 of title 18, United States Code;

(vii) possession, production, or distribution of child pornography;

(viii) criminal sexual conduct involving a minor, or the use of the Internet to facilitate or attempt such conduct; and

(ix) any conduct that by its nature is a sex offense against a minor.

(B) FOREIGN CONVICTIONS.—A foreign conviction is not a child-sex offense for purposes of this Act to the same extent and in the same manner as a foreign conviction is not a sex offense for purposes of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911) as described in section 111(5)(B) of such Act.

(5) JURISDICTION.—The term "jurisdiction" means any of the following:

(A) A State.

(B) The District of Columbia.

(C) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(D) Guam.

(E) American Samoa.

(F) The Northern Mariana Islands.

(G) The United States Virgin Islands.

(H) To the extent provided in, and subject to the requirements of, section 127 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16927), a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(6) MINOR.—The term "minor" means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

(7) PASSPORT CARD.—The term "passport card" means a document issued by the Department of State pursuant to section 7209 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458; 8 U.S.C. 1185 note).

SEC. 4. ANGEL WATCH CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish within the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the Department of Homeland Security a Center, to be known as the "Angel

1 Watch Center", to carry out the activities specified in sub-
2 section (d).
3 (b) LEADERSHIP.—The Center shall be headed by the
4 Director of ICE, in collaboration with the Commissioner
5 of United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
6 and in consultation with the Attorney General.
7 (c) MEMBERS.—The Center shall consist of the fol-
8 lowing:
9 (1) The Director of ICE.
10 (2) The Commissioner of CBP.
11 (3) Individuals who are designated as analysts
12 in ICE or CBP.
13 (4) Individuals who are designated as program
14 managers in ICE or CBP.
15 (d) ACTIVITIES.—
16 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall carry out
17 the following activities:
18 (A) Receive information on travel by child-
19 sex offenders.
20 (B) Transmit notice of impending or cur-
21 rent international travel by child-sex offenders
22 to the Secretary of State, accompanied by an
23 advisory regarding whether or not the period of
24 validity of the passport of the child-sex offender
25 should be limited to one year or such period of

time as the Secretary of State shall determine appropriate.

(C) Establish a system to maintain and archive all relevant information, including the response of destination countries to notifications under subsection (c) where available, and decisions not to transmit notification abroad.

(D) Establish an annual review process to ensure that the Center is consistent in procedures to provide notification to destination countries or not to provide notification to destination countries, as appropriate.

(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The United States Marshals Service's National Sex Offender Targeting Office shall make available to the Center information on travel by child-sex offenders in a timely manner for purposes of carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1) and (c).

(e) ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY RELATED TO TRANSMISSION OF NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center may transmit notice of impending or current international travel of child-sex offenders to the country or countries of destination of such child-sex offenders, including to

1 the visa-issuing agent or agents in the United States
2 of such country or countries, as follows:
3 (A) The notice may be transmitted
4 through such means as determined appropriate
5 by the Center, including through an ICE
6 attaché.
7 (B) If the Center has reason to believe
8 that transmission of the notice poses a risk to
9 the life or well-being of the child-sex offender,
10 the Center shall make every reasonable effort to
11 issue a warning to the child-sex offender of
12 such risk.
13 (2) SUNSET.—The authority of paragraph (1)
14 shall terminate with respect to a child-sex offender
15 beginning as of the close of the last day of the reg-
16 istration period of such child-sex offender under sec-
17 tion 115 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and
18 Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16915).
19 (f) COMPLAINT REVIEW.—The Center shall establish
20 a mechanism to receive complaints from child-sex offend-
21 ers affected by notifications of destination countries of
22 such child-sex offenders under subsection (e).
23 (g) CONSULTATIONS.—The Center shall seek to en-
24 gage in ongoing consultations with—

(1) nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, that have experience and expertise in identifying and preventing child sex tourism and rescuing and rehabilitating minor victims of international sexual exploitation and trafficking;

(2) the governments of countries interested in cooperating in the creation of an international sex offender travel notification system or that are primary destination or source countries for international sex tourism; and

(3) Internet service and software providers regarding available and potential technology to facilitate the implementation of an international sex offender travel notification system, both in the United States and in other countries.

(h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State may provide technical assistance to foreign authorities in order to enable such authorities to participate more effectively in the notification program system established under this section.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO RESTRICT PASSPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to—

(1) limit to 1 year or such period of time as the Secretary of State shall determine appropriate the period of validity of a passport issued to a child-sex offender; and

(2) revoke the passport or passport card of an individual who has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a foreign country of a child-sex offense.

(b) LIMITATION FOR RETURN TO UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), in no case shall a United States citizen convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a foreign country of a child-sex offense be precluded from entering the United States due to a passport revocation under such subsection.

(c) REAPPLICATION.—An individual whose passport or passport card was revoked pursuant to subsection (a)(2) may reapply for a passport or a passport card at any time after such individual has returned to the United States.

(d) TIME LIMITATION.—The time limitation on validity or revocation of a passport or passport card under subsection (a) may not exceed the applicable registration period for the child-sex offender to register pursuant to section 115 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16915).

1 **SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS PROVISIONS.**

2 (a) BILATERAL AGREEMENTS.—It is the sense of
3 Congress that the President should negotiate memoranda
4 of understanding or other bilateral agreements with for-
5 eign governments to further the purposes of this Act and
6 the amendments made by this Act, including by—

7 (1) establishing systems to receive and transmit
8 notices as required by title I of the Adam Walsh
9 Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C.
10 16901 et seq.); and

11 (2) establishing mechanisms for private compa-
12 nies and nongovernmental organizations to report on
13 a voluntary basis suspected child pornography or ex-
14 ploitation to foreign governments, the nearest
15 United States embassy in cases in which a possible
16 United States citizen may be involved, or other ap-
17 propriate entities.

18 (b) NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF
19 CHILD-SEX OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD.—It is the
20 sense of Congress that the President should formally re-
21 quest foreign governments to notify the United States
22 when a United States citizen has been arrested, convicted,
23 sentenced, or completed a prison sentence for a child-sex
24 offense in the foreign country.

SEC. 7. ENHANCING THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.

Section 108(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)(4)) is amended by adding at the end before the period the following: ", including cases involving nationals of that country who are suspected of engaging in severe forms of trafficking of persons in another country".

SEC. 8. ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.

The President is strongly encouraged to exercise the authorities of section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152d) to provide assistance to foreign countries directly, or through nongovernmental and multilateral organizations, for programs, projects, and activities, including training of law enforcement entities and officials, designed to establish systems to identify sex offenders and provide and receive notification of child sex offender international travel.

SEC. 9. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude or alter the jurisdiction or authority of the Department of Justice under Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.) or any other provision law, or to affect the

1 work of the United States Marshals Service with
2 INTERPOL.
3 (b) ANGEL WATCH CENTER.—Nothing in this Act
4 shall be construed to preclude the Angel Watch Center
5 from transmitting notice on sex offenders as defined in
6 section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safe-
7 ty Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911).

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 4573 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 "International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child
4 Sex Trafficking".

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. Angel Watch Center.
Sec. 5. Sense of Congress provisions.
Sec. 6. Enhancing the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
Sec. 7. Assistance to foreign countries to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
Sec. 8. Rules of Construction.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress finds the following:

9 (1) Megan Nicole Kanka, who was 7 years old,
10 was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in
11 1994, in the State of New Jersey by a violent pred-
12 ator living across the street from her home. Unbe-
13 knownst to Megan Kanka and her family, he had

been convicted previously of a sex offense against a child.

(2) In 1996, Congress adopted Megan's Law (Public Law 104–145) as a means to encourage States to protect children by identifying the whereabouts of sex offenders and providing the means to monitor their activities.

(3) In 2006, Congress passed the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) to protect children and the public at large by establishing a comprehensive national system for the registration and notification to the public and law enforcement officers of convicted sex offenders.

(4) Law enforcement reports indicate that known child-sex offenders are traveling internationally, and that the criminal background of such individuals may not be known to local law enforcement prior to their arrival.

(5) The commercial sexual exploitation of minors in child sex trafficking and pornography is a global phenomenon. The International Labour Organization has estimated that 1.8 million children worldwide are victims of child sex trafficking and pornography each year.

(6) Child sex tourism, where an individual travels to a foreign country and engages in sexual activity with a child in that country, is a form of child exploitation and, where commercial, child sex trafficking.

(7) According to research conducted by The Protection Project of The Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, sex tourists from the United States who target children form a significant percentage of child sex tourists in some of the most significant destination countries for child sex tourism.

(8) In order to protect children, it is essential that United States law enforcement be able to identify child-sex offenders in the United States who are traveling abroad and child-sex offenders from other countries entering the United States. Such identification requires cooperative efforts between the United States and foreign governments. In exchange for providing notice of child-sex offenders traveling to the United States, foreign authorities will expect United States authorities to provide reciprocal notice of child-sex offenders traveling to their countries.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

1 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
2 TEES.—Except as otherwise provided, the term "ap-
3 propriate congressional committees" means—
4 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
5 Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
6 mittee on Homeland Security of the House of
7 Representatives; and
8 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
9 the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
10 mittee on Homeland Security and Govern-
11 mental Affairs of the Senate.
12 (2) CENTER.—The term "Center" means the
13 Angel Watch Center established pursuant to section
14 4(a).
15 (3) CHILD-SEX OFFENDER.—
16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The term "child-sex of-
17 fender" means an individual who is a sex of-
18 fender described in paragraph (3) or (4) of sec-
19 tion 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection
20 and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911) by
21 reason of being convicted of a child-sex offense.
22 (B) DEFINITION OF CONVICTED.—In this
23 paragraph, the term "convicted" has the mean-
24 ing given the term in paragraph (8) of section
25 111 of such Act.

