

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

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

FIRST SESSION

March 28, 2023

Serial No. 118–10

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs



Available: <http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov/>, <http://docs.house.gov>,
or <http://www.govinfo.gov>

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

51–597PDF

WASHINGTON : 2023

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, New Jersey	GREGORY MEEKS, New York, <i>Ranking Member</i>
JOE WILSON, South Carolina	BRAD SHERMAN, California
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	GERALD E. CONNOLLY, Virginia
DARRELL ISSA, California	WILLIAM KEATING, Massachusetts
ANN WAGNER, Missouri	DAVID CICILLINE, Rhode Island
BRIAN MAST, Florida	AMI BERA, California
KEN BUCK, Colorado	JOAQUIN CASTRO, Texas
TIM BURCHETT, Tennessee	DINA TITUS, Nevada
MARK E. GREEN, Tennessee	TED LIEU, California
ANDY BARR, Kentucky	SUSAN WILD, Pennsylvania
RONNY JACKSON, Texas	DEAN PHILLIPS, Minnesota
YOUNG KIM, California	COLIN ALLRED, Texas
MARIA ELVIRA SALAZAR, Florida	ANDY KIM, New Jersey
BILL HUIZENGA, Michigan	SARA JACOBS, California
AMATA COLEMAN-RADEWAGEN, American Samoa	KATHY MANNING, North Carolina
FRENCH HILL, Arkansas	SHEILA CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Florida
WARREN DAVIDSON, Ohio	GREG STANTON, Arizona
JIM BAIRD, Indiana	MADELEINE DEAN, Pennsylvania
MICHAEL WALTZ, Florida	JARED MOSKOWITZ, Florida
TOM KEAN, JR., New Jersey	JONATHAN JACOBS, Illinois
MIKE LAWLER, New York	SYDNEY KAMLAGER-DOVE, California
CORY MILLS, Florida	JIM COSTA, California
RICH MCCORMICK, Georgia	JASON CROW, Colorado
NATHANIEL MORAN, Texas	BRAD SCHNEIDER, Illinois
JOHN JAMES, Michigan	
KEITH SELF, Texas	

BRENDAN SHIELDS, *Staff Director*

SOPHIA LAFARGUE, *Staff Director*

CONTENTS

	Page
BILLS, AMENDMENTS EN BLOC	
H.R. 314	2
Amendment to H.R. 314 offered by Mr. Meeks	16
Amendment to H.R. 314 offered by Ms. Kamlager-Dove	19
Amendment to H.R. 314 offered by Mr. Jackson	23
H.R. 1684	26
APPENDIX	
Hearing Notice	54
Hearing Attendance	56
Hearing Minutes	57
VOTES	
Votes submitted for the record	58
STATEMENT SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD FROM REPRESENTATIVE CONNOLLY	
Statement submitted for the record from Representative Connolly	62
MARKUP SUMMARY	
Markup summary	64

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Tuesday, March 28, 2023

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

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:10 a.m., in room 210, House Visitor Center, Hon. Michael McCaul (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman McCAUL. A quorum being present, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will come to order. The committee is meeting today for consideration of H.R. 314, the Fighting Oppression Until the Reign of Castro Ends Act; and H.R. 1684, the Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act of 2023.

The chair announces that any requests for recorded votes may be rolled and he may recess the committee at any point, without objection, so ordered.

Pursuant to House rules, I request that members have the opportunity to submit views for any committee report that may be produced on any of today's measures. Without objection, so ordered.

Pursuant to notice, I now call H.R. 314, the Fighting Oppression Until the Reign of Castro Ends Act. The bill was circulated in advance and the clerk shall designate the bill.

[The Bill H.R. 314 follows:]



118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 314

To prohibit the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until Cuba satisfies certain conditions, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 12, 2023

Ms. SALAZAR (for herself, Mr. McCAUL, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mrs. BICE, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GIMENEZ, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MOONEY, and Mrs. SPARTZ) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To prohibit the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until Cuba satisfies certain conditions, and for other purposes.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Fighting Oppression
5 until the Reign of Castro Ends Act” or the “FORCE
6 Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON REMOVAL.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
3 sion of law, neither the President nor the Secretary of
4 State may remove Cuba from the list of state sponsors
5 of terrorism until the President makes the determination
6 described in section 205 of the Cuban Liberty and Demo-
7 cratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C.
8 6065).

9 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “state
10 sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of
11 which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly
12 provided support for international terrorism pursuant
13 to—

14 (1) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control
15 Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4318(c)(1)(A));

16 (2) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act
17 of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

18 (3) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act
19 (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

20 (4) any other provision of law.

○

The CLERK. H.R. 314, to prohibit the removal of Cuba from the list of State sponsors of terrorism until Cuba satisfies certain conditions and for other purposes.

Chairman MCCAUL. Without objection, the first reading is suspended with and the bill is considered read and open to amendment at any point. And I will now recognize myself for a Statement on the bill.

Cuba remains on the State sponsor of terrorism list because the communist regime continues to support acts of terror. In addition to harboring terrorists from Latin America, Cuba is allied with America's adversaries including Russia and China. The Cuban Government remains in lockstep with these malign actors seeking to upend the global balance of power. And Cuba continues to support Venezuela's brutal dictatorship, the very same government whose leadership is wanted in the U.S. on narcoterrorism charges.

Representative Salazar's FORCE Act will prohibit the Biden administration from removing Cuba from the SSOT list until they meet a basic set of requirements. These are the same requirements that a bipartisan majority in Congress and President Bill Clinton agreed were necessary for lifting the U.S. embargo on Cuba's regime, that is, legalizing political parties, labor unions, and free political prisons, committing to holding free and fair elections.

President Biden caved to the Cuban regime's request for U.S. foreign assistance, permitting the regime to re-allocate funds toward its oppressive institutions. We cannot allow the Biden administration to continue to project weakness on the global stage by providing relief for the communist regime in Havana.

I was in Miami. I have been there many times. I met first hand with victims of the Castro regime and I know many Cuban exiles who long to return to their home that was stolen from them. It is time to stop rewarding the Western Hemisphere's longest-ruling communist dictatorship. I am proud to support this critical piece of legislation and I commend my friend and colleague, Representative Salazar, for her tireless efforts on behalf of the Cuban people.

Is there any further discussion on the bill?

Mr. Meeks is recognized.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me say I oppose this bill. And while I appreciate the sponsor's passion on these issues and in fact, share her goals for a more free, prosperous, and democratic Cuba, I break with her on the best way to bring about these changes.

My views on U.S. engagement with Cuba are clear. I have been against policies which seek to further isolate and alienate the people of Cuba and I have seen the impact of what establishing relationships with the people of Cuba can do in just a short time.

During the Obama Administration, the warming relations with Cuba inspired Cuban people to build private businesses, explore new opportunities, and organizing using social media and their own voices to do so. As an added benefit, engagement also strengthened the United States' credibility in the entire region.

I oppose this bill on a number of other grounds. Most importantly, I believe it would deepen the wedge between the people of Cuba and the people of the United States on issues of mutual and global concern.

Our partners in the region are also focused on these issues such as access to humanitarian support in times of crises, economic development, and the ability to recover from crises especially in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic and the barrage of natural disasters which have caused the people of Cuba great hardship in recent months.

I also oppose this bill because intelligence reviews have found no, and I repeat, no indication that the Cuban Government provided weapons or paramilitary training to terrorist groups, contrary to what some believe. Failing to be a democracy is not criteria for remaining on the list. It is not a democracy, but that does not mean that it is a terrorist country.

Cuba was put back on the list by the Trump administration to intentionally complicate the United States and Cuba relations. This State Department's findings on Cuba in its annual report to Congress have failed to meet the standard for designation as a State-sponsor of terror. The country simply does not meet the definition of State sponsor of terrorism, so putting Cuba on the list with North Korea, Iran, and Syria weakens the impact of what the list is intended to do and that is to thwart the activities of those who have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

There are many countries around the world that fall short of the democratic and human rights requirements imposed by this legislation for Cuba to escape the State sponsor of terrorism list. But we do not place them on the State sponsor of terrorism list for these shortcomings. There are many other tools in our foreign policy tool kit to demonstrate our disapproval including assistance cutoffs, travel restrictions, trade controls, financial sanctions. We do not need to impose an inaccurate terror designation to signal our disapproval.

Now if we are serious about supporting the Cuban people and Cuba's aspiring entrepreneurs and facilitating the flow of information and communication, we need to remove barriers to engagement. The State sponsor of terrorism designation for Cuba impacts us all. Whether direct or indirect, it gets in the way of the type of change we all want to see happen on the island, while also diminishing hope for a better day.

Open relationships are a more powerful change agent than isolation. How do we know? We have isolated Cuba for over 60 years and nothing has changed. We saw the biggest change when we tried to improve the relations which gave that communications that were important, what we saw taking the Cuban people to the streets. It is time for a more carrots-based approach to the challenges being faced on the island. We know the incentive can work.

Unfortunately, the Cuban people have bore the brunt when U.S. policy uses its sticks-only approach. Removing Cuba from the list and resuming normalized relations which we have already seen, had and would improve the atmosphere for bilateral and multilateral dialog on a wide range of issues of mutual interest. And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman McCAUL. The gentleman yields. Any further discussion on the bill? The author of the bill, Ms. Salazar, is recognized.

Ms. SALAZAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you—very brave on your part to having brought this bill to be considered in front of the committee, so that is why I am proud this committee is considering H.R. 314, the FORCE Act, a bill I introduced to keep Cuba on the State sponsor of terrorism list until the Cuban regime is democratically reformed.

Last week, here in this hall, I pressed Secretary Blinken to answer whether Cuba had reached the high bar, high bar that it takes to be taken off that list and he admitted clearly that it has not. So I am assuming that the Secretary of State is in full support of keeping Cuba on the list of State sponsors of terrorism.

And why is that? Because him and I and the whole world knows the truth, that Cuba belongs on that list and let me explain just a few of the details why it still belongs on that list.

Cuba's regime bankrolls foreign terrorist groups like the ELN in Colombia, like Maduro in Venezuela, in Bolivia, and Nicaragua, and every other dictator it could find in the hemisphere or in Africa.

In 2019, this group attacked a police academy. I am talking about the ELN in Colombia. It attacked a police academy injuring 68 cadets and killing 22 others. In 2020, they carried out 76 massacres, 82 massacres the next year, and Cuba was there helping them.

Just last month, it was reported that the ELN was planning more of these terror attacks. But Cuba just doesn't pay for terrorists or helps them. Cuba also hides them. Best example, the most important example is an American fugitive called Joanne Chesimard from New Jersey. She was serving time for shooting a New Jersey police officer at point blank range, execution style. But for almost 40 years, 40, she has lived peacefully in Cuba. The FBI has asked the Cuban regime, specifically, Fidel Castro, to send her back. Never. It never happened.

Then we have William Morales, a bomb maker from Puerto Rico. He was implicated in over 50 bombings in the 1970's and in one of those bombings he killed 4 people and maimed another 50 in the fire. When police went to arrest him, Morales said very happily, they are not going to hold me forever. And he was right. Cuba was there to welcome him with open arms and he has lived in Cuba ever since.

