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112TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
112-126

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

A REPORT

FILED PURSUANT TO RULE XI OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECTION 136 OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946 (2 U.S.C. 190d), AS AMENDED BY SECTION 118 OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970 (PUBLIC LAW 91-510), AS AMENDED BY PUBLIC LAW 92-136



JUNE 28, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

112TH CONGRESS

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida, *Chairman*

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CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	V
Foreword	VII
I. Introduction: Oversight of Foreign Affairs	1
A. Authorities for Legislative Review	1
B. Oversight Developments in the Committee on Foreign Affairs	2
C. Oversight Activities and Criteria	3
D. Oversight Plan for the 112th Congress	4
II. General Review Activities of the Committee	18
A. Executive Branch Reports and Congressional Notifications	18
B. Reference Documents	19
C. Study Missions and Participation in International Conferences and Events	19
III. Summary of Legislative Activity	19
A. Full Committee Markup Summaries	19
B. Committee Reports Filed	21
C. Foreign Affairs Legislation Considered by the House	21
IV. Meetings of the Full Committee and Subcommittees	21
A. Full Committee	21
B. Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights	23
C. Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific	25
D. Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia	26
E. Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia	27
F. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations	28
G. Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade	28
H. Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere	29
I. Waste, Fraud, Abuse, or Mismanagement Hearings	29
J. Committee-Hosted Dignitary Meetings	30
Appendix:	
Membership of the Subcommittees of the Committee on Foreign Affairs	33

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2011.

Honorable KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. HAAS: I enclose herewith a semiannual report of the Legislative Review and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the 112th Congress in accordance with rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by section 118 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, as amended by Public Law 92-136. This report covers committee activities from the beginning of the 112th Congress through June 10, 2011.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
Chairman.

FOREWORD

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, June 28, 2011.

Under section 2 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 832, as amended by section 118 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–510) and Public Law 92–136 (1971)), the Committee on Foreign Affairs is charged with reviewing and studying, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws and programs within its jurisdiction.

As part of that oversight, rule XI(1)(d) of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires the committee to submit to the House a semiannual report on committee activities not later than the 30th day after June 1 and December 1 of each year. This report, which covers committee activities through June 10, 2011, has been prepared and submitted in fulfillment of that obligation.

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Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

I. INTRODUCTION: OVERSIGHT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A. Authorities for Legislative Review

The responsibilities and potentialities of legislative review are reflected in the multiple authorities available to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The most prominent is section 118 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510):

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW BY STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(a) Scope of assistance.

In order to assist the Congress in—

(1) Its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, and

(2) Its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis, appraisals, and evaluation themselves, or by contract, or may require a Government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Congress. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in compari-

son with benefits, or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.¹

A second type of authority fostering legislative review is the special oversight granted by the House Committee Reform Amendments of 1974 (H. Res. 988, approved Oct. 8, 1974). Special oversight, which is intended to enable committees to conduct comprehensive oversight of matters directly bearing upon their specified responsibilities even if those matters fall within the jurisdiction of other standing committees, permits an expansion of the legislative review jurisdiction of a committee. The Committee on Foreign Affairs currently has special oversight jurisdiction in four areas under clause 3(f) of House Rule X:

3. (f) The Committee on Foreign Affairs shall review and study on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to customs administration, intelligence activities relating to foreign policy, international financial and monetary organizations, and international fishing agreements.

Reporting requirements in legislation frequently obligate various agencies, directly or through the President, to submit reports of certain activities to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the Speaker of the House, who then transmits them to the committee. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is the recipient of one of the largest quantities of required reports from the executive branch.

In addition to the authorities noted above, the congressional budget process provides the committee with another important tool for oversight. Pursuant to section 301(c) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974, each standing committee of the House is required to submit to the Committee on the Budget, no later than March 15 of each year, a report containing its views and estimates on the President's proposed budget for the coming fiscal year. This requirement affords the committee and its subcommittees the opportunity to review those items in the President's budget which fall under the committee's jurisdiction, and to establish possible guidelines for subsequent action on authorizing legislation. The committee submitted an extensive, 15-page views and estimates letter, along with five additional pages of minority views, to the Committee on the Budget on March 18, 2011.

Finally, the authorization process itself provides the prospect of significant oversight impact, with opportunities for program evaluation as well as the investigation of personnel hiring and promotion practices, agency organization, employee development and benefit programs, policy guidance, and administrative rules and regulations regarding the implementation and execution of policy, among other items.

B. Oversight Developments in the Committee on Foreign Affairs

In the 109th Congress, the committee gained a seventh subcommittee, the "Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations," and the other six subcommittees were somewhat reorganized. The Subcommittee on Africa became the "Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights and International Operations"; the Sub-

¹Section 701 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344) amended the original mandate and authority of the 1970 act by adding the last two sentences regarding program review and evaluation.

committee on Europe became the “Subcommittee on Europe and Emerging Threats”; the Subcommittee on International Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Human Rights, became the “Subcommittee on International Terrorism and Nonproliferaton.”

In the 110th Congress, the name of the full committee changed from “International Relations,” back to “Foreign Affairs.” The committee had seven subcommittees that were similar in name to the subcommittees of the 109th, with some rearrangement of oversight, and adding global health and global environment issues to the Africa Subcommittee, and the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee, respectively.

There were no substantive changes to the committee makeup in the 111th Congress.

In the 112th Congress, the committee again has seven subcommittees. Three of the subcommittees have retained the same titles: Middle East and South Asia; Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade; and the Western Hemisphere. The remaining four subcommittees have been reorganized into: Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights; Asia and the Pacific; Europe and Eurasia; and Oversight and Investigations.

At the beginning of the 112th Congress, the Rules of the Committee on Foreign Affairs also were amended to clearly identify oversight expectations. Committee Rule 15 (“Powers and Duties of Subcommittees”) now clearly requires regular hearings by each of the regional subcommittees on priority topics (oversight, national security, human rights, and U.S. economic interests) twice a year. Committee Rule 24 (“General Oversight”) now makes clear that the committee or a subcommittee is required to hold at least three hearings a year on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement as documented in a Government Accountability Office or Inspector General report.

C. Oversight Activities and Criteria

The oversight activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include a variety of instruments and mechanisms—full committee and subcommittee hearings, Member and staff study missions abroad, special Congressional Research Service studies, and General Accounting Office assistance and reports in the field of international relations.

Committee and subcommittee hearings may be conducted for numerous purposes and may simultaneously serve more than one function, i.e., oversight, legislation, or public education. Thus, oversight may exist even when the hearing is not explicitly intended for that purpose. The criteria for determining whether a hearing performs the oversight function were identified by the House Select Committee on Committees in 1973 and are as follows:²

- (1) To review and control unacceptable forms of bureaucratic behavior;
- (2) To ensure that bureaucracy implements the policy objectives of the Congress;
- (3) To analyze national and international problems requiring Federal action; and

²U.S. Congress, House. Select Committee on Committees. Committee Reform Amendments of 1974. Report, 93rd Congress, 2d session, March 21, 1974 (H.Rept.No. 93-916, Part II).

(4) To determine the effectiveness of legislative programs and policies.

These same purposes help to define other committee activity which relates to its legislative review function. It should be noted that not all such activity can be included in this report. Oversight also occurs informally, not only through the formal processes and mechanisms noted above. Informal discussions between committee members and executive branch officials may constitute oversight in certain instances, as may staff examination of agency activity and behavior, and staff consultation with agency personnel apart from the normal hearing process.

In summary, the legislative review activities of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for the 112th Congress rely on extensive authorities embodied in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and reinforced through the authorization process, subsequent legislation, and reporting requirements.

D. Oversight Plan for the 112th Congress

Almost all of the committee's day-to-day activities, including hearings and informal meetings, involve oversight of the Administration or afford the committee the opportunity to learn of the impact of the Administration's foreign policy on foreign nations or the American people. In fulfillment of clause 1(d)(2) of House Rule XI, the Committee's Oversight Plan (submitted under clause 2(d) of House Rule X) is set out below in full:

Oversight Plan of the Committee—112th Congress

1. Introduction

Pursuant to Rule X, Clause 2(d) of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "the committee"), has adopted this oversight plan for the 2-year period of the 112th Congress, which is being submitted to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and to the Committee on House Administration not later than February 15, 2011. It describes areas in which the committee intends to conduct oversight during this Congress, subject to the understanding that new developments will undoubtedly affect the committee's priorities and may change the oversight work of the committee in the months ahead.

In the course of the committee's work regarding United States relations with foreign nations, the committee's oversight activities will emphasize: The elimination of waste, fraud, and abuse; institutional reform, efficiency, and fiscal discipline; effective implementation of U.S. law (particularly provisions relating to international terrorism and nonproliferation); and the promotion of core U.S. interests and values abroad, including the empowering and strengthening of our allies. These activities will include effective use and review of reports by the Government Accountability Office and by statutory Inspectors General, as well as congressional notifications submitted by executive branch agencies. Pursuant to House Rule X(2)(b)(2), the committee is expanding its commitment to regular oversight by its subcommittees, both by changes to Committee Rule 14 (establishing a Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations) and by additions to Committee Rule 15 (requiring its regional subcommittees to hold hearings on priority topics, including program

oversight, at least twice a year). These changes will help the committee to more than fulfill the triannual oversight hearing requirements of House Rule XI(n)(1).