(4) CHILD-SEX OFFENSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "child-sex offense" means a specified offense against a minor, as defined in paragraph (7) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911), including—

(i) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving kidnapping;

(ii) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving false imprisonment;

(iii) solicitation to engage in sexual conduct;

(iv) use in a sexual performance;

(v) solicitation to practice prostitution;

(vi) video voyeurism as described in section 1801 of title 18, United States Code;

(vii) possession, production, or distribution of child pornography;

(viii) criminal sexual conduct involving a minor, or the use of the Internet to facilitate or attempt such conduct; and

(ix) any conduct that by its nature is a sex offense against a minor.

(B) OTHER OFFENSES.—The term "child-sex offense" includes a sex offense described in paragraph (5)(A) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 that is a specified offense against a minor, as defined in paragraph (7) of such section.

(C) FOREIGN CONVICTIONS; OFFENSES INVOLVING CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONDUCT.—The limitations contained in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(5) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 shall apply with respect to a child-sex offense for purposes of this Act to the same extent and in the same manner as such limitations apply with respect to a sex offense for purposes of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

(5) JURISDICTION.—The term "jurisdiction" means any of the following:

(A) A State.

(B) The District of Columbia.

(C) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(D) Guam.

(E) American Samoa.

1 (F) The Northern Mariana Islands.

2 (G) The United States Virgin Islands.

3 (H) To the extent provided in, and subject
4 to the requirements of, section 127 of the Adam
5 Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006
6 (42 U.S.C. 16927), a federally recognized In-
7 dian tribe.

8 (6) MINOR.—The term "minor" means an indi-
9 vidual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

10 **SEC. 4. ANGEL WATCH CENTER.**

11 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after
12 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
13 Homeland Security shall establish within the Child Exploi-
14 tation Investigations Unit of United States Immigration
15 and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the Department of
16 Homeland Security a Center, to be known as the "Angel
17 Watch Center", to carry out the activities specified in sub-
18 section (d).

19 (b) LEADERSHIP.—The Center shall be headed by the
20 Director of ICE, in collaboration with the Commissioner
21 of United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
22 and in consultation with the Attorney General.

23 (c) MEMBERS.—The Center shall consist of the fol-
24 lowing:

25 (1) The Director of ICE.

(2) The Commissioner of CBP.

(3) Individuals who are designated as analysts in ICE or CBP.

(4) Individuals who are designated as program managers in ICE or CBP.

(d) ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall carry out the following activities:

(A) Receive information on travel by child-sex offenders.

(B) Establish a system to maintain and archive all relevant information, including the response of destination countries to notifications under subsection (e) where available, and decisions not to transmit notification abroad.

(C) Establish an annual review process to ensure that the Center is consistent in procedures to provide notification to destination countries or not to provide notification to destination countries, as appropriate.

(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The United States Marshals Service's National Sex Offender Targeting Office shall make available to the Center information on travel by child-sex offenders in a

1 timely manner for purposes of carrying out the ac-
2 tivities described in paragraph (1) and (e).
3 (e) ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY RELATED TO TRANS-
4 MISSION OF NOTICE.—
5 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Center may transmit
6 notice of impending or current international travel of
7 child-sex offenders to the country or countries of
8 destination of such child-sex offenders, including to
9 the visa-issuing agent or agents in the United States
10 of such country or countries, as follows:
11 (A) The notice may be transmitted
12 through such means as determined appropriate
13 by the Center, including through an ICE
14 attaché.
15 (B) If the Center has reason to believe
16 that transmission of the notice poses a risk to
17 the life or well-being of the child-sex offender,
18 the Center shall make every reasonable effort
19 through electronic or telephonic communication
20 to issue a warning to the child-sex offender of
21 such risk.
22 (C) If the Center has reason to believe that
23 a destination country is highly likely to deny
24 entry to the child-sex offender, the Center shall
25 make a reasonable effort through electronic or

1 telephonic communication to notify a child-sex
2 offender of such probable denial.
3 (2) SUNSET.—The authority of paragraph (1)
4 shall terminate with respect to a child-sex offender
5 beginning as of the close of the last day of the reg-
6 istration period of such child-sex offender under sec-
7 tion 115 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and
8 Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16915).
9 (f) COMPLAINT REVIEW.—The Center shall establish
10 a mechanism to receive complaints from child-sex offend-
11 ers affected by notifications of destination countries of
12 such child-sex offenders under subsection (e).
13 (g) CONSULTATIONS.—The Center shall seek to en-
14 gage in ongoing consultations with—
15 (1) nongovernmental organizations, including
16 faith-based organizations, that have experience and
17 expertise in identifying and preventing child sex
18 tourism and rescuing and rehabilitating minor vic-
19 tims of international sexual exploitation and traf-
20 ficking;
21 (2) the governments of countries interested in
22 cooperating in the creation of an international sex
23 offender travel notification system or that are pri-
24 mary destination or source countries for inter-
25 national sex tourism; and

1 (3) Internet service and software providers re-
2 garding available and potential technology to facili-
3 tate the implementation of an international sex of-
4 fender travel notification system, both in the United
5 States and in other countries.

6 (h) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of
7 Homeland Security and the Secretary of State may pro-
8 vide technical assistance to foreign authorities in order to
9 enable such authorities to participate more effectively in
10 the notification program system established under this
11 section.

12 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS PROVISIONS.**

13 (a) BILATERAL AGREEMENTS.—It is the sense of
14 Congress that the President should negotiate memoranda
15 of understanding or other bilateral agreements with for-
16 eign governments to further the purposes of this Act and
17 the amendments made by this Act, including by—

18 (1) establishing systems to receive and transmit
19 notices as required by title I of the Adam Walsh
20 Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C.
21 16901 et seq.); and

22 (2) establishing mechanisms for private compa-
23 nies and nongovernmental organizations to report on
24 a voluntary basis suspected child pornography or ex-
25 ploitation to foreign governments, the nearest

1 United States embassy in cases in which a possible
2 United States citizen may be involved, or other ap-
3 propriate entities.

4 (b) NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF
5 CHILD-SEX OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD.—It is the
6 sense of Congress that the President should formally re-
7 quest foreign governments to notify the United States
8 when a United States citizen has been arrested, convicted,
9 sentenced, or completed a prison sentence for a child-sex
10 offense in the foreign country.

11 **SEC. 6. ENHANCING THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE**
12 **ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.**

13 Section 108(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protec-
14 tion Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)(4)) is amended by
15 adding at the end before the period the following: ", in-
16 cluding severe forms of trafficking in persons related to
17 sex tourism".

18 **SEC. 7. ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO MEET**
19 **MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMI-**
20 **NATION OF TRAFFICKING.**

21 The President is strongly encouraged to exercise the
22 authorities of section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act
23 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152d) to provide assistance to foreign
24 countries directly, or through nongovernmental and multi-
25 lateral organizations, for programs, projects, and activi-

1 ties, including training of law enforcement entities and of-
2 ficials, designed to establish systems to identify sex offend-
3 ers and provide and receive notification of child sex of-
4 fender international travel.

5 **SEC. 8. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

6 (a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Nothing in this Act
7 shall be construed to preclude or alter the jurisdiction or
8 authority of the Department of Justice under Adam Walsh
9 Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C.
10 16901 et seq.), including section 113(d) of such Act, or
11 any other provision law, or to affect the work of the
12 United States Marshals Service with INTERPOL.

13 (b) ANGEL WATCH CENTER.—Nothing in this Act
14 shall be construed to preclude the Angel Watch Center
15 from transmitting notice with respect to any sex offender
16 described in paragraph (3) or (4) of section 111 of the
17 Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42
18 U.S.C. 16911) or with respect to any sex offense described
19 in paragraph (5) of such section.

.....

(Original Signature of Member)

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. _____

To impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for carrying out or ordering human rights abuses against the citizens of Venezuela, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for carrying out or ordering human rights abuses against the citizens of Venezuela, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Venezuelan Human Rights and Democracy Protection Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

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

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 12, 2014, also known in Venezuela as the National Youth Day, students began protesting in several cities against Venezuelan leader Nicolás Maduro's inability to stem violent crime, his undemocratic actions, and a rapidly deteriorating economy marked by high inflation and shortages of consumer goods.

(2) On February 12, 2014, a judge issued an arrest warrant for Leopoldo López, leader of the opposition party Voluntad Popular, for unfounded allegations in connection with the student protests.

(3) On February 17, 2014, the Government of Venezuela notified the United States Department of State that it had declared 3 consular officers at the United States Embassy in Venezuela personae non gratae.

(4) On February 18, 2014, opposition leader Leopoldo López turned himself in to Venezuelan authorities, was arrested, and charged with criminal incitement, conspiracy, arson, and intent to damage property.

(5) Leopoldo López is currently being held in a prison at a military facility.

(6) Nongovernmental human rights organizations have alleged that the charges brought against Leopoldo López appear to be a politically motivated attempt to silence dissent in the country.

(7) As of May 1, 2014, there have been 41 people killed, a reported 60 cases of torture, over 100 injured, and many unjustly detained in relation to pro-democracy demonstrations throughout Venezuela.

(8) On February 19, 2014, President Obama criticized the Government of Venezuela for arresting protesters, called for their release, and urged the government to focus on the "legitimate grievances of the Venezuelan people".