We cannot give the Castro regime an inch and we are one bad decision away from Russia reopening the Lourdes spy base in Cuba, only 90 miles off the coast of the United States.

Therefore, taking Cuba off this list would be the beginning of the end of Latin America. Our hemisphere is already poisoned by the spies in Venezuela and Bolivia. The FORCE Act will put this decision back in the hands of Congress who will ensure the LIBERTAD Act is obeyed.

And just to say a few more words, when President Obama established relations with the Cuban regime, specifically with the Castro brothers, it was the perfect moment for that regime as my colleague, Congressman Meeks, just pointed out, it was the perfect moment for the Castro regime to prove to the world that they really wanted to engage in the international economic community. President Obama gave everything in exchange of nothing and 3

years later, the Cuba regime did not open up, not even one inch, what we were expecting on the economic front what Obama had expected. So it was a major disappointment for the foreign policy for the Obama Administration to have given everything in good faith and received nothing back.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady yields. Does any other member seek recognition?

Mr. Sherman is recognized.

Mr. SHERMAN. This bill does not say that Cuba stays on the list until it stops supporting international terrorism. It says that Cuba stays on the list until it becomes a liberal democracy. That is bad anti-terrorism policy writ large and worldwide. If we turn to the world and say if you are not a liberal democracy, we are putting you on the terrorist list and we are keeping you there, then why—then a country has nothing to lose unless it has decided to become a liberal democracy and at least 100 countries haven't. So we turn to these 100 countries that we have yet to convince to adopt democracy, freedom, and liberty and say well, since you are not going to be a democracy, you are on the international terrorist list. At that point, there are no further consequences to them actually supporting international terrorism.

I think we should stick with the policy that has guided us in our international terrorism policy for at least two decades, the terrorism list is for those countries that engage international terrorism on a substantial scale. Whether Cuba does or does not fit into that category is a reasonable debate and if this resolution said keep Cuba on the list until Congress determines that it is no longer engaged in international terrorism that would be a reasonable approach. But instead, it says keep Cuba on the list until it becomes a liberal democracy with full freedom. I don't think that we can have a policy of saying—once you do that, you create a precedent that logic would require you apply to the rest of the world.

So the terrorism list is for terrorist States. If Cuba is a terrorist State, it should be on the list. If Cuba is no longer at some point a terrorist State, it should be off the list even if it doesn't become a democracy. That doesn't mean that we don't do many, many things to try to bring democracy to Cuba, but the terrorism list is not something that we should apply to any one of 100 countries in the world that is not a democracy, but does not support terrorism. And with that, I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields. Any further discussion on the bill?

Mr. Perry is recognized.

Mr. PERRY. I thank the chairman. Wishful thinking. Wishful thinking, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. We all wish that Cuba wouldn't do the things it does, but relaxing the standard is just going to encourage more. We have seen it. We have already seen this. We don't have to try it again to see that no good deed will go unpunished. We have tried with Cuba.

So I support the gentlelady from Florida, Ms. Salazar's bill, and she has clearly articulated, if you didn't listen to her, why Cuba remains a terrorist State. She has articulated it.

But included in that, even though she didn't articulate it is the fact that Cuba hosts Lourdes, the largest listening post on the planet, operated by the Communist Party of China pointed at the United States of America. And if that is not enough, co-located there is Torrens, where Moscow maintains their largest signals intelligence facility outside of their geographic bounds of their country.

Cuba does not have an army that we are concerned about, but they do have a biological warfare threat that exists and is real. And I will remind everybody it is 90 miles off the coast.

Cuba enables the repressive systems in Venezuela and Nicaragua. It hijacks legitimate protests in Colombia and Chile that are striving to become communist nations.

Listen, folks, a block of the United Socialist Republics in our hemisphere would be completely, completely counterproductive. The soft on crime, let's all put a Che Guevara t-shirt on, and act like he was some kind of freedom-fighting hero, quite honestly is absurd and ridiculous.

It would be awesome if the members of this committee could agree that Cuba does not work in the best interest of the United States. Quite honestly, it does not work in the best interest of humanity. And while we all agree, we all agree with the people of Cuba, the people of Cuba. When I was growing up in Miami, our neighbors, Cubans, where not only just our neighbors, they were close, family friends. Their freedom, their livelihood, their property, their heritage, stolen from them by Fidel Castro. That vision exists today in the leadership of Cuba and to believe anything otherwise I am not sure what that is. I am really not sure what that is. I hope it is just ignorance.

We are not doing this to Cuba by the way. I have heard, oh, we have punished Cuba and we have sanctioned Cuba and this is all the United States' fault. No, this is Cuba's fault. This is the leadership of Cuba, it is not the people of Cuba, but they are never going to get out of it if we continue to help the leadership of Cuba which by the way when we send them anything, we relax anything, they use it to their benefit, not to the people of Cuba's benefit, to their benefit.

Understand how totalitarian regimes work. They are not waking up in the morning and say, how can we get the United States to help us so we can help our people? They are figuring out how can they get the international community help them stay in power and oppress their people. Let's not be part of that, ladies and gentlemen. I urge you to support and vote for the bill and I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California, Mr. Issa.

Mr. ISSA. I thank the gentleman and I don't want to make this go any longer than necessary because I believe that there are not just enough votes, but there is an overwhelming majority in support of this.

I might just comment, my good friend, Mr. Sherman noted, the details of what this bill does and doesn't do, and he is technically correct and I am not going to disagree with him. But what I would say is that Congress, in my 23 years, we are perfectly capable of passing a law that says do this, don't do this until they do that, and if they make even the smallest move toward freedom, toward

not oppressing their people, toward not destabilizing the region, toward not exporting terrorism throughout South and Central America, just the slightest move, I would be happy and I hope that we are both still here in that time and that it is soon, but I would be happy to join the gentleman, my fellow gentleman from California, in passing another bill that says we are going to have an outreach and we are going to support an administration's outreach. But while we still have people who have permanent damage from having been bombarded through a somewhat unknown brain injuring event because we went there and opened our arms to the Cuban Government, we cannot do less than what we are doing today, so I am a cosponsor. Support it. And I thank the gentleman for yielding. I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields. Any further discussion?

Mr. Cicilline is recognized.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am proud to represent a vibrant Cuban community in the State of Rhode Island. Cuban Americans represent some of the hardest working and brightest minds, not just from Rhode Island, but across our country. In 2016, I traveled with then President Obama on his historic trip to Cuba, as his administration charted a new course on U.S. policy toward Cuba.

After 50 years of isolating Cuba, it was clear that U.S. foreign policy was not working. But through the Obama Administration's actions, we began to see positive developments between our countries, including expanded cooperation on counterterrorism, counter-narcotics, coastal and marine protection and more. While there remain many unresolved issues in the relationship between our two nations, these changes gave the United States more tools to promote positive changes for the Cuban people.

The Biden administration has made it clear that standing up for democracy and human rights will remain at the center of U.S. foreign policy, but we can still engage with the Cuban Government as we do with a number of other countries around the world that we have significant differences with. And that is why I was so disappointed to see President Trump and his administration roll back President Obama's actions on Cuba. This included the re-listing of Cuba as a State sponsor of terrorism with the likes of Iran, Syria, and North Korea, despite an intelligence review conducted in 2015 under President Obama showing that Cuba did not meet the statutory definition to be on that list.

The classification of a country as a State sponsor of terrorism should always be led by the facts, not politics. The actions carried out by the Trump administration less than 10 days before the 2021 inauguration of a new President, weakens our credibility and really delegitimizes the State sponsor of terrorism list.

And so as my colleague, Mr. Sherman, made clear, this is not a list of countries that aren't democracies. That would be a very long list. We have very robust relationships with many countries that are not democracies and we should always continue to promote democracy in every part of the world that we can, but this a very different designation. This is a State sponsor of terrorism. There is a definition for that. And there are three countries on it that have

been repeatedly engaged in acts of terrorism around the world, Iran, Syria, and North Korea. We ought to take that seriously. We ought not undermine and delegitimize those classifications which mean something very, very specific, just because we have a long-standing disagreement with Cuba about their governance.

The requirements that are contained in this proposal are very specific. It requires the development and sustaining of a very strong, liberal democracy. There are many countries that we deal with on a very regular basis that would not meet this definition, maybe as many as a hundred, but there is value in ongoing diplomatic relationships and work that we can do to improve the lives of the residents of those respective countries.

So I think this is a very, very dangerous precedent. If we are going to lump on a list of State sponsors of terrorism countries that, in fact, are not meeting the statutory definition, countries that don't meet it as Iran has, Syria has, and North Korea, I think it makes a mockery of that very serious designation and is very counterproductive and will prevent us from continuing to engage with countries like Cuba in an effort to promote democracy and free speech and free and fair elections, et cetera.

So I think this is a terrible idea. I have tremendous respect for the sponsor of this, but I urge my colleagues to vote no and I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields. Any further discussion?

Mr. HUIZENGA.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will make a couple of comments and then yield to my colleague from Florida. My colleague from Rhode Island just had said this is about a "disagreement about their governance." This is far more than a disagreement about their governance.

Last week, we had a hearing regarding the oppression of the Ortega regime in Nicaragua where they are literally throwing church leaders and political opponents in jail. Who are they supported by? Cuba.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that is a definition of a State sponsor of terrorism. And to me, if it walks like a duck, quacks like a duck, and supports terrorism, it is a State sponsor of terror. So why would we not say that?

And I ask this question somewhat rhetorically. When has the Castro regime ever actually helped battle terrorism? They are there supporting the terrorists, both economically, as well as through encouragement and work through various agencies around the world.

So I couldn't help and I will finish with this and pass it off to my colleague, I couldn't help but notice our next bill is dealing with Haiti, rightfully so. We are going to try to root out corruption and illegal activity and we are going to put sanctions on those folks and that bill would require that and a report to Congress. And we are talking about rolling that back for Cuba. And I simply don't understand it. I am supporting Cuba because of those Cuban families that came to West Michigan supported by my Dutch Reformed Church after the revolution, the Lugo

[phonetic] family, the Cortina

[phonetic] family, the Flores

[phonetic] family, the Carro
[phonetic] family. That is why we cannot forget. And I would like to yield to my colleague from Florida.

Ms. SALAZAR. Thank you, my colleague, Mr. Huizenga.

You know, it's the Cuba issue is dear to me because I represent the city of Miami, where you have 2 million Cuban Americans who escaped probably the worst revolution that the Americas has seen since the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492. We're talking about the Cuba that Fidel Castro was able to elevate repressive methods to scientific levels. We're talking about a revolution that has been able to take away the spirituality, the human fiber from the average Cuban.

So, I speak from the heart because I represent them, and respectfully, I disagree with the chairman and with other colleagues on the other side that do not agree with this amendment. It is that Cuba is a very bad actor. And if we give them 1 inch, they will take the whole body.

If we allow—if we send the message to the Chinese and to the Russians that the Lourdes spy base is going to be up and open for business, we're going to have not one Chinese balloon, we could have many Russian balloons and Chinese balloons, because Cuba is dying to harm the United States in any way, shape, or form—not only the United States, through being proxy, like my colleague said, in Nicaragua, in Honduras, in Central America, in the Sandinistas, with Maduro, in Bolivia. Any way Cuba could find to harm the United States and to spread communism, it will be there. It will be there.