Cognizant of the recently expanded requirements of House Rule X(2)(d)(1), the committee has developed the plan detailed below as part of its commitment to:

- Consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies, in order to maximize coordination and cooperation;
- Review problematic and burdensome Federal rules, regulations, and laws;
- Prioritize the review of agencies and programs operating under permanent statutory authority;
- Work to ensure that all significant laws, programs, and agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to regular review; and
- Eliminate programs and expenditures that are inefficient, duplicative, or outdated.

Topics listed below may be the subject of any of the full range of committee oversight activities, including Member or staff-level meetings, briefings, investigations, correspondence, fact-finding travel, hearings, markups, and legislation.

2. Priority Oversight Matters

a. Afghanistan—The committee will address all aspects of U.S. policy toward Afghanistan, including but not exclusive to: The development and implementation of U.S. policies and programs; the effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs and their authorization; the political-military strategy; the influence of malignant political activities and corruption—particularly corruption within the Afghanistan Government—on U.S. efforts in Afghanistan; actors contributing to the capabilities of the Taliban and al-Qaeda; the effectiveness of the broader counter-narcotics and counter-threat finance strategy; the effectiveness of international reconstruction projects; the development, preparedness, training and equipping of the Afghan national security forces; the role of NATO Member States and their troop contributions, security and reconstruction contribution, and restrictive caveats in security and reconstruction matters; the impact of Pakistan’s policy on Afghanistan; the impact of Iranian activities in and around Afghanistan; progress on judicial reform and rule-of-law; human rights, including, the status of women and children; U.S.-Afghan trade development and promotion; and whether State Department and other U.S. Government assets and personnel are optimally and cost-effectively employed.

b. Pakistan—The committee will review all elements of U.S. policy toward Pakistan, including efforts to eliminate safe havens for violent extremists and the importance of a stable, democratic Pakistan to regional stability in South Asia. This review will encompass all aspects of U.S. aid to Pakistan, both civilian and security assistance, in order to assess the extent to which such programs effectively advance U.S. national interests. Particular emphasis will be placed on reviewing civil-military plans to address violent militancy, including in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and

adjacent regions, efforts to assist Pakistan to address extremism and unrest in other regions, challenges to governance, social and economic development, as well as efforts to promote democratic institutions and respect for human rights. The committee will also conduct ongoing oversight of matters relating to Pakistan's nuclear program, including issues relating to nonproliferation (such as the AQ Khan network) and security controls.

c. Iran—The committee will continue to closely review U.S. policy to address the comprehensive threat posed by Iran to the United States and to U.S. interests and allies, including, but not exclusive to: Iran's ongoing efforts to develop and acquire nuclear capabilities to include a nuclear weapon; its unconventional weapons and ballistic missile development; and its state sponsorship of terrorism. The committee will also review and investigate the status of U.S. efforts to fully implement all sanctions with respect to Iran under U.S. law, as well as the status and enforcement of multilateral sanctions regimes against Iran. The committee will closely monitor the effect of Iran's diplomatic, economic and military activities, and its strategic objectives, including the extent of its influence on key parties and events in Iraq, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Yemen, the Gulf, and the West Bank and Gaza. Additionally, the committee will also closely review Iranian activities worldwide, including in Europe, Asia, and particularly Africa and the Western Hemisphere. The committee will also critically evaluate the policies of Russia, China, the European Union, the Gulf States, and other nations and international organizations toward Iran and its proxies, particularly their efforts to prevent or seriously impede Iran's acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability, as well as its pursuit of other destabilizing quantities and types of conventional weapons, non-conventional weapons and medium- and long-range ballistic missiles and its support for international terrorism. The committee will also review Iran's violations of the human rights of its own people, as well as U.S. and international efforts to highlight and hold Iran accountable for such abuses.

d. Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and Other Middle East Flashpoints—The committee will carefully review U.S. policy toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including diplomatic efforts to resolve that conflict, as well as Israeli efforts to achieve peace and normalization with its other neighbors and to combat terrorism and other threats to its citizens and its existence. Within this context, the committee will closely monitor U.S. economic, development, humanitarian, and security assistance to the Palestinians, including to ensure that such programs are in full compliance with U.S. law. The committee will evaluate U.S. policy toward Lebanon, including U.S. democracy and security assistance, as well as examine ongoing challenges to domestic stability in Lebanon. In particular, the committee will monitor the political and military/terrorist role played by Hezbollah and its Iranian and Syrian state sponsors, both in Lebanon and the region. The committee will also closely monitor and review U.S. policy and programs toward Yemen, including but not limited to security assistance and governance. The committee will also closely review U.S. policy toward Syria, as well as the role played by the Government of Syria in sponsoring terrorism, pursuing unconventional weapons and missile capabilities, and attempting to undermine its neighbors. The committee will monitor

emerging threats and areas of instability within the Middle East and review prospects for political reform throughout the region. The committee will also closely monitor the activities of U.S. regional envoys.

e. North Korea—The committee will review the nuclear and missile threat posed by North Korea, its proliferation activities and weapon sales involving rogue regimes and designated terrorist organizations, its continuing human rights violations, and U.S. efforts to assist North Korean refugees. The committee will review ongoing diplomatic efforts, including the inter-Korean dialogue, the implementation of the nuclear dismantlement and disarmament agreement, the succession issue, and will examine next steps in U.S. policy to address the North Korean threat.

f. Foreign Assistance Reform and Program Implementation—The committee will review the underlying authorities for, and the planning, budgeting, programming of, U.S. foreign assistance. It will also review issues related to the subsequent implementation of U.S. foreign assistance programs and projects, including the role of U.S. missions and Embassies. The committee will review as well issues related to coordination between the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other U.S. Government agencies and departments that are involved in carrying out U.S. foreign assistance. In addition, the committee will review the changing role of USAID in developing foreign assistance policy, implementation issues facing the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the effectiveness and sustainability of development assistance programs implemented by the Peace Corps, the implementation of food aid programs and the trade title of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (the “Farm Bill”), and other issues.

Among a broad range of issues, the committee will review U.S. foreign assistance funding, initiatives and programs aimed at addressing global health challenges in a cost-effective manner, including monitoring the implementation of the Lantos-Hyde United States Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. Reviews will also be conducted regarding the potential for cost-effective innovation in U.S. assistance programs targeted at the expansion of access to basic education, clean water and sanitation, renewable energy and other efforts to support the most impoverished in recipient countries.

The committee will consider the continued relevance of the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and other foreign assistance authorities, including the Support for East European Democracy Act and the FREEDOM Support Act. In addition, the committee will review the underlying justifications and effectiveness of U.S. assistance programs, including, but not limited to, examining: The concept of aid-assisted, planned development that has underpinned U.S. assistance programs since the enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act; the potential role of public-private partnerships and market-based mechanisms in improving the efficiency and sustainability of development efforts; and the use of small-scale, recipient-driven initiatives (such as micro-enterprise financing, small-scale health, education and benefit vouchers, and community-run, self-financing cooperatives) instead of larger organizations with greater overhead and bureaucracy.

In this period of increased, global extremism, the committee also considers it important to review the concepts underlying the utilization of development assistance programs in support of counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism efforts and the record of success of such programs in supporting the objectives of those efforts. The appropriate “vetting” of U.S. assistance programs, in order to ensure that aid funds are prevented from going to prohibited recipients, will also be a focus of the committee’s reviews.

g. Security Assistance and Arms Transfer Policy—The committee will assess the design, implementation and effectiveness of U.S. security assistance programs in advancing U.S. foreign policy goals and security interests, including Foreign Military Sales and Foreign Military Financing (FMS and FMF), the Pakistan Counter-insurgency Capabilities Fund (PCCF), Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), Economic Support Funds (ESF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, draw downs, Excess Defense Article transfers, antiterrorism, nonproliferation and export control assistance (including for new or aspiring NATO member states and countries with illicit transshipment concerns). In addition, the committee will review those security assistance programs funded by the Department of Defense but which require concurrence by the Secretary of State, or otherwise give rise to this committee’s jurisdiction. The committee also will review U.S. arms transfer policy, particularly to ensure that such transfers appropriately advance U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. The committee will seek to ensure that such sales are consistent with criteria in the U.S. Conventional Arms Transfer policy, including interoperability with the host nation and the impact on the U.S. defense industrial base. The committee will also assess end-use monitoring programs administered by the Departments of State and Defense. Additional emphasis will also be placed on transfer policy with respect to unmanned aerial vehicles, the extent to which arms sale policy toward Taiwan is consistent with U.S. obligations under the Taiwan Relations Act, and implementation of defense trade treaties with the United Kingdom and Australia.