(9) According to the Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2013 for Venezuela, "The principal human rights abuses reported during the year included corruption,

1 politicization in the judicial system, and government
2 actions to impede freedom of expression and restrict
3 freedom of the press. The government did not re-
4 spect judicial independence or permit judges to act
5 according to the law without fear of retaliation. The
6 government used the judiciary to intimidate and se-
7 lectively prosecute political, union, business, and civil
8 society leaders who were critical of government poli-
9 cies or actions. The government harassed and intimi-
10 dated privately owned television stations, other
11 media outlets, and journalists throughout the year,
12 using threats, fines, property seizures, targeted reg-
13 ulations, arrests, and criminal investigations and
14 prosecutions.''.

15 (10) According to the Department of State's
16 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for
17 2013 for Venezuela, ''The following human rights
18 problems were reported by NGOs, the media, and in
19 some cases the government itself: unlawful killings,
20 including summary killings by police elements; tor-
21 ture and other cruel, inhumane, or degrading treat-
22 ment; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions
23 and lack of due process rights that contributed to
24 widespread violence, riots, injuries, and deaths in
25 prisons; inadequate juvenile detention centers; arbi-

trary arrests and detentions; corruption and impunity in police forces; political prisoners; interference with privacy rights; corruption at all levels of government; threats against domestic NGOs; violence against women; anti-Semitism in the official media; trafficking in persons; violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity; and restrictions on workers' right of association.''.

(11) According to Freedom House's Freedom in the World report of 2013 on Venezuela, ''Nicolás Maduro, further weakened the independent media, reduced the opposition's ability to serve as a check on government policy, and made threats to civil society groups.''.

SEC. 4. ACTIONS AT THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.

The Secretary of State shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the Organization of American States to defend and protect the Inter-American Democratic Charter, and strengthen the independent Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to advance the protection of human rights throughout the Western Hemisphere, especially in Venezuela.

SEC. 5. SANCTIONS ON PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLENCE IN VENEZUELA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any person, including a current or former official of the Government of Venezuela or a person acting on behalf of that Government, that the President determines—

(1) has perpetrated, or is responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, significant acts of violence or serious human rights abuses in Venezuela against individuals participating in protests in Venezuela that began on February 12, 2014;

(2) has directed or ordered the arrest or prosecution of a person primarily because of the person's legitimate exercise of freedom of expression or assembly in relation to the protests in Venezuela that began on February 12, 2014;

(3) has knowingly materially assisted, sponsored, or provided significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, the commission of acts described in paragraph (1) or (2) in relation to protests in Venezuela that began on February 12, 2014; or

(4) has engaged in censorship against individuals or media outlets disseminating information in

relation to protests in Venezuela that began on February 12, 2014.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

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

(A) ASSET BLOCKING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person determined by the President to be subject to subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The authority to impose sanctions under clause (i) shall not include the authority to impose sanctions relating to the importation of goods.

1 (II) GOOD DEFINED.—In sub-
2 clause (I), the term "good" has the
3 meaning given that term in section 16
4 of the Export Administration Act of
5 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2415) (as con-
6 tinued in effect pursuant to the Inter-
7 national Emergency Economic Powers
8 Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et. seq.)).
9 (B) ALIENS INELIGIBLE FOR VISAS, AD-
10 MISSION, OR PAROLE.—
11 (i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—
12 An alien who is a person determined by the
13 President to be subject to subsection (a)
14 is—
15 (I) inadmissible to the United
16 States;
17 (II) ineligible to receive a visa or
18 other documentation to enter the
19 United States; and
20 (III) otherwise ineligible to be
21 admitted or paroled into the United
22 States or to receive any other benefit
23 under the Immigration and Nation-
24 ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).
25 (ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien who meets any of the criteria described in subsection (a), regardless of when issued.

(II) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately; and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1)(A) or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out paragraph (1)(A) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

1 (3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
2 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
3 under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to an alien
4 if admitting the alien into the United States is nec-
5 essary to permit the United States to comply with
6 the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the
7 United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26,
8 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947,
9 between the United Nations and the United States,
10 or other applicable international obligations.
11 (c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
12 tion of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a
13 person if the President—
14 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
15 tional security interests of the United States and on
16 or before the date on which the waiver takes effect,
17 submits to the appropriate congressional committees
18 a notice of and justification for the waiver; or
19 (2) determines that the conditions in Venezuela
20 have improved with regard to respect for peaceful
21 protest and basic human rights and on or before the
22 date on which the waiver takes effect, submits to the
23 appropriate congressional committees a notice of and
24 justification for the waiver.

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

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms "admitted" and "alien" have meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "financial institution" has the meaning given that term in section 5312 of title 31, United States Code.

(3) MATERIALLY ASSISTED.—The term "materially assisted" means the provision of assistance that is significant and of a kind directly relevant to acts described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a).

(4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 6. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES TO VENEZUELA THAT ARE LIKELY TO BE USED TO COMMIT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanctions described in section 5(b) with respect to each person on the list required under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) LIST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons who the President determines have knowingly engaged in an activity described in paragraph (2) on or after such date of enactment.

(2) ACTIVITY DESCRIBED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A person knowingly engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the person—

(i) transfers, or facilitates the transfer of, goods or technologies described in subparagraph (C) to Venezuela, any entity organized under the laws of Venezuela, or any national of Venezuela, for use in or with respect to Venezuela; or

(ii) provides services (including services relating to hardware, software, and specialized information, and professional consulting, engineering, and support services) with respect to goods or technologies described in subparagraph (C) after such goods or technologies are transferred to Venezuela.

(B) APPLICABILITY TO CONTRACTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS.—A person engages in an activity described in subparagraph (A) without regard to whether the activity is carried out pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(C) GOODS OR TECHNOLOGIES DESCRIBED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Goods or technologies described in this subparagraph are goods or technologies that the President determines are likely to be used by the Government of Venezuela or any of the agencies or instrumentalities of the Government of Venezuela (or by any other person on behalf of the Government of Ven-

1 ezuela or any of such agencies or instru-
2 mentalities) to commit serious human
3 rights abuses against the people of Ven-
4 ezuela, including—
5 (I) firearms or ammunition (as
6 such terms are defined in section 921
7 of title 18, United States Code), rub-
8 ber bullets, police batons, pepper or
9 chemical sprays, stun grenades, elec-
10 troshock weapons, tear gas, water
11 cannons, or surveillance technology; or
12 (II) sensitive technology.
13 (ii) SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY DE-
14 FINED.—
15 (I) IN GENERAL.—For purposes
16 of clause (i)(II), the term "sensitive
17 technology" means hardware, soft-
18 ware, telecommunications equipment,
19 or any other technology, that the
20 President determines is to be used
21 specifically—
22 (aa) to restrict the free flow
23 of unbiased information in Ven-
24 ezuela; or

(bb) to disrupt, monitor, or otherwise restrict speech of the people of Venezuela.

(II) EXCEPTION.—The term "sensitive technology" does not include information or informational materials the exportation of which the President does not have the authority to regulate or prohibit pursuant to section 203(b)(3) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3)).

(3) SPECIAL RULE TO ALLOW FOR TERMINATION OF SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITY.—The President shall not be required to include a person on the list required under paragraph (1) if the President certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the person is no longer engaging in, or has taken significant verifiable steps toward stopping, the activity described in paragraph (2) for which the President would otherwise have included the person on the list; and

(B) the President has received reliable assurances that such person will not knowingly

1 engage in any activity described in such para-
2 graph (2) in the future.
3 (4) UPDATES OF LIST.—The President shall
4 transmit to the appropriate congressional commit-
5 tees an updated list under paragraph (1)—
6 (A) not later than 180 days after the date
7 of the enactment of this Act; and
8 (B) as new information becomes available.
9 (5) FORM OF LIST; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—
10 (A) FORM.—The list required under para-
11 graph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified
12 form but may contain a classified annex.
13 (B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassi-
14 fied portion of the list required under para-
15 graph (1) shall be made available to the public
16 and posted on the Web site of the Department
17 of State.
18 (c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the applica-
19 tion of sanctions described in section 5(b) with respect to
20 a person on the list required under subsection (b) of this
21 section if the President—
22 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
23 tional security interests of the United States and on
24 or before the date on which the waiver takes effect,

1 submits to the appropriate congressional committees
2 a notice of and justification for the waiver; or
3 (2) determines that the conditions in Venezuela
4 have improved with regard to respect for peaceful
5 protest and basic human rights and on or before the
6 date on which the waiver takes effect, submits to the
7 appropriate congressional committees a notice of and
8 justification for the waiver.

9 **SEC. 7. COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY TO PROMOTE INTER-**
10 **NET FREEDOM AND ACCESS TO INFORMA-**
11 **TION.**

12 Not later than 120 days after the date of the enact-
13 ment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation
14 with heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as
15 appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Af-
16 fairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee
17 on Foreign Relations of the Senate a comprehensive strat-
18 egy that is classified to the extent necessary to—
19 (1) assist the people Venezuela to produce, ac-
20 cess, and share information freely and safely via the
21 Internet;
22 (2) increase the capabilities and availability of
23 secure mobile and other communications through
24 connective technology among human rights and de-
25 mocracy activists in Venezuela;

(3) provide resources for digital safety training for media and academic and civil society organizations in Venezuela;

(4) increase emergency resources for the most vulnerable human rights advocates seeking to organize, share information, and support human rights in Venezuela;

(5) expand access to uncensored sources of local news and information using all available and effective mediums of communication, especially through platforms that leverage public-private partnerships;

(6) expand activities to safely assist and train human rights, civil society, and democracy activists in Venezuela to operate effectively and securely;

(7) expand access to proxy servers for democracy activists in Venezuela; and

(8) discourage telecommunications and software companies from facilitating Internet censorship by the Government of Venezuela.