But, even more so, they terrorize their own people. Like I'm not sure if you guys know, but, for instance, Cuba is in the business of human trafficking. You send doctors to the different missions. The doctors get paid \$10,000 a month, and the country that receives those doctors needs to pay that salary back to the Cuban regime. And the doctor makes \$200 out of \$10,000. That is called human trafficking. And that's one of my causes right now with Mexico, saying to the President of Mexico, "You cannot have on your soil human slaves."

There are 55 minors who are in jail, kids that are 16, 17 years old. And what was their crime? To scream "Freedom" on the streets of Havana.

The average Cuban makes 12 cents—12 cents—a day. They're only 90 miles away from the most important economic power in the world. Cuba had the per capita income of Italy in 1960. So, we're talking about that we're dealing with a very evil, pernicious regime, and we should not reward them to take them off that list.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady yields.

Any further discussion on the bill?

Mr. Lawler is recognized.

Mr. LAWLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman MCCAUL. I'm sorry, if the gentleman will yield, Ms. Kamlager-Dove.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I would like to speak to H.R. 314. I represent a small, but vibrant Cuban community in my district, and I must strongly oppose

this bill. It reflects a failed performative policy toward Cuba that does nothing to advance U.S. interests and actively harms the very Cuban people we've been talking about.

Codifying Cuba as a State sponsor of terrorism—a criteria satisfied only by the most malign actors—that it, objectively, does not meet, indicates that U.S. policy toward Cuba isn't about liberalism or the protection of human rights. It's about politically driven punishment.

For one, this designation actively thwarts the liberalization that the United States is seeking, as my colleague from the Valley so eloquently Stated. It restricts the financial transactions that would allow everyday Cubans to open businesses and engage in trade and investment, stifling the private sector growth that could promote greater freedom in the country; impeding travel and academic exchanges that would enable U.S. institutions to support activists, artists, scholars, and journalists opposed to the regime. And critically, it is a major barrier for humanitarian and faith-based organizations to provide much-needed aid for the compounding crisis the Cuban people are facing.

As it relates to the acts of terrorism, evidence has not really been provided by us to even support this designation. And if we are going to put countries on the list that harbor fugitives or terrorists, we have a very long list of countries we could add. In fact, many of them have been listed today. You could add Columbia or Venezuela or Nicaragua. You could add France for harboring Roman Polanski or even England or Ecuador for Julian Assange. But we are not doing that.

So, anyone who cares about supporting the Cuban people and promoting a path to liberalization and normalization in the country should oppose this measure. And I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

And with that, I yield back.

Mr. SHERMAN. Will the gentlelady yield? Will the gentlelady from California yield the remaining part of her time?

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Yes, I will.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you.

I just want to quickly make the point, we're saying Cuba should be on the Terrorist List because it cooperates with bad governments, evil governments, in Nicaragua, China, Venezuela, and Russia. You know who's not on the Terrorist List? The governments of Nicaragua, China, Venezuela, and Russia. So, to say that Cuba should be on the list for hosting a Chinese listening post, when China isn't on the list for operating that post, seems a little selective.

And with that, I will yield the time back to the lady, the gentlelady from California.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Thank you so much, and I yield back the balance of my time. You said it most eloquently.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady yields.

Any further discussion?

Mr. Lawler is recognized.

Mr. LAWLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In response to my colleague, I would just say, then, maybe we should have that discussion about those other countries.

But my wife comes from Moldova, a former satellite Soviet State that has been corrupted by Russian influence for years, since the collapse of the Soviet Union. This body took action recently, applying sanctions on individuals for financial corruption and other associated crimes. Because we, as the leader of the free world, have an obligation to root out corruption and to take on bad actors.

This body, and my colleague who puts this bill forward, put a resolution on the floor condemning socialism and the horrors of it. Eighty-six Democrats voted against that. Fourteen of them couldn't find their way to the House floor to vote. A hundred people on the other side of the aisle couldn't be bothered to condemn socialism.

There are bad actors in the world—Russia, China, Iran, North Korea, and, yes, Cuba. The Castro regime and the Cuban government have been oppressing the Cuban people for generations. They have engaged in ill-advised conduct and been party, going back to the beginnings of the cold war, to acts of aggression against the United States. They continue to cooperate with bad actors and terrorist regimes throughout the world.

And this bill is simply saying that the President should not remove them from the list until such time that the Cuban government has become more democratic. We are a democracy, a democratic republic. We should act like it. We should embrace it, and we should not continue to allow bad actors to get away with whatever they want.

This administration has been pathetically weak when it comes to taking on bad actors. China can fly a spy balloon across the entire continental United States without any repercussion. Russia can shoot down one of our drones without any repercussion.

And my colleagues on the other side of the aisle twist themselves into knots trying to explain away socialism, communism, dictatorships, and it's embarrassingly pathetic.

So, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill and continue to hold Cuba accountable for their bad acts until such time as they can finally see the light and treat their own residents, their own citizens, with the dignity and the decency that they deserve.

I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any further discussion?

Mr. SELF is recognized.

Mr. SELF. I have heard the distinction here between, across the aisle, the people of Cuba, and on this side, the regime of Cuba. "Convincing them to adopt democracy" was a phrase I heard from one of my colleagues across the aisle. You do not convince autocratic regimes to adopt democracy. Evil stalks the world. It continues to stalk the world, and dictators do not change simply because we want to convince them to adopt democracy.

I also heard the phrase "warming relations with Cuba" during the Obama Administration. I will remind people that the Obama Administration also had "warming relations" with Iran through the JCPOA. And I understand it was not just the United States, but it was led by the United States to return at least \$50 billion to Iran. And Iran is certainly on this list and should remain on this list, and Cuba should remain on this list as well because it is a dictatorship and it does support terrorism. And we're not talking

about a terrorist State, which I also heard; it is a State-sponsoring nation.

So, I am firmly committed to this bill. I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields.

Any further discussion?

Mr. Mills is recognized.

Mr. MILLS. I want to point out a couple of things that we keep talking about here, and the same countries that continue to get notified, which is Iran, North Korea, China, Russia—the geopolitical alignment that we already know has formed and who is actually one of the biggest advocates of malign activities, whether that be from a kinetic response, as we’re seeing with Russia in Ukraine; whether that be with China’s continual aggression from an economic and resource perspective. But one thing is very clear. Chairman Xi has continued to try outreach to expand his global mechanism to strangle the American people.

And it is a target on the West and our hemisphere. We have seen this, as my colleague has properly pointed out, with regard to the expansion of Chavez of Venezuela or Petro in Columbia, or in Honduras, who just separated their ties with Taiwan, at China’s behest.

We are seeing a continuation of the stronghold to cutoff the Western Hemisphere supply chain, whether that be through the Eurasian expansion, Asia, and Africa—or, sorry—Oceania and Africa takeover for the Road and Belt Initiative, or the increased taxation and tariffs in control of the Panama Canal. Or, what about the 500 football-field-sized satellite that is sitting in our own hemisphere, as my colleague, Ms. Salazar, has pointed out multiple times, that the State Department and others do not even recognize?

We keep talking about terrorism as if it has to only be in a kinetic element, but we have to understand that terrorism can also be through cyberterrorism. It can also be through the threats and the terroristic capabilities of trying to cutoff food supply, as we’re seeing, or supply chains to the West—the economic coercion that is undermining the United States continually.

And we have seen time and time again, as my colleague from Texas pointed out with the failed Resolution 2231 or JCPOA, where we reward people, thinking it’s going to take them off of the State sponsor of terrorism, when, in fact, they were in continual violations—“they” being Iran—when it came to small and midrange ballistic missile capabilities being shuttled across into Yemen, utilized by the Houthis, and sponsoring terrorism there.

So, my point in all of this is to say, we are continuing to see the malign activities building up more and more and more at the behest of China and Russia, who is a very solid partnership with Cuba and has been for 50 and 60-plus years.

And for my colleagues to continually ignore this, and try to say that we need Cuba to act as if it’s an individual malign actor, is nonsense. I stand in strong support of Ms. Salazar’s bill to fight the oppression until the reign of Castro ends. I support a democratic process for a free Cuba, which is what the Cuban people have been fighting for and who have been dissidents as a result of this.

But the reality is this, and I will correct one thing that one of my colleagues said: America is unique not because we are a democracy. We are not a democracy. We are a constitutional republic that protects our people.

And until Cuba can do this and separate itself from the malign actors, they should remain on this list until anyone can prove to me otherwise.

With that, I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields.

Any further discussion?

There being no further discussion of the bill, the committee will move to consideration of amendments.

Does any member wish to offer an amendment?

The ranking member is recognized.

Mr. MEEKS. I have an amendment at the desk.

Chairman MCCAUL. The clerk shall distribute the amendment.

The clerk shall report the amendment.

The CLERK. "Amendment to H.R. 314 offered by Mr. Meeks of New York.

Page 2, after line 8, insert the following:

Waiver. The"——

Chairman MCCAUL. Without objection, further reading of the amendment is dispensed with.

[The amendment offered by Mr. Meeks follows:]

G:\M\18\MISC\MASH314_AM8.XML

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 314
OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

Page 2, after line 8, insert the following:

1 (b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the prohibi-
2 tion in subsection (a) if the President determines that
3 doing so is vital to the national security interests of the
4 United States.

Page 2, line 9, strike “(b)” and insert “(c)”.



Chairman McCAUL. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I have a very simple amendment that I think that all of my colleagues should be able to support. And that's simply adding a waiver to this legislation.

As I Stated at our first markup last month, there will not be bipartisan sanctions legislation in this committee without a waiver of some sort included within the legislation. And I hold myself to this same standard.

For example, I want a more aggressive sanctioning of corrupt leaders of Haiti and the criminal gangs that lead to anarchy and violence in the streets of Port-au-Prince. And my legislation on the markup would impose mandatory sanctions on such individuals.

But I can imagine times where we will need to work with unsavory characters to make sure Haitians can access food and basic humanitarian assistance. And that's why in my bill, which we'll talk about later, there is a waiver. And that's why this bill needs one also.

My amendment here applies, basically, the same standard that Chairman McCaul applied to his bill in the DATA Act. So, it is something that I believe everyone on both sides of the aisle should be able to say yes to, because in that one we did.

It simply would allow the President to waive the provisions of this legislation, should doing so be vital—if we waive it and there's a vital interest to America's national security interest. And on this, I genuinely hope that my amendment is something that we can look at and say we care about the Cuban people. So, we should waive certain things in these crises to help the Cuban people. So, this is really about the Cuban people. I would hope that everyone would be able to support this amendment.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman McCAUL. The gentleman yields.

Any other members seek recognition?

The gentlelady, the author of the bill, Ms. Salazar, is recognized.

Ms. SALAZAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And respectfully, I disagree with Ranking Member Meeks because this amendment undermines the bill that I am introducing, because it prevents the law, which is the Libertad Act, or better known as the Helms-Burton law, from being followed.