h. State Department and Related Agencies Oversight, Authorization, and Reform—The committee will monitor and examine the operations, budget, programs, planning, personnel, building, and security policies of the Department of State, with an eye toward authorization and reform legislation for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013 that promotes U.S. national interests in a cost-effective and accountable manner. In addition to hearings with the Secretary of State and other Administration officials regarding their budget proposals for the upcoming year, such efforts may include: Examination and reform of the Office of the Inspector General for the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors; review of Foreign Service pay, incentive, and promotion policies; consideration of reforms to executive branch reporting requirements; active review of U.S. public diplomacy programs; and an examination of consular processes, including passport and visa security issues. The committee also will actively monitor and review the operations and organization of the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the full range of U.S. government-supported, civilian international broadcasting. The committee also will examine the operations, budget,

programs, planning, and long-term staffing needs of the Peace Corps in carrying out its responsibilities to further U.S. national interests. The committee also will review the adequacy of Peace Corps administrative procedures to provide for the safety and security of Volunteers serving in often remote corners of the globe.

i. Assessing a Rising China—The committee will review the degree to which China has failed to become a responsible stakeholder in the international system of states in dealing with situations such as in Iran, North Korea, Burma, and Sudan. It will also review China's continued military buildup, growing role in Africa and the Western Hemisphere, and China's growing role in the world economy, including trade and currency issues which adversely affect the American workforce. The committee will also review human rights, including suppression of the Tibetans, Uyghurs, Falun Gong, North Korean refugees and political, religious and Internet dissidents, corruption, environmental damage and social unrest in China. Assess U.S. policy in reducing the role of China in the proliferation of WMD and missiles, especially with regard to Iran and North Korea.

j. U.S.-Russian Relations—The committee will review U.S. strategic interests and objectives with regard to Russia, including President Obama's policy of a "reset" of the U.S.-Russia relationship and the implications of that policy. The committee will also review various aspects of Russia's foreign policy under the leadership of Russian President Medvedev and Russian Prime Minister Putin, including: The Russian invasion of Georgia in 2008 and its continued occupation of parts of that country; intimidating statements aimed at neighboring countries by Russian officials; the continued basing of Russian troops in a separatist region in Moldova; Russia's continuing efforts to utilize its economic ties and its vast energy resources as a means of affecting the politics and foreign policies of neighboring states and the member-states of the European Union; Russia's continuing willingness to sell arms to China, Venezuela, Syria, and certain other countries and the question as to whether such sales are intended to promote regional instability; all aspects of Russian-Iranian relations; Russia's interest to bind or halt U.S. efforts to develop and deploy strategic missile defenses; and so on. The committee will assess U.S. policy with regard to support for Russia's entry into the World Trade Organization, in light of the content and impact of Russia's foreign policy.

The committee also will review the worsening situation in Russia with regard to respect for human rights, democratic governance and the proper rule of law, including specifically the restrictions, both direct and indirect, that have been imposed on the mass media in Russia over the past decade. It will review the increasingly corrupt business and economic environment in Russia, and the projected demographic decline in that country and the growing threat to it on the part of Islamic extremist movements.

k. Sudan—The committee will review U.S. policy toward and assistance for Sudan, particularly as the interim period mandated under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan concludes in July 2011, and peace efforts in Darfur continue. The anticipated partition of the country between North and South and the ongoing conflict in Darfur will require a critical review of current authorities and sanctions in force pursuant to the Sudan Peace Act, the

Comprehensive Peace in Sudan Act of 2004, the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006, and related acts. The committee also will review Sudan's status as a State Sponsor of Terrorism and the future status of United Nations Peacekeeping Missions in Southern Sudan and Darfur.

l. International Terrorism and Espionage—The committee will examine the current status of al-Qaeda, its efforts to obtain WMD, its changing organizational structure as it becomes a more decentralized organization, its relationship and cooperation with other radical Islamic terrorist organizations, the extent to which it is inspiring new terrorist groups around the world, and its current recruitment effort. Explore existing U.S. Government strategy to deal with terrorists and the degree to which such efforts are based on systematic analysis; review various alternatives to win the long-term struggle against the ideologies of those who use terrorism. Oversight of the State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance Program, terrorism financing efforts, and coordination of diplomatic initiatives with foreign governments in the global war on terrorism. Oversight of the Office of Foreign Assets Control and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, etc., regarding their work on international aspects of terrorism and efforts by foreign intelligence services to threaten U.S. interests. Dangers posed by other Middle East-based terrorist groups. The threat of extremist ideology and terrorist organizations in Latin America and Africa, and the U.S. policies to address those threats including but not limited to those implemented through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership, the East Africa Regional Security Initiative, Section 1206 of the National Defense Authorization Act, and the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA). Explore the activities of Southeast Asian terrorist groups. The committee will review: Border security programs; the security of U.S. Government facilities abroad; the expenditure of post security funds, to include a review of personnel increases and asset management to minimize cost of property acquisition; and the Federal Government's effort to coordinate international counterterrorism programs through the State Department.

m. U.S. Security, Economic, and Foreign Policy Interests in the Western Hemisphere—The committee will conduct oversight regarding the manner in which U.S. funds are allocated, implemented, and monitored to carry out large-scale assistance programs, such as the Merida Initiative in Mexico and recovery efforts in Haiti. The committee will assess the impact of regimes, including Venezuela, Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Cuba, on U.S. and regional interests and in this context, will examine actions by the executive branch to uphold and advance U.S. interests in the region. The committee will also investigate the growing nexus between narco-trafficking, organized crime, terrorist organizations (including regional and Islamist groups), and examine the increasing influence of Iran in the hemisphere and its implications for U.S. national security.

n. Human Rights and Democracy—In both hearings and staff-level oversight activities, the committee will examine the content and efficacy of annual, statutory human rights reporting, including the "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices," the "Annual Report on International Religious Freedom," and the "Trafficking in

Persons Report.” The committee will review implementation, compliance, and reporting, and—where necessary—will reauthorize and revise key human rights statutes, including the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and other statutes, as appropriate. The committee will assess U.S. refugee and asylum policy generally, and specific refugee-protection efforts as events and circumstances dictate. The committee will review U.S. activities to promote democracy and human rights protections around the world, and critically assess U.S. involvement with multilateral human rights mechanisms, to ensure that U.S. diplomacy serves to promote fundamental human rights and freedoms. Pursuant to a new committee rule, the committee will require each of its regional subcommittees to hold hearings on regional human rights issues at least twice a year.

o. U.S. Nonproliferation Policy—The committee will exercise oversight over U.S. nonproliferation policies, especially those involving the Department of State, and evaluate the extent to which they are achieving their stated objectives. The committee will evaluate the adequacy of existing resources in accomplishing those objectives. The committee will monitor and evaluate the global expansion of civil nuclear power and its consequences for the spread of technology, equipment and material useful in the development of nuclear weapons capabilities and also evaluate the need for modifications of relevant U.S. policies. The committee will review and exercise its jurisdiction regarding proposed and existing bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements between the United States and other countries and address the need for reform of the Atomic Energy Act. The committee will review and evaluate the performance of the Proliferation Security Initiative and consider measures to improve its effectiveness. The committee will evaluate the record of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in meeting its responsibilities regarding nonproliferation and in the effective use of its resources. In particular, it will examine the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Program and address the need to prevent further assistance being provided to countries such as Iran which are in violation of their IAEA safeguards. The committee will also examine developments affecting the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and consider policies to strengthen its ability to prevent nuclear proliferation.

p. United Nations and International Organizations Oversight and Reform—The committee will closely review all aspects of U.S. funding of and participation in international organizations, particularly with respect to whether U.S. funding and participation is advancing U.S. interests and values, protecting the integrity of U.S. taxpayer dollars, and leading to increased transparency, accountability, and reform of those organizations. The committee will also assess the extent to those organizations, including the United Nations, fulfill their mandates and realize their founding objectives. Professional, ethical, transparent, and accountable management of UN programs is essential to the ability of international organizations to fulfill their mandates and realize their founding objectives and, therefore, the committee will conduct thorough, ongoing oversight of the management and operations of international organizations. In addition, the committee will examine UN reform legisla-

tion and the implementation of past such legislation, progress of additional international organization reform efforts, and oversight of the effectiveness of the promotion and protection of human rights within the United Nations system. The committee will also explore existing and new alternatives to advance U.S. interests and uphold U.S. values in international organizations. The committee will closely monitor the work of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support, particularly efforts to improve performance, enhance accountability, and combat waste, fraud and abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Missions. The committee will also closely review the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including, but not exclusive to, the Technical Cooperation Program. The committee will closely examine bias against the U.S. and democratic U.S. allies at international organizations, particularly the Jewish, democratic State of Israel. The committee also will examine the allocation and efficacy of U.S. assessed and voluntary contributions to the Organization of American States.

q. Central Asia—The committee will assess U.S. policy interests with regard to Central Asia and review the programs and steps that have been undertaken over the past two decades in support of U.S. efforts to assist in the consolidation of the sovereignty of the states of the region, the promotion of human rights, democratic governance and proper rule of law in those states, and the diversification of export markets for energy supplies from the region. It will review the growing threat radical Islam poses to the Central Asian countries. The committee will also review U.S. security cooperation with the Central Asian countries, including their role in supporting stabilization efforts in nearby Afghanistan.

r. Georgia—The committee will review possible policy steps by the U.S. in support of the restoration of Georgia's territorial integrity in the wake of Russia's 2008 invasion and continued occupation of parts of Georgia, including any steps taken by the U.S. to help deter future Russian aggression against Georgia.