SEC. 8. COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY TO ENCOURAGE VENEZUELA TO ABIDE BY THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to

1 the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
2 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of
3 the Senate a comprehensive strategy outlining how the
4 United States is supporting the citizens of Venezuela in
5 seeking—
6 (1) free, fair, and transparent elections—
7 (A) conducted with the presence of inter-
8 nationally recognized observers; and
9 (B) in which—
10 (i) all parties are permitted ample
11 time to organize and campaign for such
12 elections; and
13 (ii) all candidates are permitted equi-
14 table access to the media;
15 (2) basic civil liberties and human rights;
16 (3) establishment of independent judiciaries and
17 electoral councils; and
18 (4) development of an independent civil society
19 with the capacity to advocate on behalf of constitu-
20 ents.
21 **SEC. 9. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON POLITICAL PRISONERS.**
22 It shall be the policy of the United States—
23 (1) to support efforts to research and identify
24 prisoners of conscience and cases of human rights
25 abuses in Venezuela;

(2) to offer refugee status or political asylum in the United States to political dissidents in Venezuela if requested and consistent with the laws and national security interests of the United States;

(3) to offer to assist, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the relocation of such political prisoners to other countries if requested, as appropriate and with appropriate consideration for the national security interests of the United States; and

(4) to publicly call for the release of Venezuelan country dissidents by name and raise awareness with respect to individual cases of Venezuelan country dissidents and prisoners of conscience, as appropriate and if requested by the dissidents or prisoners themselves or their families.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT CIVIL SOCIETY IN VENEZUELA.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the United States Agency for International Development for fiscal year 2015 not less than $5,000,000 to provide assistance to civil society in Venezuela.

1 **SEC. 11. SUNSET.**

2 This Act shall cease to be effective beginning on the
3 date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of
4 this Act.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 4587

OFFERED BY MR. SALMON OF ARIZONA

In section 3(2), strike "unfounded".

In section 3(7), strike "unjustly" and insert "oppressively".

Strike section 4 and insert the following:

1 **SEC. 4. ACTIONS AT THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN**
2 **STATES.**

3 The Secretary of State shall direct the United States
4 Permanent Representative to the Organization of Amer-
5 ican States to use the voice, vote, and influence of the
6 United States at the Organization of American States to
7 defend and protect the Inter-American Democratic Char-
8 ter, and strengthen efforts by international and multilat-
9 eral organizations to advance the protection of human
10 rights throughout the Western Hemisphere, especially in
11 Venezuela.

In section 6(b)(2)(A)(i), strike "entity" and insert "person".

In section 6(b)(3), after "paragraph (1)" insert "(including a person on the list required by paragraph

(1) by reason of activity pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act)".

In section 7(1), insert "of" after "people".

In section 7(2), strike "activists" and insert "advocates".

In section 8(2), add at the end before the semicolon the following: ", including access to and support for non-governmental organizations in such activities".

IV

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 573

Condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 6, 2014

Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. BASS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SIRES, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Ms. HANABUSA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

RESOLUTION

Condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Whereas, on the night of April 14, 2014, 276 female students, most of them between 15 and 18 years old, were abducted by Boko Haram from the Government Girls Secondary School, a boarding school located in the northeastern province of Borno in the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Whereas, all public secondary schools in Borno state were closed in March 2014 because of increasing attacks in

the past year that have killed hundreds of students, but the young women at the Government Girls Secondary School were recalled to take their final exams;

Whereas, Boko Haram burned down several buildings before opening fire on soldiers and police who were guarding the Government Girls Secondary School and forcing the students into trucks;

Whereas, according to local officials in Borno state, 53 students were able to flee their captors, and the rest remain abducted;

Whereas, there are reports that the abducted girls have been sold as brides to Islamist militants for the equivalent of $12 each;

Whereas, the group popularly known as "Boko Haram", which loosely translates from the Hausa language to "Western education is sin", is known to oppose the education of girls;

Whereas, on April 14, 2014, hours before the kidnapping in Borno state, and on May 2, 2014, Boko Haram bombed bus stations in Abuja, Nigeria, killing at least 94 people and wounding over 160, making it the deadliest set of attacks ever in Nigeria's capital;

Whereas, Boko Haram has kidnapped girls in the past to use as cooks and sex slaves, and has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping in Borno state on April 14, 2014;

Whereas, late May 5, 2014, suspected Boko Haram gunmen kidnapped an additional 8 girls, ranging in age from 12 to 15, from a village in northeast Nigeria;

Whereas, the Department of State designated Boko Haram as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in November 2013, recognizing the threat posed by the group's large-scale

and indiscriminate attacks against civilians, including women and children;

Whereas, reports estimate that more than 500 students and 100 teachers have been killed by Boko Haram and have destroyed roughly 500 schools in northern Nigeria, leaving more than 15,000 students without access to education;

Whereas, Boko Haram has targeted schools, mosques, churches, villages, and agricultural centers, as well as government facilities, in an armed campaign to create an Islamic state in northern Nigeria, prompting the President of Nigeria to declare a state of emergency in three of the country's northeastern states in May 2013;

Whereas, human rights groups have indicated that the Nigerian state security forces should improve efforts to protect civilians during offensive operations against Boko Haram;

Whereas, according to nongovernmental organizations, more than 1,500 people have been killed in attacks by Boko Haram or reprisals by Nigerian security forces this year alone, and that almost 4,000 people have been killed in Boko Haram attacks since 2011;

Whereas, the enrollment, retention, and completion of education for girls in Nigeria remains a major challenge;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), some 4,700,000 children of primary school age are still not in school in Nigeria, with attendance rates lowest in the north;

Whereas, studies have found that school children in Nigeria, particularly those in the northern provinces, are at a disadvantage in their education, with 37 percent of primary-

age girls in the rural northeast not attending school, and 30 percent of boys not attending school; and

Whereas, women and girls must be allowed to go to school without fear of violence and unjust treatment so that they can take their rightful place as equal citizens of and contributors to society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its strong support for the people of Nigeria, especially the parents and families of the girls abducted by Boko Haram in Borno state, and calls for the immediate, safe return of the girls;

(2) condemns Boko Haram for its violent attacks on civilian targets, including schools, mosques, churches, villages, and agricultural centers in Nigeria;

(3) encourages the Government of Nigeria to strengthen efforts to protect children seeking to obtain an education and to hold those who conduct such violent attacks accountable;

(4) commends efforts by the United States Government to hold terrorist organizations, such as Boko Haram, accountable;

(5) supports offers of United States assistance to the government of Nigeria in the search for these abducted girls and encourages the government of Ni-

1 geria to work with the United States and other con-
2 cerned governments to resolve this tragic situation;
3 (6) recognizes that every individual, regardless
4 of gender, should have the opportunity to pursue an
5 education without fear of discrimination; and
6 (7) encourages the Department of State and
7 the United States Agency for International Develop-
8 ment to continue their support for initiatives that
9 promote the human rights of women and girls in Ni-
10 geria.

○

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 573

OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA

In the second to last clause of the preamble, strike "and" at the end.

In the last clause of the preamble, strike ": Now, therefore, be it" and insert a semicolon.

At the end of the preamble, add the following:

Whereas United States security assistance to Nigeria has emphasized military professionalization, peacekeeping support and training, and border and maritime security; and

Whereas Nigeria was the first sub-Saharan African country to be designated by the Secretary of State to be eligible for counterterrorism and border security assistance under the new Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF), to be jointly funded by the Department of State and the Department of Defense: Now, therefore, be it

In paragraph (6) of the resolved text, strike "and" at the end.

In paragraph (7) of the resolved text, strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon.

At the end of the resolved text, add the following:

(8) urges the President to immediately strengthen United States security, law enforcement, and intelligence cooperation with appropriate Nigerian forces, including offering United States personnel to support operations to locate and rescue the more than 200 schoolgirls kidnapped by Boko Haram, and to support Nigerian efforts to counter this United States designated foreign terrorist organization.

☒

Chairman ROYCE. So, without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements for the record and any extraneous material on today's items. And after opening remarks by myself and the ranking member, I will be glad to recognize any member seeking recognition to speak on the en bloc items.

This morning, we are considering Subcommittee Chairman Smith's H.R. 4573. It is the International Megan's Law to prevent demand for child sex trafficking.

This bill deals with an issue I know all of us want desperately to address, the horrendous exploitation of children overseas by adults traveling for purposes of engaging in so-called sex tourism. Unfortunately, this has become a growing industry in a number of countries which are ill-equipped to deal with an influx of child predators, including from the United States.

This bill codifies existing law enforcement efforts to combat child sex tourism by establishing the Angel Watch Center within the Department of Homeland Security's Child Exploitation Investigation Center.

The Angel Watch Center currently operates by combing through massive amounts of data from multiple agency sources to analyze foreign travel by convicted child sex offenders and determine whether notification to U.S. officials or foreign governments is warranted.

This bill improves vastly the speed of the information that the center receives and the staffing at the center. Right now, there is one lady doing this, and it is often after the fact. This rectifies this, and it will allow the center to better detect and report the travel of child predators so that that is prevented.

It also requires the center to maintain records of its work so that we have more information about how other countries are combating child sex tourism.