And basically, all that law says is that Cuba has to follow some of the democratic rules—free speech, basic freedoms, political activity, release political prisoners, free and fair elections, independent judiciary, trade unions and associations to be independent—simple stuff, what we have as a democracy and as a constitutional democracy, as my colleague mentioned.

So, if we adopt or if we agree with your proposed amendment to H.R. 314, that will, then, do away with what we're presenting in this law, H.R. 314.

Mr. MEEKS. Will the gentlelady yield?

Ms. SALAZAR. And it allows the national security interests to keep a communistic dictatorship 90 miles away from the United States on the list. So, I think it should be in the hands of Congress, just like the Helms-Burton is, and not in the hands of the Presi-

dent, because he could be swayed—not only this President, but any other, he could be swayed by political interests.

And unfortunately, it's been 63 years of the Cuban people are in the hands of the most evil dictator that the Americas have seen. And so, for that reason, I believe that your amendment should not be considered.

Thank you. I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady yields back.

Any further discussion?

There being no further discussion, the question now occurs on the amendment offered by Representative Meeks, the ranking member.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, signify by saying no.

In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it, and the amendment is not—

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chairman, on that, I ask for a roll call vote.

Chairman MCCAUL. A roll call vote has been requested.

Pursuant to the chair's previous announcement, this vote will be postponed.

Are there any further amendments?

Ms. Kamlager-Dove is recognized.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have an amendment at the desk.

Chairman MCCAUL. The clerk shall distribute the amendment.

The clerk shall report the amendment.

The CLERK. "Amendment to H.R. 314 offered by Ms. Kamlager-Dove of California.

Page 2, beginning on line 5"

Chairman MCCAUL. Without objection, further reading of the amendment is dispensed with.

[The amendment offered by Ms. Kamlager-Dove follows:]

G:\M\18\MISC\MAS\H314_AM7.XML

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 314
OFFERED BY MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE OF
CALIFORNIA

Page 2, beginning on line 5, strike “until the President” and all that follows through line 8 and insert the following: “unless the President determines that Cuba is not a state sponsor of terrorism.”.



Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady is recognized for 5 minutes on her amendment.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

As we have discussed, H.R. 13—314 ties the removal of Cuba State sponsor of terrorism designation to conditions that have nothing to do with the support for terrorism. This would evidently weaken any incentive to change alleged terrorism-related behavior because doing so would not result in the lifting of the SSOT sanctions. My amendment would simply strike these counterproductive requirements and make the designation conditioned solely on meeting SSOT criteria.

Anyone who believes that Cuba would legitimately qualify for this classification should support my amendment. I have made it easy. Given that an exhaustive review by the intelligence community in 2015 concluded that Cuba was not in fact an actor similar to North Korea, Iran, or Syria. This amendment highlights the attempted weaponization of the SSOT for punitive politically driven purposes. I urge all of my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment and I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady yields back.

I oppose this amendment. Any other members seek recognition?

Ms. Salazar is recognized.

Ms. SALAZAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Once again this new amendment undermines the bill that we just introduced, H.R. 314. Why? Because it eliminates the reference to the LIBERTAD Act. The LIBERTAD Act is law right now, which is the one that codifies the United States' embargo against Cuba. And that law—all it says is that Cuba could join the international community if it were to behave like a responsible actor, a Democratic constitutional democracy. Once again, free speech, basic human rights, political activities, release political prisoners; 55 of them are less than 18 years old, allow and accept and assure the right to private property, make commitments to free and fair elections, establish an independent judiciary, simple things what we have that we aspire for Cubans to have and for the rest of the hemisphere to enjoy as well.

So by this amendment that was just introduced eliminates that reference to the LIBERTAD Act which enumerates what I just presented and allows the President to unilaterally remove Cuba from the list. And once again it should be in the hands of the legislature, in the hands of the U.S. Congress, not in the hands of the Executive because he could—he or she in the future could be motivated by political interests. Thank you. I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady yields back.

Do any other members seek recognition?

The ranking member is recognized.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I support this amendment. A State sponsor of terror designation should not depend on your status on a well-respected human rights poll. It should not depend on your World Bank ease of doing business ranking. It should not depend on whether your country has good relations with the United States, but it should depend on whether you are a sponsor of international terrorism.

Cuba was removed from the State Sponsor of Terrorism list in 2015 after an exhaustive review by experts at the State Department and in the intelligence community. It was the Trump administration. And they did not cite any new facts to justify its decision to relist Cuba in the waning days of his administration.

By the way, it was during the same time this country's attention was still glued to the events of January the 6th. By the way, it is the same president that had in Mar-a-Lago Orban from Hungary. It is the same president that had a bromance with someone who is on the State Terrorist list, Kim Jong-un. It is the same president who had and said that Russia's intelligence was better than ours and accepted Russia's Statements against the United States. Same guy. But he said nothing different in regards talking about Cuba.

It sounds simple because it is simple. A State sponsor of terror designation should be about a State sponsoring what? Terrorism.

I support this amendment. All of the States, as Mr. Sherman talked about earlier, that they say that Cuba supports et cetera in—on the Western Hemisphere, none of them are on the State Sponsor of Terrorism list. So I support this amendment and I urge everyone to do the same.

Mr. SHERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEEKS [continuing]. Back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any other members seek recognition?

Mr. Self? I am sorry, Mr. Mast recognized.

Mr. MAST. Thank you, Chairman.

I just wonder if the ranking member will define the word bromance for us? I am happy to yield.

Mr. MEEKS. Yes. Bromance is when someone says I talk to him a lot. I got to know him very well. He was very smart, very cunning, very streetwise and we spoke a lot. Actually we spoke a lot and I think we had a really, you know, a great relationship. I don't know if you remember when we started that relationship. It was very, very nasty then, but now we get along. That is a——

Mr. MAST. Are you describing a bromance or is that the definition of a bromance?

Mr. MEEKS. That is a bromance.

Mr. MAST. Could you give me the definition of——

Mr. MEEKS. I call that a bromance. That is——

Mr. MAST. Give me the definition of a bromance.

Mr. MEEKS [continuing]. President—from the former president of the United States.

Mr. MAST. Thanks.

Mr. MEEKS. That is a bromance.

Mr. MAST. This is definitely not a bromance, but thank you for your attempt.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields.

Mr. MAST. I yield.

Chairman MCCAUL. And thanks for that enlightening definition.

The chair recognizes Mr. Self.

Mr. SELF. For once I agree with the ranking member. This is very simple. The year 2015 tells you everything you need to know about this amendment. 2015 is also the year that the JCPOA was instituted. And he said that President Trump introduced no facts.

We didn't need to introduce any new facts because they were already known. So once I agree with the ranking member, but everything he argued argues against this amendment. Thank you very much. I yield back.

Chairman McCAUL. The gentleman yields.

Any further discussion?

Let me just say I oppose this amendment. The definition of a State sponsor of terrorism is a country that has repeatedly supported acts of terrorism. I believe the Cuban regime embodies this definition.

With that, there being no further discussion, the question now occurs on the amendment offered by Ms. Kamlager-Dove.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, signify by saying no.

In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it; the amendment is not agreed to.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chairman, with that I would ask for a roll call vote.

Chairman McCAUL. Roll call vote has been requested. Pursuant to the chair's previous announcement, this vote will be postponed.

Are there any further amendments?

Mr. Jackson is recognized.

Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Chairman McCAUL. The clerk shall distribute——

Mr. JOHNSON OF LOUISIANA. I have an amendment at the desk. I have major concern with the——

Chairman McCAUL. Mr. Jackson will pause while your amendment is being circulated and then I will recognize you to speak on your amendment.

Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman McCAUL. Thank you.

The clerk shall report the amendment.

The. CLERK. Amendment to H.R. 314 offered by Mr. Jackson of Illinois. At the end of the bill add the following: Section 3——

Chairman McCAUL. Without objection, further reading of the amendment is dispensed with. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

[The amendment offered by Mr. Jackson of Illinois follows:]

G:\M\18\MISC\MASH314_AM6.XML

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 314
OFFERED BY M__ . _____

At the end of the bill, add the following:

1 **SEC. 3. SUNSET.**

2 This Act shall terminate on the date that is 2 years
3 after the date of the enactment of this Act.



Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. Mr. Chair, I have major concerns with the FORCE Act because I do not believe that Cuba meets the requirements for a State sponsor of terror. I am also concerned that we are trying to issue—we are tying issues unrelated to terrorism to a State sponsor of terror designation. This is not how our foreign policy should work.

I share the sponsor's interest in helping the people of Cuba, a country that I have traveled to several times, but do not believe this legislation is the way to bring about change on the island.

My amendment is simple. It would sunset the legislation after 2 years. It has been long the policy of my friends across the aisle to support sunset on legislation. The very legislative protocol on the majority leader's website emphasizes the importance of sunsets and sanctions legislations put forward by Chairman McCaul last mark-up also had a sunset.

Even if we disagree on the underlying legislation, I feel that we should all agree that it is important not to lack—to lock in a permanent policy that would be difficult to change when circumstances change or alter. I urge all of my colleagues to support my amendment.

And for a point of record I would like to note that President Castro, or however you call him, died 7 years ago. So when we talk about his regime, he has not been dead longer than the statute of limitations. Thank you.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any further discussion on the amendment?

Mr. Lawler is recognized.

Mr. LAWLER. Thank you.

I would just note last week Secretary of State Blinken said, quote/unquote, "We are not planning to remove Cuba from the list." So for my colleagues who say that they don't meet the definition, that they are not a State sponsor of terrorism, that we on this side of the aisle are wrong about this, then you should pick up the phone and talk to the Secretary of State because he agrees with us that they clearly meet the definition, which is why the administration is not making any efforts to remove them from the list.

So this bill would simply make it clear that the President and the Secretary of State, who have agreed with us that they are not removing Cuba from the list, cannot do so until such time as Cuba complies with the LIBERTAD Act. So I yield back.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any further discussion?

The ranking member is recognized.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I support this amendment. It would sunset the legislation after 2 years and would give Congress and the executive branch more flexibility should circumstances on the ground change in the years to come. The majority leaders have a legislative protocol on sunset legislation precisely because it allows Congress the flexibility to do its job. And that is what this will do. If circumstances change, Congress can move quickly because we have sunsetted and we had the opportunity to look at it.

And with that I yield back the balance of my time and ask everyone to support it.

Chairman McCAUL. The gentleman yields.

Any further discussion on the amendment?

Let me say that I opposed this amendment. I believe it would be irresponsible to remove Cuba from the State Sponsor of Terrorist list based on an arbitrary timeline. So we must focus on their dangerous behavior until it stops.

There being no further discussion, the question now occurs on the amendment offered by Mr. Jackson.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, signify by saying no.

In the opinion of the chair, the noes have it. The amendment is not agreed to.

The ranking member is recognized.

Mr. MEEKS. I request the yeas and nays.

Chairman McCAUL. Roll call vote has been requested. Pursuant to the chair's previous announcement this vote will be postponed.

Are there any further amendments?

Pursuant to notice I now call up H.R. 1684, the Haiti Criminal Collusion Transparency Act of 2023.