s. U.S.-European Relations—The committee will review bilateral U.S. relationships with European nations and the U.S. relationship with the European Union, including the issue of the shared commitment to adequate defense spending by the NATO allies in Europe and the EU and the actual degree of sharing of the defense budget burden among the NATO allies. The committee will also review proposals and actions taken by European NATO allies and EU member-states to sell arms and military technology to Russia and China, both of which are currently ruled by authoritarian regimes that have little respect for the democratic governance and human rights, and, in the case of Russia, have engaged in aggressive military action toward a neighboring, sovereign state. The committee will assess the state of Islamic extremism in Europe and the impact that may have on U.S. security as well as the status of coordination between the European states, the European Union and the U.S. in the area of counter-terrorism and the tracking of terrorist financing. The committee will also assess the issue of the willingness of the NATO allies and the EU to undertake leading roles in military and security operations supporting peace and stability around the world. An assessment will also be conducted by the committee regarding the willingness of European states and

the EU to work with the U.S. in support of democracy and human rights, both in their memberships in multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and in their relations with authoritarian countries such as China, Venezuela, Cuba and others.

t. Iraq—U.S. involvement in Iraq remains one of the most critical issues for U.S. foreign policy. The committee will carefully review all aspects of U.S. policy, including, but not exclusive to: The implementation of the Strategic Framework and Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Iraq; internal political developments and trends including Iraq's prospects for transition to a secure and stable democracy; U.S. assistance programs; U.S. security assistance, security cooperation and arms sales; the quantitative and qualitative development of the Iraqi security forces; regional and international diplomatic efforts to help stabilize Iraq and re-integrate Iraq into various regional and international organizations and forums; displaced Iraqis; the role of external financial and material support—particularly from Iran—for insurgents, militias and terrorist groups in Iraq; and the full range of policies and programs related to the transition to a State Department lead, including policies, programs and budgeting processes.

u. Taiwan—The committee will monitor China's continuing military buildup, including missiles, directed at Taiwan, the needs of Taiwan for defensive weapons systems as provided for in the Taiwan Relations Act, the détente in cross-Strait relations, including implementation of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA), U.S.-Taiwan trade relations, the feasibility of inclusion of Taiwan in the visa waiver program, current developments in Taiwan's democracy and Taiwan's efforts to expand its international space by obtaining observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

v. Burma—The committee will monitor the lack of democratic progress following the 2010 highly flawed election, the continued egregious human rights violations of the Burmese junta, the continued flow of refugees from Burma, the regime's treatment of Aung San Suu Kyi and of political prisoners, and the implementation of sanctions as mandated in the Block Burmese JADE Act and previous legislation, and the engagement policy of the Administration.

w. Export Control Reform—The committee will conduct ongoing oversight over proposed executive branch changes to U.S. strategic export controls. In particular, the review will include an assessment of the extent to which proposed changes to the current export control system effectively safeguard critical technologies and U.S. national security while promoting U.S. commercial interests. It also will involve scrutiny of administrative efforts to restructure the U.S. Munitions List (USML) and Commerce Control List (CCL), including by creating "tiered" control criteria based on "positive lists" of controlled items, proposed removal of items from the Munitions List, as well as related initiatives to simplify licensing processes and better coordinate export control enforcement. The committee will consider any legislative proposals on these and related matters as may be necessary and appropriate.

x. Egypt—The committee will review U.S. policy toward Egypt, including efforts to encourage sustainable political and economic reforms, as well as transition toward greater freedom, democracy,

prosperity, and respect for human rights. The committee will also monitor security cooperation with Egypt and the Egyptian military's role with respect to the stability and security of that nation in support of the welfare of the Egyptian people. The committee will review Egypt's behavior with respect to preservation of peace and security with its neighbors, as well as Egypt's adherence to its international obligations, including its peace treaty with Israel. The committee will monitor efforts by some foreign governments and by extremist non-state actors to exploit any political and security vacuums in that country. Within these contacts, the committee will also assess U.S. economic and security assistance to Egypt. Finally, the committee will monitor and assess instability and transformation within the Middle East arising from public expressions of opposition to authoritarian regimes.

3. General Review of U.S. Foreign Policy

The committee intends to exercise its oversight jurisdiction concerning the relations of the United States with foreign nations to the fullest extent allowed by House Rule X(1)(h). This means taking cognizance of events and circumstances in every region of the world outside of U.S. national borders, as well as U.S. foreign policy responses thereto, as developments warrant.

According to committee rules those responsibilities will be divided among the full committee, its five regional subcommittees, and its two functional subcommittees as follows:

a. Full Committee—The full committee will be responsible for oversight and legislation relating to: Foreign assistance (including development assistance, Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Millennium Challenge Account, HIV/AIDS in foreign countries, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad); the Peace Corps; national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament issues; the United States Agency for International Development; activities and policies of the State, Commerce and Defense Departments and other agencies related to the Arms Export Control Act, and the Foreign Assistance Act including export and licensing policy for munitions items and technology and dual-use equipment and technology; international law; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including narcotics control programs and activities; Broadcasting Board of Governors; Embassy security; international broadcasting; public diplomacy, including international communication, information policy, international education, and cultural programs; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full committee will have jurisdiction over legislation with respect to the administration of the Export Administration Act, including the export and licensing of dual-use equipment and technology and other matters related to international economic policy and trade not otherwise assigned to a subcommittee and with respect to the United Nations, its affiliated agencies and other international organizations, including assessed and voluntary contributions to such organizations. The full committee may conduct oversight with respect

to any matter within the jurisdiction of the committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

b. Subcommittees with Functional Jurisdiction

1. Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade—Oversight and legislative responsibilities over the United States' efforts to manage and coordinate international programs to combat terrorism as coordinated by the Department of State and other agencies, and efforts to bring international terrorists to justice. With the concurrence of the chairman of the full committee, oversight of, and legislation pertaining to, nonproliferation matters involving nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, except for legislation involving the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and sanctions laws pertaining to individual countries and the provision of foreign assistance (which is reserved to the full committee). Oversight of matters relating to international economic and trade policy; commerce with foreign countries; international investment policy; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency; commodity agreements; and special oversight of international financial and monetary institutions; the Export-Import Bank, and customs. With the concurrence of the chairman of the full committee, legislative jurisdiction over measures related to export promotion and measures related to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Trade and Development Agency.

2. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations—With the concurrence of the chairman of the full committee, oversight and investigations of all matters within the jurisdiction of the committee.

3. Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights—In addition to its regional jurisdiction (described below), responsibility for oversight of international health issues, including transboundary infectious diseases and programs related to enhancing global capacity to address health issues, population issues, legislation and oversight pertaining to implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other matters relating to internationally-recognized human rights, including legislation aimed at the promotion of human rights and democracy generally.

c. Subcommittees with Regional Jurisdiction—The five subcommittees with regional jurisdiction are: The Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia (including Central Asia); the Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia; the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere; the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights; and the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. The regional subcommittees have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

1. Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.

2. Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

3. Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.
4. Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.
5. Oversight of regional lending institutions.
6. Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.
7. Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.
8. Oversight of base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.
9. Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.
10. Oversight of foreign assistance activities affecting the region, with the concurrence of the chairman of the full committee.
11. Such other matters as the chairman of the full committee may determine.

4. *Transnational Issues*

In addition to those highlighted above:

a. **International Crime**—Growing links between organized crime, illicit drugs, and global terrorism. Impact of U.S. foreign assistance on advancing the rule of law and anticorruption activities on U.S. ability to combat international crime. International criminal organizations in Africa. Oversight of existing International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA). Impact of international trafficking of humans, arms, and narcotics; document fraud; and money laundering. International trafficking of women and children: Sexual exploitation, labor slavery, “camel jockeying,” and child soldiers. International intellectual property piracy issues: How piracy is being used to support international crime and terrorism, and its impact on the American economy. International economic espionage and how it hurts American business and interests. Extraterritorial prosecutions of U.S. law violations. Cooperation with INTERPOL.

b. **Narcotics**—The committee will undertake a comprehensive review of Western Hemisphere counternarcotics initiatives, including the level of coordination among and within U.S. agencies implementing counternarcotics programs in the region and the impact of these initiatives on traditional bilateral assistance programs. The committee will examine: Global patterns of narcotrafficking, with a particular focus on trends from Africa to South America, and the impact of this activity on the stability and security of these regions; U.S. counternarcotics policy in Afghanistan; eradication efforts and their effectiveness; alternative development; the “certification process” and the annual determinations for major drug producing and transit nations around the globe; the role of narcotics trafficking in terror financing.

c. **AIDS Pandemic and Other Global Health Threats**—The committee will review global health challenges from all perspectives, examining whether U.S. policy is responsive, coordinated and effec-

tive in combating global outbreaks of viral and infectious diseases. The committee will assess and review the global burden of disease and the relationship between health and development. The committee will monitor closely the implementation of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008.

d. International Criminal Tribunals—Monitor activities of the International Criminal Court and its ongoing prosecutions and investigations, and the status of Article 98 agreements and laws restricting aid to countries which have not signed Article 98 agreements with the United States; monitor the activities of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia.