Listen, I think all of us here who have worked with Congressman Smith over the years know we all owe him a debt of gratitude for his heartfelt commitment to this issue. And I want to thank him for his leadership and a longstanding dedication that I think has surpassed what anybody else has ever put into trying to track and do something about this issue.

And I would note that there was very close collaboration with the Judiciary's majority and minority on this bill. And Ranking Member Engel and I look forward to working with our colleagues on this committee and the Judiciary Committee as we move forward to ensure that the bill's notification provisions are effective and satisfactory.

Now, we also consider House Resolution 573 on the recent Boko Haram abductions. This Sunday is Mother's Day, but for hundreds of mothers in Nigeria this will be another day of horrendous grief. Their daughters are missing, kidnapped from school by an Islamist terrorist group. This resolution puts the committee firmly on record in condemning this atrocious abduction of nearly 300 schoolgirls.

Many around the world are just learning of the evil of Boko Haram. Unfortunately for the communities in northern Nigeria, the terror there has existed for years. Sadly, Boko Haram lives up to its name. That name, translated loosely, is "Western education is a sin." They have killed more than 600 students and teachers.

They have destroyed some 500 schools. They have denied more than 15,000 young Nigerians an education. They have killed many other people, as well, but their focus has been on killing teachers and going after students and killing students or abducting them. Despite knowing the dangers, these young women were committed—they were all committed to their education, and they took that risk of trying to go to school.

Boko Haram has been a focus of this committee, for which Subcommittee Chairman Smith and Ranking Member Bass deserve credit. Members will recall that it was pressure from this committee that was critical in convincing the State Department—forcing the State Department to designate Boko Haram as a terrorist organization; a foreign terrorist organization is the designation today. Indeed, the administration made that announcement in this room, under pressure from the members of this committee, and it should not have taken so long.

Commanders at the Pentagon have stated that Boko Haram is "a threat to Western interests and one of the highest counterterrorism priorities in Africa." That is especially the case given Nigeria's position as the continent's most populous country and the largest economy in Africa.

This resolution reaffirms our support for the assistance that the administration has offered to help the Nigerians find these girls, but more needs to be done. I am pleased that we are considering an amendment I have authored and the ranking member supports to encourage more aggressive assistance. It is clear the Nigerian forces are struggling in this fight. Direct U.S. security assistance, intelligence, and advisors in the field can make a big difference in rescuing these girls and combating this threat.

Years ago, a key military assist from the British was key in ridding Sierra Leone of a rebel insurrection—if you remember, the Revolutionary United Front and the amputations of children that they used to conduct. More recently, French efforts in Mali have been key to combating that al-Qaeda threat there.

Historically, the Nigerians have been reluctant to receive such outside aid. Luckily, that seems to be changing. We should be pushing on the Nigerian Government to accept as much help as they can to save these young women now and to eliminate the Boko Haram threat soon. This resolution is part of that push.

And, lastly, we are also advancing H.R. 4587, to impose targeted sanctions on Venezuela's human rights abusers.

Since February, thousands of student activists have taken to Venezuela's streets to highlight rampant crime and lawlessness. These peaceful protests have grown in size and frequency, and the response from the government, what has that been? President Maduro, who was Hugo Chavez's hand picked successor, has unleashed a heavy-handed and violent response that has resulted in many senseless deaths, countless casualties, and the jailing of thousands, including many senior opposition leaders.

In fact, a new human rights report released this week found a "pattern of serious abuse carried out repeatedly by multiple security forces in multiple locations." And just yesterday, we learned of fresh reports of hundreds of more students being rounded up and tossed in jail.

This legislation imposes targeted sanctions on those individuals who have carried out human rights abuses or who ordered the violence against those peaceful protesters.

While the Obama administration has been supporting political talks in Caracas, there unfortunately has been little progress there. If the Maduro government is to agree to true reforms to reverse the dissent, its leaders must feel the pressure. Targeting those officials who have directed this repression is a good place to start.

Chairman Emeritus Ros-Lehtinen should be recognized for her efforts on this legislation. And I appreciate her and Chairman Salmon working in a bipartisan way with the Democratic members, Mr. Sires and other members here on this committee.

I will now recognize our ranking member, Mr. Engel of New York, for his remarks.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for holding today's markup on these important pieces of legislation and, as usual, for working with us in such a bipartisan manner.

Firstly, I would like to commend our colleague, Mr. Chris Smith of New Jersey, for his leadership on anti-trafficking issues and for his hard work on H.R. 4573. There were a lot of negotiations going on with this bill, and Mr. Smith was of one purpose, wanting to have an effective law to combat child trafficking, and was willing to make the necessary compromises to truly receive bipartisan support for this bill. And so I commend him for his tenacity, his sincerity, and for his hard work.

This legislation, called International Megan's Law, aims to prevent child sex offenders and traffickers from exploiting vulnerable children when they cross an international border.

The reality is that some sex offenders are traveling overseas to exploit children in a practice known as sex tourism. In some of these countries, extreme poverty and inadequate law enforcement protocols enable sex offenders to continue their victimization of children, often unbeknownst to the local government or with local law enforcement turning a blind eye.

International Megan's Law establishes an Angel Watch Center within Immigration and Customs Enforcement that would provide advance notice to foreign countries when a convicted child sex offender travels to that country. The bill also calls on the President to negotiate memoranda of understanding or other bilateral agreements with foreign governments that would encourage information-sharing on known child sex offenders.

Worldwide, it is reported that over 2 million children are sexually exploited each year through trafficking, prostitution, and child sex tourism—2 million children. That is just staggering. We need to do all we can to encourage the international community to address this scourge.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for working with us to move this important legislation forward. I also want to thank the Judiciary Committee for working with us in a bipartisan manner to come up with a practical and effective mechanism which will serve the twin goals of deterrence and prevention.

I understand that there is one outstanding provision in the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction regarding actual notice that will be worked out in good faith prior to floor consideration.

Next, I would like to thank my good friend, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, for authoring the Venezuelan Human Rights and Democracy Protection Act. I have been privileged to work with her on this important legislation.

It is very important. The eyes of the world are on Venezuela, as President Nicholas Maduro and his security forces crack down on peaceful protesters. It is an absolute tragedy that 41 people have been killed and over 100 injured in protests throughout the country.

You know, I just came back from Ukraine with the chairman, and what is going on in Venezuela reminds me a lot of what was going on in Ukraine with the protests.

I am grateful for President Obama and Secretary Kerry's strong statements condemning the Maduro government's reprehensible actions. At the same time, I am disappointed by the silence of OAS member-states, many of which suffered repression at the hands of their own governments in the not-so-distant past.

And while I am pleased that negotiations are under way between the Maduro government and segments of the opposition, I am concerned that not enough progress has been made.

This bill has been crafted to impose targeted sanctions on human rights violators in Venezuela while not harming average Venezuelans, who are already suffering as a result of terrible economic mismanagement, first by Hugo Chavez and now Maduro.

I hope that this committee and the House leadership will work closely with the State Department in determining when it is appropriate for this bill to be considered by the House of Representatives. When we return to Washington the week of May 19th, I believe we should assess the state of negotiations between the Venezuelan Government and opposition and the situation on the ground in Venezuela before deciding whether to bring this bill before the full House.

Again, I thank Ms. Ros-Lehtinen and Chairman Royce for their leadership on this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support its approval by the committee.

Finally, I strongly support H. Res. 573, a resolution offered by our former committee colleague, Ms. Frederica Wilson of Florida. This important resolution condemns the abduction of more than 200 schoolgirls in northern Nigeria by the terrorist group Boko Haram, an act so heinous that it has even been criticized by some supporters of al-Qaeda.

This is only the latest in a long string of grizzly and heartless attacks by Boko Haram, which has burned schools and killed students, attacked churches and mosques, murdered Christian and Muslim religious leaders, and set off bombs in the capital city of Abuja.

H. Res. 573 strongly condemns the abduction of the girls and supports U.S. and international efforts to assist in their recovery.

While I hope these efforts are successful, we must also recognize that Nigeria's approach to countering terrorism has not been very effective. There is extensive reporting on human rights abuses committed by the Nigerian military, which compound the fear experienced by citizens of the north and alienate the very community that could be providing valuable intelligence on Boko Haram.

I hope the Nigerian Government will see this kidnapping as a wake-up call to reevaluate their counterterrorism strategy and that we can work with them to share expertise on civil and military relations and development for the long-neglected northern region of the country.

In closing, I would like to again thank Chairman Royce and our colleagues on both sides of the aisle for working in a bipartisan way on these important pieces of legislation.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Engel.

Do any members seek recognition to speak on any of the en bloc items?

Congresswoman Ros-Lehtinen?

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. And thank you to our ranking member, Eliot Engel, for working with my office and Mr. Salmon's office and Mr. Sires to bring up this bill on the Venezuela situation to mark up this morning.

I would like to recognize the many Venezuelan-Americans who have made a long trip from New York, Michigan, Ohio, Florida, to be here and to witness this day. And I would like to point out in the audience Maria Conchita Alonso, who is a wonderful actress. I loved her role in "Moscow on the Hudson" with Robin Williams. It is good to see her.

Thank you all for being here.

For 3 months now, as both of the gentlemen have explained, the Maduro regime in Venezuela has committed grave human rights violations as it seeks to muzzle the students who are peaceful. And they have been marching with a clear call; they are calling for the respect for human rights and democracy to really take hold in their nation. So far, there have been over 40 people killed, nearly 60 reported cases of torture, more than 2,000 people unjustly detained, hundreds more injured.