[The Bill H.R. 1684 follows:]

Calendar No. 180

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. R. 1684**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 26, 2023

Received; read twice and placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Haiti Criminal Collu-
5 sion Transparency Act of 2023”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) According to a United Nations estimate, ap-
9 proximately 167 criminal gangs operated in Haiti in

1 October 2021, exerting territorial control over as
2 much as two-thirds of the country.

3 (2) Haitian armed criminal gangs, the most
4 prominent of which are the G9 Family and Allies
5 and 400 Mawozo gangs, conduct violent crimes, in-
6 cluding murder, rape, arms and drug trafficking,
7 racketeering, kidnapping, and blockades of fuel and
8 aid deliveries. These crimes have perpetuated the on-
9 going security and humanitarian crises in Haiti,
10 which have worsened since the assassination of
11 President Jovenel Moïse on July 7, 2021.

12 (3) The United Nations Office of the High
13 Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human
14 Rights Service jointly found a 333 percent increase
15 in human rights violations and abuses against the
16 rights to life and security in Haiti between July
17 2018 and December 2019.

18 (4) At least 19,000 Haitians were forcibly dis-
19 placed during 2021 due to rising criminal violence.

20 (5) Armed gangs have used rape, and other
21 forms of sexual violence to instill fear, punish, sub-
22 jugate, and inflict pain on local populations with the
23 goal of expanding their areas of influence in Port-
24 au-Prince.

1 (6) At least 803 kidnappings were reported in
2 Haiti during the first 10 months of 2021, including
3 the kidnapping of more than 16 United States citi-
4 zens, giving Haiti having the highest per capita kid-
5 napping rate of any country in the world.

6 (7) There is significant evidence of collusion be-
7 tween criminal gangs and economic and political
8 elites in Haiti, including members of the Haitian
9 National Police, which has resulted in widespread
10 impunity and directly contributed to Haiti's current
11 security crisis.

12 (8) On December 10, 2020, the Office of For-
13 eign Assets Control of the Department of the Treas-
14 ury designated former Haitian National Police offi-
15 cer Jimmy Chérizier, former Director General of the
16 Ministry of the Interior Fednel Monchery, and
17 former Departmental Delegate Joseph Pierre Rich-
18 ard Duplan under the Global Magnitsky Human
19 Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of
20 Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) for their
21 connections to armed criminal gangs, including orga-
22 nizing the November 2018 La Saline massacre.

23 **SEC. 3. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

24 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
2 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
3 mittees” means—

4 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
5 the Senate;

6 (B) the Select Committee on Intelligence
7 of the Senate;

8 (C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the
9 Senate;

10 (D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
11 the House of Representatives;

12 (E) the Permanent Select Committee on
13 Intelligence of the House of Representatives;
14 and

15 (F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the
16 House of Representatives.

17 (2) ECONOMIC ELITES.—The term “economic
18 elites” means board members, officers, and execu-
19 tives of groups, committees, corporations, or other
20 entities that exert substantial influence or control
21 over Haiti’s economy, infrastructure, or particular
22 industries.

23 (3) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term
24 “intelligence community” has the meaning given

1 such term in section 3(4) of the National Security
2 Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

3 (4) POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ELITES.—The
4 term “political and economic elites” means political
5 elites and economic elites.

6 (5) POLITICAL ELITES.—The term “political
7 elites” means current and former government offi-
8 cials and their high-level staff, political party lead-
9 ers, and political committee leaders.

10 (b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
12 the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually
13 thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of
14 State, in coordination with the intelligence commu-
15 nity, shall submit a report to the appropriate con-
16 gressional committees regarding the ties between
17 criminal gangs and political and economic elites in
18 Haiti. The report shall—

19 (A) identify prominent criminal gangs in
20 Haiti, describe their criminal activities includ-
21 ing coercive recruitment, and identify their pri-
22 mary geographic areas of operations;

23 (B) list Haitian political and economic
24 elites who have links to criminal gangs;

1 (C) describe in detail the relationship be-
2 tween the individuals listed pursuant to sub-
3 paragraph (B) and the criminal gangs identified
4 pursuant to subparagraph (A);

5 (D) list Haitian political and economic
6 elites with links to criminal activities who are
7 currently subjected to visa restrictions or sanc-
8 tions by the United States, its international
9 partners, or the United Nations, including in-
10 formation regarding—

11 (i) the date on which each such Hai-
12 tian political or economic elite was des-
13 ignated for restrictions or sanctions;

14 (ii) which countries have designated
15 such Haitian political and economic elites
16 for restrictions or sanctions; and

17 (iii) for Haitian political and economic
18 elites who were designated by the United
19 States, the statutory basis for such des-
20 ignation;

21 (E) describe in detail how Haitian political
22 and economic elites use their relationships with
23 criminal gangs to advance their political and
24 economic interests and agenda;

1 (F) include a list of each criminal organi-
2 zation assessed to be trafficking Haitians and
3 other individuals to the United States border;

4 (G) include an assessment of how the na-
5 ture and extent of collusion between political
6 and economic elites and criminal gangs threat-
7 ens the Haitian people and United States na-
8 tional interests and activities in the country, in-
9 cluding the provision of security assistance to
10 the Haitian government; and

11 (H) include an assessment of potential ac-
12 tions that the Government of the United States
13 and the Government of Haiti could take to ad-
14 dress the findings made pursuant to subpara-
15 graph (G).

16 (2) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required
17 under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassi-
18 fied form, but may include a classified annex.

19 (c) DESIGNATIONS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
20 ELITES.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in
22 coordination with other relevant Federal agencies
23 and departments, shall identify persons identified
24 pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of sub-

1 section (b)(1) who may be subjected to visa restric-
2 tions and sanctions under—

3 (A) section 7031(e) of the Department of
4 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Pro-
5 grams Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of
6 Public Law 117–103; 8 U.S.C. 1182 note); or

7 (B) section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky
8 Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C.
9 10102).

10 (2) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days
12 after the date on which the report is submitted
13 pursuant to subsection (b), the President shall
14 impose, on individuals identified pursuant to
15 paragraph (1), to the extent applicable, the
16 sanctions referred to in subparagraphs (A) and
17 (B) of such paragraph.

18 (B) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTA-
19 TION OF GOODS.—

20 (i) IN GENERAL.—A requirement to
21 block and prohibit all transactions in all
22 property and interests in property pursu-
23 ant to the authority provided by this sec-
24 tion shall not include the authority or a re-

1 requirement to impose sanctions on the im-
2 portation of goods.

3 (ii) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section,
4 the term “good” means any article, natural
5 or manmade substance, material, supply or
6 manufactured product, including inspection
7 and test equipment, and excluding tech-
8 nical data.

9 (3) WAIVER.—The President may waive the re-
10 quirements under paragraphs (1) and (2) with re-
11 spect to a foreign person if the President certifies
12 and reports to the appropriate congressional com-
13 mittees before such waiver is to take effect that such
14 waiver—

15 (A) would serve a vital national interest of
16 the United States; or

17 (B) is necessary for the delivery of human-
18 itarian assistance or other assistance that sup-
19 ports basic human needs.

20 (4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The list of persons
21 identified pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(B) shall be
22 posted on a publicly accessible website of the De-
23 partment of State beginning on the date on which
24 the report required under subsection (b)(1) is sub-
25 mitted to Congress.

HR 1684 PCS

Chairman McCAUL. The bill was circulated in advance and the clerk shall designate the bill.

The CLERK. H.R. 1684, a bill to require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between

criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities.

Chairman MCCAUL. Without objection, the first reading is dispensed with. The bill is considered read and open to amendment at any point.

I now recognize myself for a Statement on the bill.

Ranking Member Meeks and Congresswoman Cherfilus-McCormick, I want to thank you both for introducing this measure to address the lawlessness and corruption in Haiti.

We had a hearing on this very issue and it is astounding how organized crime and gangs have taken over, like these warlords almost similar to Somalia in Haiti. And that is why I strongly support this measure.

I think the rising levels of gang violence, political instability, kidnappings of Haitian and American citizens, poverty remains exceptionally high making Haiti the poorest country in the region and one of the most dangerous. To make matters worse Haiti has been experiencing a resurgence of cholera since last October after no cases were documented for over 3 years.

I remain deeply troubled by the deteriorating health conditions as well as the violent warfare being waged by these warlords making it impossible for Haiti to find any stable form of governance. As I said, it is very reminiscent of Somalia and the situation there.

I think these corrupt oligarchs, political elites use these gangs as brokers to advance their own personal interest and economic financial at the expense of the people. The absent government combined with the total lack of law and order is a primary driver of illegal immigration against the United States. So this measure is welcome, a welcome step in shining a light on the criminal activity in Haiti and to look at—to sanction those who are engaged in it.

Specifically it will require the State Department to examine and report on times between gangs and the political and economic elites, establish visa restrictions, targeted sanctions against gangs, and Haiti's political and economic elite. While Haiti's challenges are difficult, the United States must remain committed to stopping this. And I was actually quite shocked when we had our hearing to hear that our international law enforcement is virtually absent from Haiti, and the Caribbean for that matter.

And, Mr. Chairman, I look forward—not only do I support this measure, but I look forward to working with you on future legislation to address this rising problem.

And with that, I yield back and I yield to you, Ranking Member Meeks.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And thank you for those words and thank you for joining with us.

And I want to thank Congresswoman Cherfilus-McCormick for her hard word and—on this bill also.

There are as many as 200 gangs in Haiti who now control at least 60 percent of Port-au-Prince. The number of reported homicides for 2022 increased by 35.2 percent. Without a doubt Haiti is in a dire situation. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime report released in 2023 report that increasingly sophisticated and

high-caliber firearms and ammunition are trafficked to—into Haiti amid an unprecedented and rapidly deteriorating security situation.

Haiti also remains a trans-shipment country for drugs, primarily cocaine and cannabis, which mostly enter the country via boat or plane arriving through public and private and informal ports, as well as clandestine runways.

Haiti's borders are porous and the challenges of patrolling 1,100 miles of coastline and a 243-mile land border with the Dominican Republic are overwhelming the capacities of Haiti's national police, customs, border patrols, and coast guard who are severely understaffed and under-resourced and increasingly targeted by gangs.

And while I have seen some forward movement recently with vital support from the Biden administration on police training this January and the announcement and roll out of sanctions last October, heavily armed criminal gangs are targeting ports, highways, critical infrastructure, custom officers, police stations, courthouses, prisons, businesses, and neighborhoods. And we need to continue to apply pressure.

The ongoing political paralysis has led to further de-stabilization which is being felt by Haitians across the country and those living in the diaspora. The United States should not and cannot be in the business of appointing leaders in sovereign nations. Last Congress I made it clear that the pathway toward stability must be by coordinated and led—must be coordinated and led by the Haitian people.

Our job is to listen to the people of Haiti, work with our regional partners to add a semblance of stability in the country. This means continuing to investigate those involved in illegal trafficking of firearms from the United States to Haitian gangs. It means holding corrupt officials accountable by ensuring that these actors are not allowed to travel freely to the United States or own houses and other assets in our country. It also means assisting Haiti in finding closure and moving past the horrific assassination of Former President Moïse.