5. Economic Policy, Trade, and the Environment

The committee will exercise oversight regarding U.S. trade policy and developments in the international trading system. Areas of special interest include progress on the free trade agreements already signed with Colombia, Panama, and Korea; the Andean Trade Promotion Act (ATPA); discriminatory Chinese economic policy; and Russian accession to the World Trade Organization. In addition, the committee will review U.S. policy to protect U.S. intellectual property rights in other countries, especially China and Russia.

a. WTO negotiations regarding the Doha Development Round and implications for U.S. interests.

b. Trade distorting actions by foreign governments (bribery, economic espionage, manipulation of currencies and customs rules, import licensing, skewing health and safety standards, etc.); Mutual Recognition Agreements (“MRAs”); and efforts by other foreign governments to implement the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention.

c. International financial conditions and the evolving role of the International Monetary Fund.

d. Oversight of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the extent to which it effectively carries out its mission to advance U.S. foreign policy interests by mobilizing and facilitating the participation of U.S. private capital and skills in the economic and social development of less-developed countries, including countries in transition from non-market to market economies.

e. Oversight of the Export Administration Act (EAA), including the potential need for reauthorizing legislation. Additional areas of oversight will include foreign policy-based and other reasons for control, implementation of Title III of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010, regulatory developments, licensing policy and caseloads, the Validated End-User Program, export enforcement, and outreach to industry and small business.

f. International energy policy issues including the development of traditional and renewable sources of energy; energy transit routes; and the U.S. dependence on foreign sources of oil.

g. Development of private sector and market economies, including Enterprise Funds. United States commercial diplomacy, including oversight of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA),

Commerce Department trade promotion activities, as well as the international economic and foreign policy implications of export credit financing abroad.

h. The adoption of international and foreign government product standards.

i. U.S. environmental policies and global environmental conditions.

j. Implementation of United States sanctions policy against Iran, Burma, and other regimes by the Departments of Commerce, State, and Treasury.

k. Review of international fisheries agreements and international maritime law.

l. Oversight of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) and its efforts to promote the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies.

II. GENERAL REVIEW ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

A. Executive Branch Reports and Congressional Notifications

Statutory reporting requirements, and the reports submitted in response to them, constitute one of the oldest information systems used by Congress. On every subject Congress covers, required reports offer a way to oversee and review the implementation of legislation by the executive branch.

In the foreign policy field, it is particularly important to ensure that reporting requirements and the resultant reports submitted by the executive branch are an efficient mechanism for supplying Congress with information. Information on domestic problems is often easier to obtain from sources outside the executive branch than information on problems from abroad. Moreover, the executive branch has sometimes attempted to shield its activities in the foreign policy field from public view and treat it as its exclusive domain. The lack of information on foreign policy problems and executive branch activities has been one of the major reasons it has been more difficult for Congress to play its legitimate role in the making of foreign policy, although the Constitution expressly shares such powers between Congress and the President.

For the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the improvement of the system of required reports offers more than tidier housekeeping. It offers another step toward a better supply of information that Congress needs to make foreign policy decisions. Through the careful placing of reporting requirements in legislation, the patient monitoring of the reports submitted by the executive branch in response to the requirements and utilization of the data supplied in them, Congress can improve its capacity for an effective foreign policy role.

Committee staff also conducts a regular and robust review of congressional notifications regarding the proposed obligation or reprogramming of funding for various program activities by our agencies of jurisdiction. During the reporting period, the committee has received 107 notifications from the Department of State and 56 from the United States Agency for International Development.

B. Reference Documents

Periodically the Committee on Foreign Affairs compiles, prints, and distributes official documents which are useful to the membership in exercising the oversight function as well as other responsibilities. These include the Legislation on Foreign Relations. This five-volume set is prepared under the direction of the staff of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with the assistance of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. This collection of laws and related materials contains texts referred to by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Foreign Relations Committee, amended to date, and annotated to show pertinent history or cross references. The collection includes all laws concerning foreign relations, codified and in force, treaties in force, as well as executive agreements and orders, State Department regulations and State Department delegations of authorities.

C. Study Missions and Participation in International Conferences and Events

The committee has kept itself informed of the latest developments in foreign affairs. The usual frequent conferences with senior government officials, both civil and military, have been augmented by special study missions to various parts of the world to obtain firsthand knowledge of the problems of foreign countries and the administration of U.S. programs and operations falling within the purview of the committee. Committee members also have been designated to serve as official delegates to a number of international conferences and events.

In addition, members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs participated in the following interparliamentary exchanges during the first quarter of the 112th Congress:

- January 31–February 4, 2011, Meeting of the Defence and Security Committee of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in Washington, DC, and San Diego, California.
- February 20–22, 2011, Meeting of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in Brussels, Belgium.
- May 9–11, 2011, Meeting of the Economics and Security Committee and the Political Subcommittee on Transatlantic Relations of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in Washington, DC.
- May 27–30, 2011, Spring Session Meeting of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly in Varna, Bulgaria.

III. SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

A. Full Committee Markup Summaries (subcommittee markups are listed in section IV, below)

4/13/11 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

H.R. 1280 (Ros-Lehtinen)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to require congressional approval of agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation with foreign countries, and for other purposes.

The chair called up the bill. An amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered by Chairman Ros-Lehtinen and Ranking Member Berman, and by unanimous consent was considered as base text.

Rep. Sherman offered an amendment *en bloc*, which was agreed to by voice vote.

The Ros-Lehtinen substitute amendment (as amended) was agreed to by a roll call vote of 34 ayes to 0 noes. Voting yes: Ros-Lehtinen, Smith (NJ), Burton, Gallegly, Rohrabacher, Manzullo, Royce, Chabot, Wilson (SC), Fortenberry, Poe, Bilirakis, Schmidt, Johnson (OH), Rivera, Kelly, Griffin, Duncan, Buerkle, Ellmers, Berman, Ackerman, Sherman, Sires, Connolly, Deutch, Cardoza, Chandler, Higgins, Schwartz, Wilson (FL), Bass, Keating, Cicilline. Voting no: None.

H.R. 1280 was ordered favorably reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1326 (Fortenberry)—Furthering International Nuclear Safety Act of 2011

The chair called up the bill.

Rep. Fortenberry offered an amendment that was agreed to by voice vote.

Rep. Connolly offered an amendment that was agreed to by voice vote.

H.R. 1326 was ordered favorably reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1016 (Lee of California)—Assessing Progress in Haiti Act

The chair called up the bill. An amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered by Chairman Ros-Lehtinen, and by unanimous consent was considered as base text.

Rep. Connolly offered an amendment that was agreed to by voice vote.

H.R. 1016 was ordered favorably reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 515 (Smith of New Jersey)—Belarus Democracy Reauthorization Act of 2011

The chair called up the bill. An amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered by Mr. Smith (NJ), and by unanimous consent was considered as base text.

Rep. Connolly offered an amendment that was agreed to by voice vote.

H.R. 515 was ordered favorably reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

5/11/11 Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

H. Res. 209 (Cole)—Directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of any document, record, memo, correspondence, or other communication of the Department of State, or any portion of such communication, that refers or relates to any consultation with Congress regarding Operation Odyssey Dawn or military actions in or against Libya.

The chair called up this resolution of inquiry. An amendment in the nature of a substitute was offered by Chairman Ros-Lehtinen, and by unanimous consent was considered as base text.

The Ros-Lehtinen substitute amendment was agreed to by a voice vote.

H. Res. 209 was ordered favorably reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

B. Committee Reports Filed

House Report 112–076 (May 12, 2011): To accompany H. Res. 209 (Cole), directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of any document, record, memo, correspondence, or other communication of the Department of State, or any portion of such communication, that refers or relates to any consultation with Congress regarding Operation Odyssey Dawn or military actions in or against Libya. (The committee reported favorably thereon with amendments, and recommended that the resolution as amended be agreed to.)

C. Foreign Affairs Legislation Considered by the House

H.R. 519 (Ros-Lehtinen)—United Nations Tax Equalization Refund Act of 2011. (2/9/2011; On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, failed by the Yeas and Nays (2/3 required): 259–169)

H.R. 1016 (Lee [CA])—Assessing Progress in Haiti Act. (5/10/2011; Passed/agreed to in House: Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, agreed to by voice vote.)

H. Con. Res. 28 (Kucinich)—Directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan. (3/17/2011; Not agreed to in House: On agreeing to the resolution failed by the Yeas and Nays: 93–321, 1 Present.)

H. Con. Res. 51 (Kucinich)—Directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove the United States Armed Forces from Libya. (6/3/2011; Not agreed to in House: On agreeing to the resolution failed by the Yeas and Nays: 148–265.)

H. Res. 292 (Boehner)—Declaring that the President shall not deploy, establish, or maintain the presence of units and members of the United States Armed Forces on the ground in Libya, and for other purposes. (6/3/2011; Passed/agreed to in House: On agreeing to the resolution agreed to by the Yeas and Nays: 268–145, 1 Present.)

IV. MEETINGS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES

Pursuant to the Oversight Plan set forth in Section I(d), above, the committee and its subcommittees have maintained an ambitious schedule of hearings, briefings, markups, and other meetings during the period covered by this report, as set forth below.

A. Full Committee

February 9, 2011—**Committee Organizational Meeting.**

February 9, 2011—**Recent Developments in Egypt and Lebanon: Implications for U.S. Policy and Allies in the Broader Middle East, Part 1.** The Honorable Elliott Abrams, Senior Fellow for Middle Eastern Studies, Council on Foreign Relations; The

Honorable Lorne Craner, President, International Republican Institute (Former Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor); Dr. Robert Satloff, Executive Director, The Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

March 1, 2011—**Assessing U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities and Needs Amidst Economic Challenges.** The Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State.