And let's look at what has happened just this week, Mr. Chairman and members. Just this week, 250 teenage protesters who had camped out in public squares to protest were rounded up at 3 o'clock in the morning yesterday. Also just this week, the Venezuelan intelligence agency picked up and has put in detention Rodrigo Diamanti, the leader of an NGO called Un Mundo Sin Mordaza, A World Without the Muzzle.

Censorship continues. This week, another prominent independent radio program was pulled off the airwaves. This week, newspapers like El Universal are saying that they have about 2 weeks left of newsprint. Maduro has restricted newsprint coming into the country. The government has put many challenges in their way to provide information to the people of Venezuela.

And, lastly, opposition leader Leopoldo Lopez was supposed to have his day in court yesterday, and all of a sudden his hearing was simply postponed without reason, without discussion, without explanation, simply canceled.

All of this happened just this week.

But even with all of this repression, Mr. Chairman, the students and the student unions on several campuses in Venezuela continue to show bravery and courage in standing up for democracy and for freedom of expression. That is all they are asking.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member, and members, some opponents of this legislation have claimed that we must give peace a chance, regarding the UNASUR talks. And just two notes about that.

First of all, the violence is only on the government's side. The students are not the violent ones. Why create the violence and then say we have to have a dialogue for peace? Here is a solution for peace: Stop shooting the students.

Also, the UNASUR team members are not honest brokers. They are in the pockets of Maduro, they are followers of Maduro. So how can you have any real discussion taking place there?

And after several rounds of so-called negotiations, the talks have yielded no results. And it is not the U.S. that is derailing the process. Venezuelan leader Maduro and his goons are the ones that are derailing the process, because they have the weapons, and their allies, like the collectivos, are using them against the people, the unarmed, peaceful protesters.

Other opponents believe that we should wait and see what the peace process can resolve. Well, I ask, when is it a good time? How many more people have to be innocently killed for the time to be right? It will never be right. Maduro is the one who is perpetrating the violence. It is simple.

Another topic I would like to clear up is the authorization of funds in the bill. This is not new money. We already direct $5 million to civil society programs in Venezuela, so the bill just ensures that we do not fall below that number and that we do not preclude assistance for democracy and human rights issues, which is what it should do.

And, again, I commend our committee. Thank you, Mr. Royce, our chairman, for your leadership. Thank you, Mr. Engel and Mr. Salmon and Mr. Sires, for shining a light on the atrocities committed in Venezuela.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill. The Venezuelan people are counting on your support.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Other members seeking time?

Mr. Meeks?

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First, let me give a word on and thank Ms. Frederica Wilson for her resolution on Boko Haram.

You know, being the father of three daughters, this is just unbearable. And it is time for the world to unite to make sure that those young girls are returned home and that, also, those that committed this heinous act is brought to justice.

And this bill, this resolution, joins with the rest of the world, the focus that should be on this horrendous group that now has killed and has these almost 300 young girls and a number of others that they have killed, as the chairman indicated in his opening statement. I know of young boys that have been murdered. This resolution is timely, and I highly support it.

I also thank Mr. Smith, because we do have to—you know, one of the most heinous acts is these sex crimes that is going across borders and all over our place that we call Earth. It is timely, and it is a resolution that I strongly support.

Moving on to H.R. 4587, the Venezuelan Human Rights and Democracy Protection Act. Let me first say that I am deeply troubled by the violence that erupted in Venezuela at the onset of protests months ago and that I join the people of Venezuela in mourning the loss of so many lives. I remain committed to doing everything in my power to support a positive outcome in that nation for its people.

However, I strongly oppose H.R. 4587, and I believe vehemently that unilateral action is not the answer. This bill does not advance U.S. interests, it will not help the people of Venezuela, and it sends the message to our regional allies that we don't care much about what they think.

Moreover, the Obama administration has the authority to do what this bill calls for and has shown its willingness to use its authority. So, then, what is our objective? Is this intended to push Venezuela to the brink? What would that do for the Venezuelan people?

I have had the opportunity to speak with most of our major allies in the region and all of Venezuela's neighbors, who are our allies, and I have yet to hear any support for sanctions. But there is strong support for multilateral engagement. Our allies do not want to see the situation in Venezuela worsen.

The unilateral sanctions bill we are considering this morning is misguided. It is, in fact, an unfortunate reminder of the history of the United States' arrogance in the Western Hemisphere. We have a legacy in the Americas that is riddled with the long-lasting consequences. That legacy left us with a trust deficit. Today, we are considering a bill that does nothing to help build trust. Our standing in our own hemisphere will never improve unless or until we build that trust.

While we pursue these sanctions, our allies are actively supporting dialogue. Members of this very committee have made it a point to denounce and even condemn regional organizations, yet, one of those organizations has managed to be the facilitator of engagement between some in the opposition and the Government of Venezuela. We don't know yet if the UNASUR's mediation will lead to effective dialogue, but the effort does deserve a chance to succeed. It is my sincere hope that those talks are successful, but at moments like this, I wonder if we prefer that dialogue fails.

Unilateral sanctions would be another policy mistake, I believe a very costly policy mistake. We must learn to work with our allies and individuals in the region and work collectively on this hemisphere and not be unilateral actors which further isolates us and causes us to have problems with our allies.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. We go now to Mr. Chris Smith.

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

I want to thank you, Chairman Royce, for not only scheduling this, but being so supportive and our staff. You know, we had 12 staffers working on this, both sides of the aisle, 3 committees, Homeland Security and Judiciary and, of course, our own Foreign Affairs staff. So I want to thank you. And the best legislative counsel on the Hill, Mark Synnes, did a wonderful job, did multiple, multiple rewrites, and I want to thank him, as well.

This truly is a bipartisan bill. And to remind some members who may have not have been here years ago, we did pass the International Megan's Law back in 2010, and, like so many of our initiatives, it died in the Senate and never even got a vote. So hopefully this one will speed to passage over in the other body.

You know, the idea actually came from a meeting that I had with members of the TIP, Trafficking in Persons, from Thailand back in 2007. As I often do, I meet with people as they are traveling in particularly countries that are on watch lists or Tier 3, and I ask them, if you knew that a convicted pedophile, a felon, was coming to Bangkok or Phuket or anywhere else in Thailand, what would you do? They said, they wouldn't get a visa, and if they got in, we would watch them like a hawk. That afternoon, we began putting a framework together for an International Megan's Law.

I would note parenthetically that Megan Kanka, the precious little 7-year-old who was brutally killed by a pedophile who lived across the street from her—nobody knew this man had been convicted, had spent time in prison for sexually abusing children—he lured this little 7-year-old, Megan Kanka, into his home, brutally raped her, and then killed her. And that led to the explosion; now all 50 States and all the territories have a Megan's Law, a registry that has made a serious difference in preventing the impunity and the secrecy with which these people operate.

International Megan's Law would notice countries of destination, stand up the Angel Watch Program. We have worked with ICE and others who have done a great job but with extraordinarily limited resources. There was a case out in California where they had actionable information of several pedophiles heading to South Korea. They noticed South Korea, and they didn't let them in, so these men were unable to abuse little children in Korea.

The legislation also seeks to establish a reciprocity, not unlike what we did with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act back in 2000. We want Megan's Law everywhere. There are some places, like the UK, that has a Megan's Law. But we don't want pedophiles coming here—again, convicted, not the allegation, these are convicted individuals—to abuse our children.

There needs to be a watch attitude globally, and that plays into one major three P's of all efforts that we do on trafficking: Prevention, prosecution, and protection. This will prevent. This could have a serious chilling effect on all of this.

Finally, and I thank my two distinguished colleagues for explaining what is in the bill, so I won't repeat all of that. But in 2010 GAO found that in 2008 some 4,500 U.S. passports were issued to registered sex offenders. And these men travel, and they travel under secrecy, and they abuse little boys and little girls, then come back and go back to their jobs, whatever else they do. So this, hopefully, will at least act as a deterrent.

Finally, just let me say, Mr. Chairman, very, very briefly on the issue of Boko Haram, we have had several hearings on Boko Haram and have raised repeatedly with the administration and, finally, in November, they actually did it, and that was to designate Boko Haram as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

Greg Simpkins, our staff director, and I traveled there in September of last year. We went to a place called Jos. Jos is a place

where Boko Haram had fire bombed churches and killed people. We met with the people who had been the survivors. And we learned, frankly, after meeting with the imam and others, that it is not just Christians that they target, they target Muslims as well. I had heard that, but we heard it in great detail while he were there.

These people are pathological. They are killers. They are like Joseph Kony. And, Mr. Chairman, you have done so much on trying to combat that man, who has killed so many and allowed his people to rape so many girls, particularly young girls.

So this legislation, I think, helps put us all on record to express our outrage. It is good, I think, that the administration has deployed a number of people, including the head of AFRICOM, FBI, Justice, USAID and the human rights bureau, they are en route as we talk and as we meet.

And hopefully there will be an all-out global effort. The French have stepped up, many European countries, the UK. China has even signaled their concern about this. So I think, hopefully, those girls will be rescued and brought back to their grieving parents.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

We go now to Albio Sires of New Jersey.

Mr. SIRES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me first start by recognizing the hard work of Frederica Wilson from Florida and my colleague from New Jersey, Chris Smith. I have known Chris Smith many years, and this is a passion of his. And I am very proud of the fact that he represents New Jersey, and especially his hard work on sex trafficking.

And of course, I would be remiss if I didn't mention my colleague from Florida, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and her hard work that she has always, always put forward in efforts like this.

And, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for holding this markup, for holding this markup and authorizing the administration to impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for ordering and carrying out the unwarranted violence against anti-government demonstrators in Venezuela that began 3 months ago.