This is why I introduced this bill along with Chairman McCaul and of course subcommittee Chairwoman Salazar and Representative Chertoff-McCormick in a bipartisan effort to ensure that Congress receives regular reports on the role that Haitian economic and political elite play in masterminding and providing support for Haitian gangs. We must ensure that we do not repeat previous United States mistakes in Haiti.

In order to move away from the political paralysis that has gripped Haiti over the last few years the Haitian people need to believe that their voices matter, that their government is there to help. We know that these conditions are causing the rise in migration out of Haiti as people seek safety at any cost.

We have a duty to make sure that we identify and hold accountable those who relish in the chaos caused by supporting gang activity using kidnappings and rape to control and silence communities and use coercion to bring youth in and around the Port-au-Prince into the disservice of criminal activity. We cannot allow them to walk around—the gang leaders and those that are supporting them to walk around with impunity. We must show the people of Haiti

that they have the opportunity to take this and control themselves and not allow the gangs to rule and dictate and that the United States will hold accountable those that try to travel back and forth from Haiti and commit these committal—these terrible acts and criminal activity.

So I ask—and again thank the chairman. I support this measure and I ask everyone else to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields.

Any further discussion on the bill?

Let me say also the women impacted in Haiti is probably the most egregious and disturbing out of all of this, but Ms. Kamlager-Dove is recognized.

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I want to express my support for H.R. 1684, the Haiti Criminal Transparency Collusion Act, and I am so excited that this is bipartisan.

The deteriorating humanitarian and security crisis in Haiti is unprecedented in the Western Hemisphere. One of our closest neighbors is experiencing what the U.N. High Commissioner on Human Rights describes as a living nightmare with sexual violence, kidnappings, displacement, and indiscriminate killing as part of an everyday life for so many there.

The situation in Haiti is not receiving the urgent spotlight that it deserves. It rarely does. It rarely does. The Haitian people have a long history of resilience and grit in the face of relentless man-made and natural disasters. This is a country born out of the fight for dignity and human rights against colonialism, systemic racism, and slavery. Haiti can and it will persevere.

This bill says that we should not write the situation off as hopeless and insurmountable. We must continue to support the Haitian people with intentional policies and concerted international action. I am glad that this bill takes a strong step in holding accountable those who are perpetuating and benefiting from the country's chronic insecurity. I hope that this is the first step and not an only step.

I have to say I was at the U.N. yesterday and we can do more, we should do more, we need to do more. That was what I heard at every meeting.

And, Mr. Chair, I am not surprised that the international community has been absent in Haiti. Haiti has always gotten a salty side-eye from the international community because of its history of really fighting and winning against the French long, long ago. And we have an obligation, we have an obligation to stay with Haiti, to go to Haiti, and to be supportive of a country that needs us and that needs us to help in the right way. We cannot in good conscience stand by as a humanitarian catastrophe unfolds miles from our shores against folks with African descent who need to see us. And I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentlelady yields back.

Any further discussion on the bill?

Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman, for supporting this bill.

And thank you so much, Ranking Member Meeks, for your leadership, especially when it comes to the Haitian people.

This bill is extremely important to the Haitian community and America, especially since we see many of these political elites are living in South Florida, are living throughout the United States, and are buying homes, shipping weapons every single day.

It impacts us even more when we have a couple who—33-years-old living in my district who has been kidnapped. They were on their way in Haiti doing mission work to try and help the Haitian people and they got on the bus and they asked for the Americans and kidnapped them. This is our first attempt in actually trying to resolve this issue and I hope that we can work bipartisanly to make sure we have more initiatives so we can help the Haitian people, but also the Haitian Americans who are suffering from this situation. Thank you so much.

Chairman McCAUL. The gentlelady yields back.

Any further discussion on the bill?

Mr. Lawler is recognized.

Mr. LAWLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank the ranking member for introducing this legislation.

I have one of the largest Haitian diaspora in my district, primarily in Spring Valley, New York. And the concerns about the political and economic crises in Haiti are significant. And obviously when we look at what occurred with respect to the assassination of the president and the fallout from that, as well as the continued gang activity and the links between the Haitian political class and the economic elites with the country and the impact that that is having on the residents of Haiti and on the diaspora, I think this legislation is critically important.

I think as we discussed with the previous legislation, it is important for the United States to take a leadership role in our hemisphere and to be working with our allies, but to also crack down where there is corruption, where there are challenges in our region of the world. And I think Haiti is a perfect example of that. We have a vested interest in it and we need to be doing more to help root out the political corruption, the gang activity, and the economic corruption which has had a devastating impact on the people of hearing.

So I am fully in support of this legislation and I thank the ranking member for bringing it forward.

Chairman McCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any further discussion on the bill?

Mr. Jackson is recognized.

Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to also recognize on behalf of the Haitian community—we have to keep in perspective, if you will, the United States this is a debtor to Haiti. Haiti has long been an ally of the United States. Haiti was the first country of Africans to have thrown off the yoke of colonialism and enslavement and they were punished. Haiti didn't finish paying reparations back to its colonial powers until 1940's in the United States. And since then we have had a no-trade/no development policy with them.

So Haiti doesn't come here begging. Haiti comes here looking for assistance. They are a dignified people and, frankly, we lose credibility in the world and our standing when we have the poorest country off of our coast because we have been ambivalent and indifferent toward giving them assistance. They are also a people of tremendous integrity having recognized Taiwan. They don't sidestep the need for Taiwanese recognition. They have had the courage to do so and to peril themselves by not getting any assistance from us or them. So I strongly encourage that we support our Haitian colleagues and comrades.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any further discussion on the bill?

Mr. McCormick?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Thank you, sir. This is very pertinent to a discussion I had just last night from a guy who was actually my translator during the Haitian earthquake in which lots of people died. We did fasciotomies. We had a whole mission field go over there and help them out. And we still see the same problems since before and after the earthquake a decade later. Just a quick interaction.

This is a guy who has been back and forth. He does his own church there. He is literally in fear of his life. When he comes over here to raise money for his mission—one of the interesting things just happened just last night when he was texting me he said I re-apply for the visa today. I pray they renew it. The worst case scenario is if they call me to come to the embassy for an interview in person. I would hate taking the risk to go to Port-au-Prince. I pray that everything happens online. In other words, he fears for his life just to go into the capital to apply for a visa at an embassy.

Furthermore, when I said that, look, we need to go out, we need to make sure we have better security in this country that's right next door to us. He literally said; and this is the—one of the poorest people I know, "That would be amazing thing. That's what we need. We do not need money as much as we need security and peace." In other words, poverty is one thing you can deal with, but you cannot deal with a scenario where you may be kidnapped or robbed at any given time, where your wife who just gave birth can't get food because you are worked to even go to the store. The fact that we have gone in there with Marines before and we had the same problem later is egregious.

I was just talking to my fellow Congressman and freshman Ronny Jackson last night about how we have a United Nations for a reason. I am not sure what—the reason other than a lot of times they speak against the United States and against Israel, but besides that I have yet to see them step up and actually do something in this very, very impoverished country that needs to peace as much as it needs money. And with that I yield.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any further discussion on the bill?

There being no further discussion, the committee will move to consideration of amendments. Does any member wish to offer an amendment?

Mr. Perry is recognized.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have got an amendment at the desk.

Chairman MCCAUL. The clerk shall distribute the amendment.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Chairman MCCAUL. Point of order is recognized.

The clerk shall report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment to H.R. 1684 offered by Mr. Perry of Pennsylvania. Page 6, after line 18. Insert the following: Including a list of each criminal organization assessed to be trafficking Haitians and other individuals to the United States border.

Chairman MCCAUL. Without objection, further reading of the amendment is dispensed with. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes on his amendment.

Mr. PERRY. I thank the chairman.

This amendment simply requires reporting, reporting on the rampant human trafficking coming from these criminal organizations to our already overwhelmed southern border.

Having a better understanding to what extent these groups continue to traffic humans to our southern border is crucial to solving the issues we face at the southern border, and quite honestly, any one of our borders.

Criminal organizations commit heinous crimes against those they traffic and they literally have no regard for life, for it is not humane to operate an open border that encourages all the violence and dehumanization associated with human trafficking. And it is why it is crucial that we specifically have reporting language regarding human trafficking because not only is it crucial to the region's security, but it is crucial to the United States' national security.

In closing this amendment simply helps us understand the scope and severity of how Haitian criminal organizations are trafficking populations to our borders and informs Congress so that we can make more informed and better decisions regarding solutions to those problems.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption and I yield the balance.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Let me say I support this amendment.

Any other members seek recognition?

The ranking member is recognized.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chairman, the people of Haiti and the entire region impacted by the crises Haiti faces deserve to know which organizations and individuals support de-stabilizing criminal activity including those who take advantage of desperate people who are already extremely vulnerable and traffic them throughout the region making financial gains at every stop along the way.

So I strongly support this amendment and ask my colleagues to do the same. I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman yields back.

Any further discussion on the amendment?

There being no further discussion, does the gentleman, Mr. Cicilline, insist on his point of order?

Mr. CICILLINE. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman MCCAUL. The gentleman withdraws his point of order.

The question now occurs on the amendment offered by Mr. Perry. All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, signify by saying no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the amendment is agreed to.

There being no further amendments, I move that the committee report H.R. 1684, as amended, to the House with a favorable recommendation.

All those in favor, signify by saying aye.

All those opposed, signify by saying no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the motion is agreed to.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table. Staff is authorized to make any technical and conforming change.

Committee will recess for about 10 minutes subject to the call of the chair. The clerk will send out a notice when we reconvene to vote.

[Recess.]

Chairman MCCAUL. The committee will come to order.

The committee postponed further proceedings on the recorded vote on amendment No. 8 offered by Representative Meeks on which the noes had prevailed by voice vote.

The question occurs on agreeing to the amendment. The clerk will call the roll.

The CLERK. Representative Smith?

Smith?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Wilson?

Representative Wilson?

Mr. WILSON. No.

The CLERK. Wilson votes no.

Representative Perry?

Mr. PERRY. No.

The CLERK. Perry votes no.

Representative Issa?

Mr. ISSA. No.

The CLERK. Issa votes no.

Representative Wagner?

Wagner?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Mast?

Mr. MAST. No.

The CLERK. Mast votes no.

Representative Buck?

Buck?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Burchett?

Mr. BURCHETT. No.

The CLERK. Burchett votes no.

Representative Green?

Mr. GREEN. No.

The CLERK. Green votes no.

Representative Barr?

Mr. BARR. No.

The CLERK. Barr votes no.

Representative Ronny Jackson?

Jackson?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Young Kim?

Mrs. KIM OF CALIFORNIA. No.

The CLERK. Kim votes no.

Representative Salazar?

Ms. SALAZAR. Salazar votes no.

The CLERK. Salazar votes no.

Representative Huizenga?

Mr. HUIZENGA. No.

The CLERK. Huizenga votes no.

Representative Radewagen?

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Nay.

The CLERK. Representative Radewagen votes no.

Representative Hill?

Mr. HILL. Hill no.

The CLERK. Hill votes no.

Representative Davidson?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No.

The CLERK. Davidson votes no.