March 3, 2011—**Reforming the United Nations: Lessons Learned.** The Honorable Mark D. Wallace, President and Chief Executive Officer, United Against Nuclear Iran (Former United States Representative to the United Nations for Management and Reform); The Honorable Terry Miller, Director of the Center for International Trade and Economics, The Heritage Foundation (Former United States Representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, United States Observer at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Global Issues); Mr. Ted Piccone, Brookings Institution, Senior Fellow and Deputy Director for Foreign Policy.

March 10, 2011—**North Korea's Sea of Fire: Bullying, Brinkmanship and Blackmail.** Mr. Robert Carlin, Visiting Scholar, Center for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford University; Mr. Bruce Klingner, Senior Research Fellow, Northeast Asia Studies Center, The Heritage Foundation; Mr. Victor Cha, Professor and Director of Asian Studies and D. S. Song-Korea Foundation Chair in Asian Studies and Government, Georgetown University; Mr. William Newcomb (Former Senior Economist, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U.S. Department of State, and Former Senior Economic Adviser, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of the Treasury).

March 16, 2011—**The Agency for International Development and the Millennium Challenge Corporation: Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Requests and Future Directions in Foreign Assistance.** Mr. Daniel Yohannes, Chief Executive Officer, U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation; Dr. Rajiv Shah, Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development.

March 17, 2011—**The Global Nuclear Revival and U.S. Nonproliferation Policy.** Mr. Olli Heinonen, Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (Former Deputy Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and head of its Department of Safeguards); The Honorable William J. Perry, Former Secretary of Defense, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution; Mr. Henry Sokolski, Executive Director, Nonproliferation Policy Education Center; Mr. Gene Aloise, Director, Natural Resources and Environment Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

March 31, 2011—**Libya: Defining U.S. National Security Interests.** The Honorable James B. Steinberg, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of State.

April 5, 2011—**Watching the Watchers: The Need for Systemic Reforms and Independence of the State Department Inspector General.** Ms. Jeanette M. Franzel, Managing Director, Financial Management and Assurance Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Harold W. Geisel, Deputy Inspector General, U.S. Department of State.

April 7, 2011—**Reforming the United Nations: The Future of U.S. Policy.** The Honorable Susan Rice, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, U.S. Department of State.

April 14, 2011—**Full Committee Markup.** H.R. 1016: Assessing Progress in Haiti Act; H.R.1280: To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to require congressional approval of agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation with foreign countries, and for other purposes; H.R. 515: Belarus Democracy Reauthorization Act of 2011; H.R. 1326: Furthering International Nuclear Safety Act of 2011.

May 11, 2011—**Peace Corps at 50.** Ms. Jessica Smochek, Former Peace Corps Volunteer; Ms. Carol Clark, Former Peace Corps Volunteer; Karestan Chase Koenen, Ph.D., Former Peace Corps Volunteer; Ms. Lois Puzey, Parent of Late Peace Corps Volunteer; Ms. Jennifer Wilson Marsh, Hotline and Affiliate Service Director, RAINN; The Honorable Aaron S. Williams, Director, Peace Corps; Ms. Kathy A. Buller, Inspector General, Peace Corps.

May 11, 2011—**Full Committee Markup.** H. Res. 209: Directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of any document, record, memo, correspondence, or other communication of the Department of State, or any portion of such communication, that refers or relates to any consultation with Congress regarding Operation Odyssey Dawn or military actions in or against Libya. (Resolution of Inquiry.)

May 12, 2011—**Export Controls, Arms Sales, and Reform: Balancing U.S. Interests, Part 1.** The Honorable Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, U.S. Department of State; The Honorable Eric L. Hirschhorn, Under Secretary, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce; The Honorable James N. Miller, Jr., Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, U.S. Department of Defense.

May 25, 2011—**War Powers, United States Operations in Libya, and Related Legislation.** The Honorable Justin Amash, Member of Congress; The Honorable Christopher Gibson, Member of Congress; The Honorable Thomas Rooney, Member of Congress.

June 2, 2011—**Religious Freedom, Democracy, Human Rights in Asia: Status of Implementation of the Tibetan Policy Act, Block Burmese JADE Act, and North Korean Human Rights Act.** The Honorable Robert King, Ambassador, Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights Issues; The Honorable Daniel B. Baer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Democracy, Human Rights and Labor; The Honorable Joseph Y. Yun, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, East Asian and Pacific Affairs; Mr. Richard Gere, Chairman of the Board of Directors, International Campaign for Tibet; Mr. Chuck Downs, Executive Director, Committee for Human Rights in North Korea; Mr. Aung Din, Executive Director & Co-Founder, U.S. Campaign for Burma; Ms. Sophie Richardson, Asia Advocacy Director, Human Rights Watch.

B. Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights

March 8, 2011—**The Democratic Republic of the Congo: Securing Peace in the Midst of Tragedy.** Mr. Donald Y. Yamamoto, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Ms. Rajakumari Jandhyala, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development; Mr. Ben Affleck, Actor, Writer, Direc-

tor, & Advocate; Ms. Francisca Vigaud-Walsh, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Advisor, Catholic Relief Services; Mr. John Prendergast, Co-founder, The Enough Project; Ms. Cindy McCain, Philanthropist.

April 1, 2011—**The Government of Belarus: Crushing Human Rights at Home?** (joint briefing/hearing with Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia). Mr. Emanuelis Zingeris, Member of Lithuania’s Parliament (briefer); Mr. Daniel A. Russell, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Mr. David Kramer, Executive Director, Freedom House; Mr. Matt Rojansky, Deputy Director, Russia and Eurasia Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

April 13, 2011—**Crisis in Cote d’Ivoire: Implications for the Country and Region.** Mr. William Fitzgerald, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

April 13, 2011—**Markup.** H.R. 515: The Belarus Democracy Act of 2011; H. Res. 85: Supporting the democratic aspirations of the Ivoirian people and calling on the United States to apply intense diplomatic pressure and provide humanitarian support in response to the political crisis in Cote d’Ivoire.

May 10, 2011—**Governance, Democracy, Human Rights, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation in Africa: The FY2012 Proposed Budget.** The Honorable Johnnie Carson, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Ms. Sharon Cromer, Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development; Mr. Patrick Fine, Vice President for Compact Implementation, Department of Compact Operations, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

May 13, 2011—**China’s Latest Crackdown on Dissent.** Mr. Wei Jingsheng, Chair, Overseas Chinese Democracy Coalition; Mr. Harry Wu, Executive Director, Laogai Research Foundation; Ms. Jing Zhang, Director of Operations, All Girls Allowed; Mr. Steven Mosher, President, Population Research Institute; Mr. Philem Kine, Asia Researcher, Human Rights Watch; Ms. Andrea Worden, Adjunct Professor of Law, American University Washington College of Law.

May 24, 2011—**International Child Abduction: Broken Laws and Bereaved Lives.** Mr. David Goldman, Father of Child Abducted to Brazil and Returned in 2009; Ms. Sara Edwards, Mother of Child Abducted to Turkey; Mr. Carlos Bermudez, Father of Child Abducted to Mexico; Mr. Michel Elias, Father of Children Abducted to Japan; Mr. Joshua Izzard, Father of Child Abducted to Russia; Mr. Colin Bower, Father of Children Abducted to Egypt; Ms. Patricia Apy, Attorney, Paras, Apy & Reiss, P.C.; Ms. Kristin Wells, Partner, Patton Boggs LLP; Mr. Jesse Eaves, Policy Advisor for Children in Crisis, World Vision.

May 31, 2011—**Global Perspectives on Autism—A Growing Public Health Crisis.** Ms. Arlene Cassidy, Chief Executive Officer, Autism NI; Mr. Andy Shih, Vice President of Scientific Affairs, Autism Speaks; Ms. Brigitte Kobenan, Founder, Autism Community of Africa; Mr. Tom McCool, President and CEO, Eden Autism Services.

June 3, 2011—**Prioritizing International Religious Freedom in U.S. Foreign Policy.** Mr. Leonard Leo, Chairman, U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom; Mr. Thomas Farr, Director, Religious Freedom Project, Berkley Center for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs, Georgetown University; Mr. Joseph Grieboski, Founder and Chairman of the Board, Institute on Religion and Public Policy; Mr. Brian Grim, Senior Researcher and Director of Cross-National Data, Forum on Religion & Public Life, Pew Research Center.

C. Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific

February 19, 2011—**Subcommittee Delegation to Trans-Pacific Partnership Free Trade Dialogue.**

March 14, 2011—**Briefing on APEC 2011.** The Honorable Kurt Tong, U.S. Ambassador to APEC; Wendy Cutler, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Japan, Korea and APEC Affairs.

March 17, 2011—**Briefing on Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau, Part I.** Christopher Marut, Director, Office of Pacific Island Affairs, State Department; Anusha Seneviratne, Desk Officer for Palau; Mary Comfort, Attorney Advisor, State Department; Tom Bussanich, Director of Budget and Grants, Office of Insular Affairs, Interior Department; Rebecca Zapeda, Special Assistant, Office of Insular Affairs, Interior Department; Loan Pham, OSD, Asia Policy, Defense Department; LCDR Judd Krier, Joint Staff, Defense Department.