Since the anti-government protests began in February, at least 41 people have died. Hundreds have been jailed, beaten, and injured at the hands of Venezuela's Government forces and armed supporters as they express their frustration to the deteriorating conditions in their country. Just this week, Human Rights Watch released a scathing report detailing the oppressive tactics by security forces in pro-government armed groups against demonstrators while noting the implicit nature of government prosecutors in and judges tolerating abuse and authorizing detentions.

While Mr. Maduro has engaged in mediation talks with the opposition, such talks have thus far been of little substance. More importantly, however, promising these talks are, they do not exonerate the ruthless acts of violence and human rights abuses that have been carried out against the demonstrators.

This bill, which I proudly support, is a testament that the United States will not condone acts of aggression limiting the freedom of expression and assembly in our hemisphere. And it equips the ad-

ministration with the appropriate tools necessary to act accordingly.

I thank Chairman Royce, Ranking Member Engel, and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen for their leadership and their steadfast efforts in advancing this bill, which I urge my colleagues to support.

Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Rohrabacher, are you seeking recognition?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes, I am.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Rohrabacher of California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would yield 1 minute of my time to Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. I will only take about 30 seconds.

I just wanted to make clear to some of our friends on the Democratic side and on the Judiciary Committee, again, they have worked very closely with us. But I would commit to working with him toward an additional amendment before the bill gets to the floor that would alert the child sex offenders when they arrive at the airport of Angel Watch's notification action, so they are fully apprised about what has happened regarding them. So that would be something we would do.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you. Yes.

I would like to rise in support of this amendment. All three of them are fine examples of legislation based on those moral values that guide all of us here, and that we are so proud of that America officially stands behind.

Especially, I would like to thank Ms. Ros-Lehtinen for her leadership in providing us a vision of what goes on in Venezuela and Cuba and other countries where we have such repression.

President Maduro is obviously synonymous with repression, corruption, the impoverishment of his people, cronyism, brutality, and, yes, even murder. And we join today, we join the people of Venezuela, in demanding a respect for human rights and, yes, demanding them—demanding with them free and fair elections to try to make sure that this malady that they suffer will be removed from them.

I commend you very much and commend my colleagues for supporting this legislation which will hold accountable people who are committing crimes against their own people, and in this case, in Venezuela.

I would hope that we all are committed to those principles. But we use this as a vehicle, number one, holding those who are committing the crimes accountable. But also reaffirming that human rights and the democratic process unite the people of the world. And how this issue should be solved eventually will be a democratic election in which we enjoin the people of Venezuela to help them ensure that, as we did in OSCE and various elections in Europe, ensure that there is a democratic and free and honest process for people to choose their own government, which is, of course, the basis of what we believe as Americans.

Thank you very much, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Chairman ROYCE. We go now to Mr. Ted Deutch from Florida.

Mr. DEUTCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you very much for holding today's markup.

I also would like to commend Mr. Smith for his important legislation combating sex trafficking. Would like to commend Ms. Wilson for her resolution that aims to take on the tough issue of the abductions of these female students by Boko Haram, which is a terrorist organization. Any time we have an opportunity to stand up against terror and stand up in support of children's rights, we should do it.

But I really want to thank my friend and colleague, the chairman emeritus, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, for her work in moving the Venezuela Human Rights and Democratic Protection Act forward and for doing it swiftly and for being such an important voice for the people of Venezuela.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation. This bill will empower the administration with tools to crack down on egregious human rights abuses taking place against those seeking basic freedoms in Venezuela. People in Venezuela have the democratic right to freedom of speech, the democratic right to freedom of assembly, the democratic right to due process, and the Democratic right to a responsive government. Tragically, the Maduro regime has trampled over each of these rights in what was recently deemed a pattern of serious abuses.

This government has continued its repressive policies. Journalists are censored, imprisoned; opposition politicians are intimidated and arrested; and protesters are subjected to serious abuses, torture, and even death. And for what? Simply because the people of Venezuela are demanding greater security in a country with the fifth highest murder rate, where 2,500 people were murdered for the first 2 months of 2014? Or is it because people are suffering from serious food scarcity and lack of access to basic supplies, since Venezuela experienced an inflation rate of 56 percent in 2013?

These are simple, basic demands from the citizens of a democratic state. The unlawful and unjust use of force cannot be tolerated. There is no justification for the abusive tactics used by the security forces against mostly nonviolent, unarmed protesters. It is especially alarming that demonstrators are also being targeted by pro-government civilian gangs, collectivos, that use aggressive crackdown tactics.

And with the judiciary clearly in the pocket of President Maduro, these collectivos and the country's security forces have been free to repeatedly commit human rights abuses with impunity. This behavior exposes the true colors of the Maduro regime. It serves its own interests, ignoring the cries of its people. And it will use any means to silence dissent and to retain power.

I strongly support the bill before us today that would impose sanctions on individuals that have contributed in any way to the violent crackdown. I thank the administration's strong stance on this issue. And I believe this that bill will provide more diplomatic tools for the administration to convince Maduro to reach a peaceful resolution with the protesters, with the Venezuelan people.

The voices of the people must be heard. And their fundamental freedoms must be protected. We must make clear to President Maduro and his cronies that he has got to respect the democratic rights of all Venezuelans and protect them from the undue suppression of these rights.

There are a lot of issues that we grapple with around the world that all fight for our attention. But human rights matter. They matter to us and they matter to us wherever those rights are trampled anywhere in the world. This is not an issue that the Venezuelan people alone care about, that Venezuelan-Americans alone care about. This is an issue that if we care about those democratic ideals that we like to talk about time and time again in this Congress, then we should all care about it. That is what this bill does.

I commend my good friend. It is not that long ago that we first learned of the SOS Venezuela sign. The people of Venezuela have sent us an SOS signal, and today will be the first step in a serious way that this Congress will respond.

Thank you and I yield back.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Salmon of Arizona.

Mr. SALMON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank very much the gentlewoman from Florida for doing such a wonderful job and always standing on the side of right and freedom and liberty.

And, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you very, very much for holding this markup. I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. Engel, for this truly bipartisan effort. And for those that are watching this hearing out in America and across the world, this is the most bipartisan committee I think that exists in the entire Congress. And it is such a tribute, I think, not just to the chairman, but to the ranking member and all the members of this panel that have realized that one of the things we try to do is enact that adage that partisanship ends at the water's edge. And when we are fighting for America, we are fighting for the principles that we believe in. We are fighting for justice and we are fighting for hope that we unify. And that is a good thing.

I hear some say that maybe we could just accomplish what we need to with dialogue. Dialogue doesn't get it done. And that is why when it comes to causes of human suffering and basic human freedom and human rights, this committee has tried to be very, very clear time and time again anywhere on the globe that we stand for freedom and we stand for basic human dignity. And I think that is a good thing.

I would like to thank the members on the committee that helped me with the technical amendments. Mr. Meadows, Mr. Grayson, and Mr. Connolly. I want to thank them for their commitment to this truly bipartisan effort.

And I am really pleased to be an original cosponsor of this piece of legislation, which seeks to send an important message, that the United States will always stand with those that seek freedom.

For months, we have seen the Government of Venezuela use violent tactics to crush legitimate student protests and silence opposition, killing up to 41 Venezuelan citizens and improperly detaining protesters without due process. And according to Human Rights Watch, there are at least 10 reported cases of protester detention that could be classified even as torture. And even children have been picked up and subjected to invasive and humiliating body searches.

The comprehensive report released this week found compelling evidence of serious human rights violations, including torture and

cruel, degrading treatment. Citizens shot with rubber bullets, some at point blank. I believe that due process rights have been blatantly denied, and the Venezuelan judiciary has been knowingly complicit.

Just yesterday, government thugs and security forces were at it again when at 3 o'clock a.m., they invaded several camps and arrested several students assembled for continued peaceful protests against the government's civil and human rights abuses and mismanagement of Venezuela's floundering economy.

Mr. Chairman, this violence and repression has gone on way too long. And it is happening right here in our own hemisphere. And while we see a lot of folks talking about all the different things happening in our globe, shouldn't we be a little bit more cognizant of what is happening in our own neighborhood? This is horrendous. And if we don't stand against these atrocities in a big way, a big way, then what do we stand for?

I want to yield back my time.

Chairman ROYCE. We go now—well, before I go to our next speaker, I have heard that the last votes on the floor have been moved up. They have moved up to about 11:10. And so we will need to move to a final vote before that.

So let's see how many speakers we can fit in the next 10 minutes or so. But remember all members have leave to put statements in the record if you so wish.

I think we go now to Mr. David Cicilline of Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and Ranking Member Engel for your leadership and for continuing to lead this committee in a bipartisan manner and for marking up these important bills this morning.

I would like to begin by recognizing the work of chairman emeritus, Congresswoman Ros-Lehtinen, and thank her for her strong leadership throughout this ongoing crisis in Venezuela. And today's markup shows that this committee is committed to protecting human rights in all regions of the world and doing so in a swift, targeted, and effective way.

The Maduro regime has engaged in pervasive, hideous human rights violations, and we must add our voices loudly in condemning this and do all that we can to impose costs for those responsible as the best way really to end these practices.

And I really just want to thank my colleague for her great work and for her leadership.

As a member of the African Subcommittee, I would also like to thank the committee for scheduling a vote on H. Res. 573 in a timely manner, acknowledging extraordinary leadership of Frederica Wilson, my colleague from Florida, and our Ranking Member Karen Bass, in moving forward with this resolution.