Representative Baird?

Mr. BAIRD. No.

The CLERK. Baird votes no.

Representative Waltz?

Mr. WALTZ. No.

The CLERK. Waltz votes no.

Representative Kean?

Mr. KEAN. No.

The CLERK. Kean votes no.

Representative Lawler?

Mr. LAWLER. No.

The CLERK. Lawler votes no.

Representative Mills?

Mr. MILLS. No.

The CLERK. Mills votes no.

Representative McCormick?

Mr. MCCORMICK. No.

The CLERK. McCormick votes no.

Representative Moran?

Mr. MORAN. No.

The CLERK. Moran votes no.

Representative James?

Mr. JAMES. No.

The CLERK. James votes no.

Representative Self?

Mr. SELF. No.

The CLERK. Self votes no.

Ranking Member Meeks?

Mr. MEEKS. Aye.

The CLERK. Meeks votes aye.

Representative Sherman?

Mr. SHERMAN. Aye.

The CLERK. Sherman votes aye.

Representative Connolly?

Mr. CONNOLLY. Aye.
 The CLERK. Connolly votes aye.
 Representative Keating?
 Keating?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Cicilline?
 Mr. CICILLINE. Aye.
 The CLERK. Cicilline votes aye.
 Representative Bera?
 Mr. BERA. Yes.
 The CLERK. Bera votes aye.
 Representative Castro?
 Castro?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Titus?
 Ms. TITUS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Titus votes aye.
 Representative Lieu?
 Mr. LIEU. Aye.
 The CLERK. Lieu votes aye.
 Representative Wild?
 Ms. WILD. Aye.
 The CLERK. Wild votes aye.
 Representative Phillips?
 Mr. PHILLIPS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Phillips votes aye.
 Representative Allred?
 Mr. ALLRED. Aye.
 The CLERK. Allred votes aye.
 Representative Andy Kim?
 Kim?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Jacobs?
 Ms. JACOBS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Jacobs votes aye.
 Representative Manning?
 Ms. MANNING. Aye.
 The CLERK. Manning votes aye.
 Representative Cherfilus-McCormick?
 Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Aye.
 The CLERK. Cherfilus-McCormick votes aye.
 Representative Stanton?
 Mr. STANTON. Aye.
 The CLERK. Stanton votes aye.
 Representative Dean?
 Ms. DEAN. Aye.
 The CLERK. Dean votes aye.
 Representative Moskowitz?
 Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Aye.
 The CLERK. Moskowitz votes aye.
 Representative Jonathan Jackson?
 Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Jackson votes aye.
 Representative Kamlager-Dove?

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Si.
The CLERK. Kamlager-Dove votes aye.
Representative Costa?
Costa?

[No response.]
The CLERK. Representative Crow?
Mr. CROW. Aye.
The CLERK. Crow votes aye.
Representative Schneider?
Mr. SCHNEIDER. Aye.
The CLERK. Schneider votes aye.

Mr. Chairman?
Chairman MCCAUL. The chairman votes no.
The CLERK. Mr. Chairman votes no.
Chairman MCCAUL. Are there any other members in the room
who wish to have their vote recorded?
Are there any other members who wish to change their vote?
The clerk will report the tally.
The CLERK. On this vote the ayes are 20 and the noes are 23.
Chairman MCCAUL. The noes have it. The amendment is not
agreed to.

The committee postponed further proceedings on the recorded
vote on amendment No. 7 offered by Representative Kamlager-
Dove on which the noes had prevailed by voice vote.

The question now occurs on agreeing to the amendment. The
clerk will call the roll.

The CLERK. Representative Smith?
Smith?

[No response.]
The CLERK. Representative Wilson?
Mr. WILSON. No.
The CLERK. Wilson votes no.
Representative Perry?
Mr. PERRY. No.
The CLERK. Perry votes no.
Representative Issa?
Mr. ISSA. No.
The CLERK. Issa votes no.
Representative Wagner?
Wagner?

[No response.]
The CLERK. Representative Mast?
Mr. MAST. No.
The CLERK. Mast votes no.
Representative Buck?
Buck?

[No response.]
The CLERK. Representative Burchett?
Mr. BURCHETT. No.
The CLERK. Burchett votes no.
Representative Green?
Mr. GREEN. No.
The CLERK. Green votes no.
Representative Barr?

Mr. BARR. No.
 The CLERK. Barr votes no.
 Representative Ronny Jackson?
 Jackson?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Young Kim?
 Mrs. KIM OF CALIFORNIA. No.
 The CLERK. Kim votes no.
 Representative Salazar?
 Ms. SALAZAR. Salazar votes no.
 The CLERK. Salazar votes no.
 Representative Huizenga?
 Mr. HUIZENGA. No.
 The CLERK. Huizenga votes no.
 Representative Radewagen?
 Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Nay.
 The CLERK. Representative Radewagen votes no.
 Representative Hill?
 Mr. HILL. No.
 The CLERK. Hill votes no.
 Representative Davidson?
 Mr. DAVIDSON. No.
 The CLERK. Davidson votes no.
 Representative Baird?
 Mr. BAIRD. No.
 The CLERK. Baird votes no.
 Representative Waltz?
 Mr. WALTZ. No.
 The CLERK. Waltz votes no.
 Representative Kean?
 Mr. KEAN. No.
 The CLERK. Kean votes no.
 Representative Lawler?
 Mr. LAWLER. No.
 The CLERK. Lawler votes no.
 Representative Mills?
 Mr. MILLS. No.
 The CLERK. Mills votes no.
 Representative McCormick?
 Mr. MCCORMICK. No.
 The CLERK. McCormick votes no.
 Representative Moran?
 Mr. MORAN. No.
 The CLERK. Moran votes no.
 Representative James?
 Mr. JAMES. No.
 The CLERK. James votes no.
 Representative Self?
 Mr. SELF. No.
 The CLERK. Self votes no.
 Ranking Member Meeks?
 Mr. MEEKS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Meeks votes aye.
 Representative Sherman?

Mr. SHERMAN. Aye.
 The CLERK. Sherman votes aye.
 Representative Connolly?
 Mr. CONNOLLY. Aye.
 The CLERK. Connolly votes aye.
 Representative Keating?
 Keating?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Cicilline?
 Mr. CICILLINE. Aye.
 The CLERK. Cicilline votes aye.
 Representative Bera?
 Mr. BERA. Yes.
 The CLERK. Bera votes aye.
 Representative Castro?
 Castro?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Titus?
 Ms. TITUS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Titus votes aye.
 Representative Lieu?
 Mr. LIEU. Aye.
 The CLERK. Lieu votes aye.
 Representative Wild?
 Ms. WILD. Aye.
 The CLERK. Wild votes aye.
 Representative Phillips?
 Mr. PHILLIPS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Phillips votes aye.
 Representative Allred?
 Mr. ALLRED. Aye.
 The CLERK. Allred votes aye.
 Representative Andy Kim?
 Mr. KIM OF NEW JERSEY. Aye.
 The CLERK. Kim votes aye.
 Representative Jacobs?
 Ms. JACOBS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Jacobs votes aye.
 Representative Manning?
 Ms. MANNING. Aye.
 The CLERK. Manning votes aye.
 Representative Cherfilus-McCormick?
 Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Aye.
 The CLERK. Cherfilus-McCormick votes aye.
 Representative Stanton?
 Mr. STANTON. Aye.
 The CLERK. Stanton votes aye.
 Representative Dean?
 Ms. DEAN. Aye.
 The CLERK. Dean votes aye.
 Representative Moskowitz?
 Mr. MOSKOWITZ. No.
 The CLERK. Moskowitz votes no.
 Representative Jonathan Jackson?

Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. Aye.
The CLERK. Representative Jackson votes no—aye.
Representative Kamlager-Dove?
Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Si.
The CLERK. Kamlager-Dove votes aye.
Representative Costa?
Costa?
[No response.]
The CLERK. Representative Crow?
Mr. CROW. Aye.
The CLERK. Crow votes aye.
Representative Schneider?
Mr. SCHNEIDER. Aye.
The CLERK. Schneider votes aye.
Chairman MCCAUL. The chair votes no.
The CLERK. Mr. Chairman votes no.
Chairman MCCAUL. Are there any members in the room who wish to have their vote recorded?
Any members who wish to change their vote?
The clerk will report the tally.
Mr. Smith is recognized.
The CLERK. Representative Smith?
Mr. SMITH. I vote no.
The CLERK. Representative Smith votes no.
Chairman MCCAUL. Now the clerk will report the tally.
The CLERK. On this vote the ayes are 20 and the noes are 25.
Chairman MCCAUL. The noes have it. The amendment is not agreed to.
The committee postponed further proceedings on the recorded vote on amendment No. 6 offered by Representative Jackson on which the noes had prevailed by voice.
The question now occurs on agreeing to the amendment. The clerk will call the roll.
The CLERK. Representative Smith?
Mr. SMITH. No.
The CLERK. Representative Smith votes no.
Representative Wilson?
Mr. WILSON. No.
The CLERK. Wilson votes no.
Representative Perry?
Mr. PERRY. No.
The CLERK. Perry votes no.
Representative Issa?
Mr. ISSA. No.
The CLERK. Issa votes no.
Representative Wagner?
Wagner?
[No response.]
The CLERK. Representative Mast?
Mr. MAST. No.
The CLERK. Mast votes no.
Representative Buck?
Buck?
[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Burchett?
 Mr. BURCHETT. No.
 The CLERK. Burchett votes no.
 Representative Green?
 Mr. GREEN. No.
 The CLERK. Green votes no.
 Representative Barr?
 Mr. BARR. No.
 The CLERK. Barr votes no.
 Representative Ronny Jackson?
 Jackson?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Young Kim?
 Mrs. KIM OF CALIFORNIA. No.
 The CLERK. Kim votes no.
 Representative Salazar?
 Ms. SALAZAR. No.
 The CLERK. Salazar votes no.
 Representative Huizenga?
 Mr. HUIZENGA. No.
 The CLERK. Huizenga votes no.
 Representative Radewagen?
 Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Nay. Nay.
 The CLERK. Representative Radewagen votes no.
 Representative Hill?
 Mr. HILL. No.
 The CLERK. Hill votes no.
 Representative Davidson?
 Mr. DAVIDSON. No.
 The CLERK. Davidson votes no.
 Representative Baird?
 Mr. BAIRD. No.
 The CLERK. Baird votes no.
 Representative Waltz?
 Mr. WALTZ. No.
 The CLERK. Waltz votes no.
 Representative Kean?
 Mr. KEAN. No.
 The CLERK. Kean votes no.
 Representative Lawler?
 Mr. LAWLER. No.
 The CLERK. Lawler votes no.
 Representative Mills?
 Mr. MILLS. No.
 The CLERK. Mills votes no.
 Representative McCormick?
 Mr. MCCORMICK. No.
 The CLERK. McCormick votes no.
 Representative Moran?
 Mr. MORAN. No.
 The CLERK. Moran votes no.
 Representative James?
 Mr. JAMES. No.
 The CLERK. James votes no.