March 24, 2011—**Meeting with UK Ambassador to North Korea.** The Honorable Peter Hughes, British Ambassador to North Korea; UK Embassy Officials.

March 30, 2011—**Briefing on Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau, Part II.** Deputy Assistant Secretary Frankie Reed, State Department; Anusha Seneviratne, Desk Officer for Palau, State Department; Mary Comfort, Attorney Advisor, State Department; Tom Bussanich, Director of Budget and Grants, Office of Insular Affairs, Interior Department; Rebecca Zapeda, Special Assistant, Office of Insular Affairs, Interior Department; Brig. Gen. Richard Simcock, Principal Director, Office of Asia and the Pacific, Defense Department.

March 31, 2011—**Asia Overview: Protecting American Interests in China and Asia.** The Honorable Kurt Campbell, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Mr. James Fellowes, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Fellowes, Incorporated; Mr. Calman Cohen, President, Emergency Committee on American Trade; Michael Auslin, Ph.D., Director of Japan Studies, American Enterprise Institute; J. Kent Millington, DBA, Entrepreneur in Residence and Director of the Department of Technology Commercialization, Utah Valley University.

March 31, 2011—**Markup.** H. Res. 139: Expressing condolences to the people of New Zealand for the terrible loss of life and property suffered as a result of the deadly earthquake that struck on February 22, 2011; H. Res. 172: Expressing heartfelt condolences and support for assistance to the people of Japan and all those affected in the aftermath of the deadly earthquake and tsunamis of March 11, 2011.

April 27, 2011—**Briefing on Burma.** Patrick Murphy, Bureau of East Asia and the Pacific, Director of Mainland Southeast Asia Office; Kate Nanavatty, Bureau of East Asia and the Pacific, Burma Desk Officer; Pat Davis, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Director of Global Programming; Stacey May, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Presidential Management Fellow in Asia Office; Linnea Beatty, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Programming Officer; Gregory Beck, Deputy Assistant Administrator/Asia.

May 18, 2011—**Meeting with Assistant Secretary for Asia from Federal Republic of Germany.** The Honorable Cyrill Nunn, Assistant Secretary of Asian and Pacific Affairs, Federal Republic of Germany; German Embassy Participants.

May 24, 2011—**The Future of Japan.** His Excellency Ichiro Fujisaki, Ambassador of Japan to the United States (briefer); Battalion Chief Robert J. Zoldos II, Program Manager, U.S.A.-1/VA-TF1, Urban Search & Rescue, Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department; Mr. Randall Schriver, Partner, Armitage International; Michael J. Green, Ph.D., Senior Adviser and Japan Chair, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Mr. L. Gordon Flake, Executive Director, The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation.

D. Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia

March 10, 2011—**Overview of U.S. Relations with Europe and Eurasia.** The Honorable Robert O. Blake, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Central and South Asian Affairs, U.S. Department of State; The Honorable Philip H. Gordon, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

April 1, 2011—**The Government of Belarus: Crushing Human Rights at Home?** (joint with the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights). Mr. Daniel A. Russell, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Mr. David Kramer, Executive Director, Freedom House; Mr. Matt Rojansky, Deputy Director, Russia and Eurasia Program Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

April 1, 2011—**Members Only Classified Intelligence Briefing on Belarusian Arms Transfers** (joint with the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights). Mr. Stewart Eales, Division Chief, Office of Analysis for Strategic, Proliferation and Military Issues, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U.S. Department of State.

April 14, 2011—**Budget Oversight: Examining the President's 2012 Budget Request for Europe and Eurasia.** Mr. Daniel Rosenblum, Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, Bureau of Eurasian Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Ms. Susan Elliott, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Central and South Asian Affairs, U.S. Department of State; The Honorable Paige Alexander, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Europe and Eurasia, U.S. Agency for International Development; The Honorable Nisha Biswal, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Asia U.S. Agency for International Development.

May 5, 2011—**Overview of Security Issues in Europe and Eurasia.** The Honorable Daniel Benjamin, Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State; Mr. Mark Koumans,

Deputy Assistant Secretary-International Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Gary J. Schmitt, Ph.D., Resident Scholar and Director of Advanced Strategic Studies, American Enterprise Institute; Ms. Sally McNamara, Senior Policy Analyst, European Affairs Margaret Thatcher Center for Freedom, The Heritage Foundation.

June 2, 2011—**European and Eurasian Energy: Developing Capabilities for Security and Prosperity.** The Honorable Richard L. Morningstar, Special Envoy for Eurasian Energy, U.S. Department of State; Ariel Cohen, Ph.D., Senior Research Fellow, The Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies, The Heritage Foundation; Ambassador Keith C. Smith, Senior Associate, New European Democracies Project, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Ambassador Ross Wilson, Director, Dinu Patriciu Eurasia Center, Atlantic Council.

E. Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia

March 10, 2011—**Assessing U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities and Needs Amidst Economic Challenges in the Middle East.** The Honorable Jeffrey D. Feltman, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State; Mr. George A. Laudato, Administrator's Special Assistant for the Middle East, U.S. Agency for International Development.

April 5, 2011—**Assessing U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities and Needs Amidst Economic Challenges in South Asia.** The Honorable Robert O. Blake, Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State; The Honorable Nisha Desai Biswal, Assistant Administrator for Asia, U.S. Agency for International Development; Mr. Daniel Feldman, Deputy Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Department of State; Mr. Donald Sampler, Deputy Director Office of Afghanistan and Pakistan Affairs, U.S. Agency for International Development.

April 13, 2011—**Shifting Sands: Political Transitions in the Middle East, Part 1.** Mr. Eliot Cohen, Ph.D., Robert E. Osgood Professor of Strategic Studies, The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), The Johns Hopkins University; Mr. J. Scott Carpenter, Keston Family Fellow, Washington Institute for Near East Policy; Mr. Michael Makovsky, Ph.D., Foreign Policy Director, Bipartisan Policy Center.

May 5, 2011—**Shifting Sands: Political Transitions in the Middle East, Part 2.** The Honorable Michael H. Posner, Assistant Secretary Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State; Ms. Tamara Wittes, Deputy Assistant Secretary Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State.

June 13, 2011—**Preserving Progress: Transitioning Authority and Implementing the Strategic Framework in Iraq, Part 1.** Ms. Patricia M. Haslach, Iraq Transition Coordinator, Department of State; Mr. Christopher Crowley, Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Middle East Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development; Colin Kahl, Ph.D., Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Middle East, Department of Defense.

F. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

April 6, 2011—**Is America’s Overseas Broadcasting Undermining our National Interest and the Fight Against Tyrannical Regimes?** Ms. Jennifer Park Stout, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, U.S. Department of State; Mr. Philo L. Dibble, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, U.S. Department of State; The Honorable S. Enders Wimbush, Board Member, Broadcasting Board of Governors; The Honorable Michael Meehan, Board Member, Broadcasting Board of Governors; John Lenczowski, Ph.D., President, Institute of World Politics; Shiyu Zhou, Ph.D., Vice President, New Tang Dynasty Television; Mr. Amir Fakhrafar, General Secretary, Confederation of Iranian Students; Mr. Robert Reilly, Former Director, Voice of America.

April 15, 2011—**Communist Chinese Cyber-Attacks, Cyber-Espionage and Theft of American Technology.** Pat Choate, Ph.D., Director, Manufacturing Policy Project; Mr. Richard Fisher, Senior Fellow, Asian Military Affairs, International Assessment and Strategy Center; The Honorable Edward Timperlake, (Former Director, Technology Assessment, International Technology Security, Office of the Secretary of Defense, U.S. Department of Defense); Adam Segal, Ph.D., Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations.

May 25, 2011—**UN Climate Talks and Power Politics: It’s Not about the Temperature.** Mr. Todd D. Stern, Special Envoy for Climate Change, U.S. Department of State; Mr. Elliot Diringer, Vice President for International Strategies, Pew Center on Global Climate Change; Daniel Twining, Ph.D., Senior Fellow for Asia, German Marshall Fund of the United States; Steven F. Hayward, Ph.D., F. K. Weyerhaeuser Fellow, American Enterprise Institute.

G. Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade

March 9, 2011—**China’s Indigenous Innovation Trade and Investment Policies: How Great a Threat?** Ms. Karen Laney, Acting Director of Operations, U.S. International Trade Commission; Mr. Philip I. Levy, Resident Scholar, The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research; Mr. Peter Brookes, Senior Fellow, National Security Affairs and Chung Ju-Yung Fellow for Policy Studies, The Heritage Foundation; Ms. Thea Lee, Chief of Staff, AFL–CIO.

April 6, 2011—**Financial Hardball: Corraling Terrorists and Proliferators.** Mr. Juan C. Zarate, Senior Adviser, Center for Strategic and International Studies; David Asher, Ph.D., Non-Resident Senior Fellow, Center for a New American Security; Professor Orde F. Kittrie, Sandra Day O’Connor College of Law, Arizona State University.

April 14, 2011—**The State Department’s Counterterrorism Office: Budget, Reorganization, Policies.** The Honorable Daniel Benjamin, Ambassador-at-Large, Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State.