Abducting innocent young girls and forcing children into marriage or slavery is unconscionable, and no child in any part of the world should live in fear of that kind of treatment. We have to send a strong message to Boko Haram that these heinous acts and their other terrorist activities are unacceptable, and we must be united in strongly condemning them in the strongest terms.

In addition, I want to end by thanking my colleague Congressman Smith for the legislation which is before us today. As we all

agree, subjecting children to the kind of inhumane, unconscionable, and unforgivable consequences of sexual exploitation is an issue of great concern to this entire committee, but something Mr. Smith has really led on for many, many years. And I applaud him for that effort and applaud him for this legislation today, which will help to protect presumably thousands, and maybe even millions of children all over the world from this kind of violence.

And I thank you again, Mr. Chairman and the ranking member, for bringing these three bills to the committee and look forward to supporting all three. And I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Thank you, Mr. Cicilline.

We are going to go first to Congressman Steven Stockman of Texas and then Congresswoman Karen Bass of California.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I know we are getting ready to vote, so I just want to say something quickly.

Venezuela is a nation that has an abundance of oil. And also had an abundance of middle class. And under this socialist policy, they have destroyed the middle class and destroyed a nation. They can't even get toilet paper now, they have a shortage of toilet paper, let alone newspaper print. And we are getting blamed up here in the United States for making it happen. That's nonsense.

I think we need to take action. We don't need any more talk. They have had enough talk. The people are suffering. We need to take action. And I'm sorry for my colleagues' viewpoint and disappointed in that viewpoint. But I feel the pain in Venezuela. It is wrong what is happening to those people, and we need to stand up and be vocal about it and not be silent. So I am glad this committee is doing this. And I appreciate the chairman's action.

Also on our friends that are in Nigeria, people forget they locked, before the kidnapping, they locked young children in a building and burned them to death. This is something we need to take action. If anybody has a heart, look around the world. United States is a leader. I am tired of leading from behind.

I yield back.

Mr. ROYCE. We are going to go to Karen Bass of California.

Ms. BASS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair and Ranking Member Engel. Thank you always, just as my colleague just mentioned, for such a bipartisan way that you conduct this committee.

I do want to say that I have a lot of concern about what is going on in Venezuela. But I am concerned that we might be acting a bit prematurely, especially since the administration has said that this might be a little premature, as well as other countries in Latin America. But I want to acknowledge the continued and tireless work in Chairmen Royce and Smith in combating human trafficking around the world.

I have had the great privilege to work with both of them on this issue, and the bill before us today is just one example of the work that can be done to protect people around the world from trafficking and sexual assault. I look forward to continuing to work with all of my colleagues on this important issue.

Secondly, I want to thank the chairman and ranking member as well as Chairman Smith and Ros-Lehtinen, and my good friend Frederica Wilson for all of their hard work on the important bill condemning the abduction of female students by the armed mili-

tants from the terrorist group Boko Haram. And as was mentioned by the previous speaker, we know that the kidnapping of the girls has been heinous. However, we also know that Boko Haram has been slaughtering male students and conducting suicide bombings in the Nigerian capital of Abuja as well as many other parts of northern Nigeria.

It is imperative that the U.S. Congress condemns Boko Haram and its violent acts in the strongest terms and supports the people of Nigeria and the parents of the abducted girls with calls for their immediate return. It is my hope that this legislation will lay the groundwork to not only bring back the kidnapped girls, but also, if anything can come out of this tragedy, it is my hope that this begins to mark the end of Boko Haram, now that the rest of the world is aware of their terror.

Thank you very much. I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ROYCE. We are going now to Randy Weber of Texas, followed by Joaquin Castro of Texas.

Mr. WEBER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am disappointed to hear that there is reluctance on some of our colleagues' part to take the lead on this and act unilaterally. You know, sometimes when you wanted to lead the orchestra, you have to turn your back on the crowd.

We should take the lead on this and step out and do the right thing and denounce this and make sure that this is condemned everywhere we see it. And I commend the chair and I commend you all for bringing this up and I fully support it. Thank you.

Chairman ROYCE. Mr. Castro.

Mr. CASTRO. Thank you, Chairman, and thank you to all my colleagues who worked on these three resolutions.

With respect to the Venezuela resolution, thank you, Congresswoman Ros-Lehtinen, for your work. You know, the United States, one of our jobs around the world is to make sure that we stand for democracy and for human rights. And that is without regard to what kind of political leaders are perpetrating human rights abuses, whether it is fascist dictator or a Communist leader, we have got to stand up to them.

And too often, we have not attended enough to issues in Latin America. There are things that happen in Latin America that, if they happened in another part of the world, we would jump on them more quickly. So I think this is, quite frankly, long overdue.

And I do think that there is merit to the concern that Mr. Meeks raised that there is a process, in other words, this is a more aggressive step that usually we have done—we have done—in other parts of the world, we would have done other things first. But the fact is now this has gone on for months. And so we must act swiftly at this point.

And I want to say, particularly with respect to Latin America, first, we realize that each of these countries is unique and different. But we also can't overlook that the history of the region and the fact that in the 1970s and '80s you had leaders who disappeared thousands and thousands of people throughout Latin America. And we can never let that happen again.

So we have to be swift in condemning it and making sure that they know that the United States will take real action.

With respect to the resolution that Mr. Smith put forward on sex trafficking and sexual tourism, thank you, Mr. Smith, for your work on that. The one, I guess, thing that I would suggest is that on the Angel Watch Center on the leadership that we include somebody from the Justice Department, if we could. That we include someone from the Justice Department on that Angel Watch Center. Right now, it is ICE. And I think border patrol. That would be my one suggestion. If we could work with you on that.

Thank you all very much.

Chairman ROYCE. So duly noted.

Ted Yoho of Florida.

Mr. YOHO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I am in agreement with all these on H.R. 4587, support for Venezuela. As some of the members have mentioned that we are acting too fast, I want to remind them that this is not something that happened overnight. This has been a 15-year process when Hugo Chavez stepped in. And it is time to act.

H.R. 4573, protect children from exploitation. Strong support of that.

H.R. 573. This is a time to stand up to the Boko Haram in renouncing what they have done.

And I think these are all important bills. And they can be summed up best by what Martin Luther King said, "Injustice anywhere is injustice everywhere."

And I would like to add to that that tolerance of injustice anywhere would be tolerance of injustice anywhere, or everywhere. And this is a time for us to act, and I am proud to be on this committee. And that is all I have to say, and I yield back.

Chairman ROYCE. Any other members seeking to be recognized?

If not, hearing no other speakers or no requests, the question occurs on the items considered en bloc.

All in favor, say aye. Aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. And the measures considered en bloc, H.R. 4573, H.R. 4587, and House Resolution 573, are agreed to as amended. And without objection, each of the measures as amended is ordered favorably reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Staff is directed to make any technical and conforming changes. And that concludes our business for today. I want to thank Ranking Member Engel and all of our committee members for their contributions and assistance in this markup.

The committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:09 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

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

May 9, 2014

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: Friday, May 9, 2014

TIME: 9:45 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 4587, To impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for carrying out or ordering human rights abuses against citizens of Venezuela, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4573, To protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child-sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child-sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, and for other purposes; and

H. Res. 573, Condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

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 *Friday* **Date** *05/09/14* **Room** *2172*

Starting Time *10:14 a.m.* **Ending Time** *11:09 a.m.*

Recesses *0* (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____) (____to ____)

Presiding Member(s)

Edward R. Royce, Chairman

Check all of the following that apply:

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

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

H.R. 4587
H.R. 4573
H. Res. 573

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See Attendance Sheet.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

None.

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

None.

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

See Markup Summary.

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

Subject	Yeas	Nays	Present	Not Voting

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____
or
TIME ADJOURNED *11:09 a.m.*

Doug Anderson, General Counsel

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
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 Poe, TX
X	Matt Salmon, AZ
	Tom Marino, PA
	Jeff Duncan, SC
X	Adam Kinzinger, IL
	Mo Brooks, AL
	Tom Cotton, AR
X	Paul Cook, CA
X	George Holding, NC
X	Randy K. Weber, Sr., TX
X	Scott Perry, PA
X	Steve Stockman, TX
X	Ron DeSantis, FL
	Doug Collins, GA
	Mark Meadows, NC
X	Ted S. Yoho, FL
X	Luke Messer, IN

PRESENT	*MEMBER*
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
	Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, AS
	Brad Sherman, CA
X	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
X	Albio Sires, NJ
	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
X	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
	Brian Higgins, NY
X	Karen Bass, CA
	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
X	Alan Grayson, FL
X	Juan Vargas, CA
X	Bradley S. Schneider, IL
X	Joseph P. Kennedy III, MA
X	Ami Bera, CA
X	Alan S. Lowenthal, CA
X	Grace Meng, NY
X	Lois Frankel, FL
X	Tulsi Gabbard, HI
X	Joaquin Castro, TX

5/09/14 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

The Chair obtained unanimous consent to consider the following items (previously provided to Members) *en bloc*:

1. H.R. 4587 (Ros-Lehtinen), "To impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for carrying out or ordering human rights abuses against the citizens of Venezuela, and for other purposes."
    a. Salmon 46, amending H.R. 4587;
2. H.R. 4573 (Smith – NJ), "To protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child-sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child-sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, and for other purposes"
    a. Smith 53, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4573; and
3. H. Res. 573, "Condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria"
    a. Royce 105, amending H. Res. 573.

The *en bloc* items were agreed to by voice vote, and the measures, as amended, were ordered favorably reported to the House by unanimous consent.

The Committee adjourned.

○