May 24, 2011—**Future of Al-Qaeda.** Bruce Hoffman, Ph.D., Professor, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University; Seth G. Jones, Ph.D., Senior Political Scientist, RAND Corporation; Mr. Thomas M. Sanderson, Deputy Director and Senior Fellow,

Transnational Threats Project, Center for Strategic and International Studies.

H. Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere

February 15, 2011—**Does the U.S. have a Policy toward Latin America? Assessing the Impact to U.S. Interests and Allies.** The Honorable Arturo Valenzuela, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, United States Department of State.

March 17, 2011—**The Colombia and Panama Free Trade Agreements: National Security and Foreign Policy Priorities.** The Honorable Christopher A. Padilla, Vice President, Global Government Affairs, IBM; The Honorable James Jones, Partner, ManattJones.

March 17, 2011—**Markup.** H. Res. 77, Expressing the solidarity of the House of Representatives with the families of the victims and those displaced by the heavy rains and widespread flooding in Colombia.

March 31, 2011—**Rising Oil Prices and Dependence on Hostile Regimes: The Urgent Case for Canadian Oil.** The Honorable David L. Goldwyn, President and Founder, Goldwyn Global Strategies LLC; Mr. Lucian Pugliaresi, President, Energy Policy Research Foundation, Inc (EPRINC); Dr. Paul Sullivan, Professor, National Defense University; Mr. Jeremy Symons, Senior Vice President, National Wildlife Federation.

March 31, 2011—**Markup.** H.R. 1016, Assessing Progress in Haiti Act.

April 13, 2011—**Priorities for U.S. Assistance in the Western Hemisphere.** The Honorable Arturo Valenzuela, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, United States Department of State; The Honorable Mark Feierstein, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.S. Agency for International Development; The Honorable Adolfo A. Franco, Vice President, Direct Selling Association; The Honorable Mark L. Schneider, Senior Vice President, International Crisis Group.

I. Waste, Fraud, Abuse, or Mismanagement Hearings

Pursuant to clause 1(d)(2)(E) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the committee held the following oversight hearings on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in government programs within its jurisdiction, including that documented by a Federal Office of the Inspector General or the Comptroller General of the United States:

March 17, 2011—**The Global Nuclear Revival and U.S. Nonproliferation Policy.** (Related to GAO-11-482T, “Nuclear Nonproliferation: More Progress Needed in Implementing Recommendations for IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Program”.) Mr. Olli Heinonen, Senior Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (Former Deputy Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and head of its Department of Safeguards); The Honorable William J. Perry, Former Secretary of Defense, Senior Fellow, Hoover Institution; Mr. Henry Sokolski, Executive Director, Nonproliferation Policy Education Center; Mr.

Gene Aloise, Director, Natural Resources and Environment Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office

April 5, 2011—**Watching the Watchers: The Need for Systemic Reforms and Independence of the State Department Inspector General.** (Related to GAO-11-382T, “State Department Inspector General: Actions to Address Independence and Effectiveness Concerns Are Under Way”; GAO-07-138, “Inspectors General: Activities of the Department of State Office of Inspector General”; and NASA OIG Report No. IG-11-002, “Peer Review of State Department Office of Inspector General’s Middle East Regional Office”.) Ms. Jeanette M. Franzel, Managing Director, Financial Management and Assurance Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Harold W. Geisel, Deputy Inspector General, U.S. Department of State

May 11, 2011—**Peace Corps at 50.** (Related to Peace Corps OIG Reports: “Peace Corps Volunteer Safety & Security Program Final Audit Report, April 2010”; “Semiannual Report to Congress: April 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010”; and “Semiannual Report to Congress: October 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010”); Ms. Jessica Smochek, Former Peace Corps Volunteer; Ms. Carol Clark, Former Peace Corps Volunteer; Karestan Chase Koenen, Ph.D., Former Peace Corps Volunteer; Ms. Lois Puzey, Parent of Late Peace Corps Volunteer; Ms. Jennifer Wilson Marsh, Hotline and Affiliate Service Director, RAINN; The Honorable Aaron S. Williams, Director, Peace Corps; Ms. Kathy A. Buller, Inspector General, Peace Corps

J. Committee-Hosted Dignitary Meetings

Members Meeting with the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Lithuania, Audronius Azubalis (February 16, 2011)

Members Meeting with the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee of the United Kingdom (February 17, 2011)

Members Meeting with the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Roza Otunbayeva (March 8, 2011)

Members Meeting with the Chairman of the Greek Parliament’s Committee on National Defense and Foreign Affairs, Constantinos Vrettos (March 15, 2011)

Members Briefing with Human Rights Activist and Recipient of the Congressional Gold Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, Natan Sharansky (March 16, 2011)

Members Meeting with Members of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea (March 29, 2011)

Members Meeting with the President of Latvia, Dr. Valdis Zatlers (March 31, 2011)

Members Roundtable Meeting with Ambassador Sir Nigel Elton Sheinwald of the United Kingdom, Ambassador Francois Delattre of France, Ambassador Giulio Terzi di Sant’Agata of Italy, Ambassador Kim Beazly of Australia, the Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Deputy Chief of the Mission of the Netherlands (April 1, 2011)

Members Briefing with Ambassador Dore Gold, former Israeli Permanent Representative to the United Nations and the current president of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs; Major General (res.) Uzi Dayan, former head of Israel’s Central Command, deputy chief of staff of the Israeli Defense Forces, national security advisor to Israeli Prime Ministers Ehud Barak and Ariel Sharon, and

chairman of Israel's national security council; and Brigadier General (res.) Udi Dekel, former head of the negotiating team for Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and head of the IDF's Strategic Planning Division (April 5, 2011)

Members Meeting with United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon (April 7, 2011)

Members Meeting with the Foreign Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Nasser Judeh (April 12, 2011)

Members Meeting with the Egyptian Minister for Planning and International Cooperation, Fayza Aboul Naga (April 13, 2011)

Members Briefing with the Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Michael Posner (April 15, 2011)

Members Meeting with the President of Mexico, Felipe Calderon (May 11, 2011)

Members Meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Shaikh Khalid bin Ahmed Al-Khalifa (June 1, 2011)

APPENDIX

(MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights

Christopher H. Smith, NJ, <i>Chairman</i>	Donald M. Payne, NJ, <i>Ranking Democrat</i>
Jeff Fortenberry, NE	<i>Member</i>
Tim Griffin, AR	Karen Bass, CA
Tom Marino, PA	Russ Carnahan, MO
Ann Marie Buerkle, NY	

Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific

Donald A. Manzullo, IL, <i>Chairman</i>	Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, AS, <i>Ranking</i>
Ron Paul, TX	<i>Democrat Member</i>
Bill Johnson, OH	Frederica Wilson, FL
Dan Burton, IN	Gary L. Ackerman, NY
Edward R. Royce, CA	Brad Sherman, CA
Steve Chabot, OH	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
Mike Kelly, PA	Dennis Cardoza, CA
Jeff Duncan, SC	

Subcommittee on Europe and Eurasia

Dan Burton, IN, <i>Chairman</i>	Gregory W. Meeks, NY, <i>Ranking Democrat</i>
Elton Gallegly, CA	<i>Member</i>
Gus M. Bilirakis, FL	Eliot L. Engel, NY
Tim Griffin, AR	Albio Sires, NJ
Tom Marino, PA	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
Jean Schmidt, OH	
Ted Poe, TX	

Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia

Steve Chabot, OH, <i>Chairman</i>	Gary L. Ackerman, NY, <i>Ranking Democrat</i>
Mike Pence, IN	<i>Member</i>
Joe Wilson, SC	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
Jeff Fortenberry, NE	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
Ann Marie Buerkle, NY	Dennis Cardoza, CA
Renee Ellmers, NC	Ben Chandler, KY
Dana Rohrabacher, CA	Brian Higgins, NY
Donald A. Manzullo, IL	Allyson Y. Schwartz, PA
Connie Mack, FL	Christopher S. Murphy, CT
Michael T. McCaul, TX	William Keating, MA
Gus M. Bilirakis, FL	
Tom Marino, PA	

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations

Dana Rohrabacher, CA, <i>Chairman</i>	Russ Carnahan, MO, <i>Ranking Democrat</i>
Mike Kelly, PA	<i>Member</i>
Ron Paul, TX	David Cicilline, RI
Ted Poe, TX	Karen Bass, CA
David Rivera, FL	

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade

Edward R. Royce, CA, <i>Chairman</i>	Brad Sherman, CA, <i>Ranking Democrat</i>
Ted Poe, TX	<i>Member</i>
Jeff Duncan, SC	David Cicilline, RI
Bill Johnson, OH	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
Tim Griffin, AR	Brian Higgins, NY
Ann Marie Buerkle, NY	Allyson Y. Schwartz, PA
Renee Ellmers, NC	

Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere

Connie Mack, FL, <i>Chairman</i>	Eliot L. Engel, NY, <i>Ranking Democrat</i>
Michael T. McCaul, TX	<i>Member</i>
Jean Schmidt, OH	Albio Sires, NJ
David Rivera, FL	Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, AS
Christopher H. Smith, NJ	Donald M. Payne, NJ
Elton Gallegly, CA	