Representative Self?
 Mr. SELF. No.
 The CLERK. Self votes no.
 Ranking Member Meeks?
 Mr. MEEKS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Meeks votes aye.
 Representative Sherman?
 Mr. SHERMAN. Aye.
 The CLERK. Sherman votes aye.
 Representative Connolly?
 Mr. CONNOLLY. Aye.
 The CLERK. Connolly votes aye.
 Representative Keating?
 Keating?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Cicilline?
 Mr. CICILLINE. Aye.
 The CLERK. Cicilline votes aye.
 Representative Bera?
 Mr. BERA. Yes.
 The CLERK. Bera votes aye.
 Representative Castro?
 Castro?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Titus?
 Ms. TITUS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Titus votes aye.
 Representative Lieu?
 Mr. LIEU. Aye.
 The CLERK. Lieu votes aye.
 Representative Wild?
 Ms. WILD. Aye.
 The CLERK. Wild votes aye.
 Representative Phillips?
 Mr. PHILLIPS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Phillips votes aye.
 Representative Allred?
 Mr. ALLRED. Aye.
 The CLERK. Allred votes aye.
 Representative Andy Kim?
 Mr. KIM OF NEW JERSEY. Aye.
 The CLERK. Kim votes aye.
 Representative Jacobs?
 Ms. JACOBS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Jacobs votes aye.
 Representative Manning?
 Ms. MANNING. Aye.
 The CLERK. Manning votes aye.
 Representative Cherfilus-McCormick?
 Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Aye.
 The CLERK. Cherfilus-McCormick votes aye.
 Representative Stanton?
 Mr. STANTON. Aye.
 The CLERK. Stanton votes aye.

Representative Dean?
 Ms. DEAN. Aye.
 The CLERK. Dean votes aye.
 Representative Moskowitz?
 Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Aye.
 The CLERK. Moskowitz votes aye.
 Representative Jonathan Jackson?
 Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. Aye.
 The CLERK. Jackson votes aye.
 Representative Kamlager-Dove?
 Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Aye.
 The CLERK. Kamlager-Dove votes aye.
 Representative Costa?
 Costa?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Crow?
 Mr. CROW. Aye.
 The CLERK. Crow votes aye.
 Representative Schneider?
 Mr. SCHNEIDER. Aye.
 The CLERK. Schneider votes aye.
 Mr. Chairman?
 Chairman MCCAUL. The chairman votes no.
 The CLERK. Mr. Chairman votes no.
 Chairman MCCAUL. Are there any other members in the room who wish to have their vote recorded?
 Any members who wish to change their vote?
 The clerk will report the tally.
 The CLERK. On this vote the ayes are 21 and the noes are 24.
 Chairman MCCAUL. The noes have it and the amendment is not agreed to.
 There being no further amendments to dispense with, I move that the committee report H.R. 314 to the House with a favorable recommendation.
 All those in favor, signify by saying aye.
 All those opposed, signify by saying no.
 In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the motion is agreed to.
 Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Chairman, I've got ask for a roll call vote.
 Chairman MCCAUL. A recorded vote has been requested. The clerk will call the roll.
 The CLERK. Representative Smith?
 Mr. SMITH. Aye.
 The CLERK. Smith votes aye.
 Representative Wilson?
 Mr. WILSON. Aye.
 The CLERK. Wilson votes aye.
 Representative Perry?
 Mr. PERRY. Aye.
 The CLERK. Perry votes aye.
 Representative Issa?
 Mr. ISSA. Aye.
 The CLERK. Issa votes aye.
 Representative Wagner?

Wagner?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Mast?

Mr. MAST. Aye.

The CLERK. Mast votes aye.

Representative Buck?

Buck?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Burchett?

Mr. BURCHETT. Aye.

The CLERK. Burchett votes aye.

Representative Green?

Mr. GREEN. Aye.

The CLERK. Green votes aye.

Representative Barr?

Mr. BARR. Aye.

The CLERK. Barr votes aye.

Representative Ronny Jackson?

Jackson?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Young Kim?

Mrs. KIM OF CALIFORNIA. Aye.

The CLERK. Kim votes aye.

Representative Salazar?

Ms. SALAZAR. Aye.

The CLERK. Salazar votes aye.

Representative Huizenga?

Mr. HUIZENGA. Aye.

The CLERK. Huizenga votes aye.

Representative Radewagen?

Mrs. RADEWAGEN. Aye.

The CLERK. Representative Radewagen votes aye.

Representative Hill?

Mr. HILL. Aye.

The CLERK. Hill votes aye.

Representative Davidson?

Davidson?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Aye.

The CLERK. Davidson votes aye.

Representative Baird?

Mr. BAIRD. Aye.

The CLERK. Baird votes aye.

Representative Waltz?

Mr. WALTZ. Aye.

The CLERK. Representative Waltz votes aye.

Representative Kean?

Mr. KEAN. Yes.

The CLERK. Kean votes aye.

Representative Lawler?

Mr. LAWLER. Aye.

The CLERK. Lawler votes aye.

Representative Mills?

Mr. MILLS. Aye.

The CLERK. Mills votes aye.

Representative McCormick?
 Mr. McCORMICK. Aye.
 The CLERK. McCormick votes aye.
 Representative Moran?
 Mr. MORAN. Aye.
 The CLERK. Moran votes aye.
 Representative James?
 Mr. JAMES. Aye.
 The CLERK. James votes aye.
 Representative Self?
 Mr. SELF. Aye.
 The CLERK. Self votes aye.
 Ranking Member Meeks?
 Mr. MEEKS. No.
 The CLERK. Ranking Member Meeks votes no.
 Representative Sherman?
 Mr. SHERMAN. No.
 The CLERK. Sherman votes no.
 Representative Connolly?
 Mr. CONNOLLY. Nay.
 The CLERK. Connolly votes no.
 Representative Keating?
 Keating?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Cicilline?
 Mr. CICILLINE. No.
 The CLERK. Cicilline votes no.
 Representative Bera?
 Mr. BERA. No.
 The CLERK. Bera votes no.
 Representative Castro?
 Castro?
 [No response.]
 The CLERK. Representative Titus?
 Ms. TITUS. No.
 The CLERK. Titus votes no.
 Representative Lieu?
 Mr. LIEU. No.
 The CLERK. Lieu votes no.
 Representative Wild?
 Ms. WILD. No.
 The CLERK. Wild votes no.
 Representative Phillips?
 Mr. PHILLIPS. No.
 The CLERK. Phillips votes no.
 Representative Allred?
 Mr. ALLRED. No.
 The CLERK. Allred votes no.
 Representative Kim?
 Mr. KIM OF NEW JERSEY. No.
 The CLERK. Kim votes no.
 Representative Jacobs?
 Ms. JACOBS. No.
 The CLERK. Jacobs votes no.

Representative Manning?

Ms. MANNING. No.

The CLERK. Manning votes no.

Representative Cherfilus-McCormick?

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. No.

The CLERK. Cherfilus-McCormick votes no.

Representative Stanton?

Mr. STANTON. No.

The CLERK. Stanton votes no.

Representative Dean?

Ms. DEAN. No.

The CLERK. Dean votes no.

Representative Moskowitz?

Mr. MOSKOWITZ. Yes.

The CLERK. Moskowitz votes aye.

Representative Jonathan Jackson?

Mr. JACKSON OF ILLINOIS. No.

The CLERK. Jackson votes no.

Representative Kamlager-Dove?

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. No.

The CLERK. Kamlager-Dove votes no.

Representative Costa?

Costa?

[No response.]

The CLERK. Representative Crow?

Mr. CROW. No.

The CLERK. Crow votes no.

Representative Schneider?

Mr. SCHNEIDER. No.

The CLERK. Schneider votes no.

Mr. Chairman?

Chairman MCCAUL. The chairman votes aye.

The CLERK. Mr. Chairman votes aye.

Chairman MCCAUL. Have all members voted?

Does any member wish to change their vote?

The clerk will report the tally.

The CLERK. On this vote the ayes are 25 and the noes are 20.

Chairman MCCAUL. In the opinion of the chair the ayes have it and the motion is agreed to.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table and staff is authorized to make any technical and conforming changes.

This concludes consideration of the measures noticed by the committee for today. I want to thank all the members.

There being no further business to transact, the committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:26 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX



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

Michael T. McCaul (R-TX), Chairman

Revised

March 27, 2023

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN markup of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to be held at 10:00 a.m. in room 210 of the House Visitor's Center. The markup is available by live webcast on the Committee website at <https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/>.

DATE: Tuesday, March 28, 2023

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

LOCATION: HVC-210

MARKUP OF: H.R. 314, To prohibit the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until Cuba satisfies certain conditions, and for other purposes; and

* ~~H.R. 1704, To decrease dependency on People's Republic of China manufacturing and decrease migration due to lost regional economic opportunities;~~

* ~~H.R. 1690, To authorize Secretary of State to negotiate regional immigration agreements, and for other purposes; and~~

H.R. 1684, To require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities.

***Measures Postponed**

****NOTE:** Measures may be added.

The text of the measures can be found [here](#).

By Direction of the Chair

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202 -226-8467 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.

Committee on Foreign Affairs

118th Congress

ATTENDANCE

Meeting on: Full Committee Markup

Date: 03.28.2023

Representative	Present	Absent	Representative	Present	Absent
Mr. McCaul	X		Mr. Meeks	X	
Mr. Smith	X		Mr. Sherman	X	
Mr. Wilson	X		Mr. Connolly	X	
Mr. Perry	X		Mr. Keating	X	
Mr. Issa	X		Mr. Cicilline	X	
Mrs. Wagner		X	Mr. Bera	X	
Mr. Mast	X		Mr. Castro		X
Mr. Buck		X	Mrs. Titus	X	
Mr. Burchett	X		Mr. Lieu	X	
Mr. Green	X		Mrs. Wild	X	
Mr. Barr	X		Mr. Phillips	X	
Mr. Jackson		X	Mr. Allred	X	
Mrs. Kim	X		Mr. Kim	X	
Mrs. Salazar	X		Ms. Jacobs	X	
Mr. Huizenga	X		Ms. Manning	X	
Mrs. Radewagen	X		Mrs. Cherfilus-McCormick	X	
Mr. Hill	X		Mr. Stanton	X	
Mr. Davidson	X		Ms. Dean	X	
Mr. Baird	X		Mr. Moskowitz	X	
Mr. Waltz	X		Mr. Jackson	X	
Mr. Kean	X		Mrs. Kamlager-Dove	X	
Mr. Lawler	X		Mr. Costa	X	
Mr. Mills	X		Mr. Crow	X	
Mr. McCormick	X		Mr. Schneider	X	
Mr. Moran	X				
Mr. James	X				
Mr. Self	X				

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day Tuesday Date March 28 Room HVC-210

Starting Time 10:10 Ending Time 12:26

Recesses _____ (____ to _____) (____ to _____) (____ to _____) (____ to _____) (____ to _____)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman McCaul

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☒

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Stenographic Record ☒

Televised ☒

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

H.R. 314, To prohibit the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until Cuba satisfies certain conditions, and for other purposes; H.R. 1684, To require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Attached

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Non

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

Connolly - attached

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

Attached

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

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
----------------	-------------	-------------	----------------	-------------------

Attached

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 12:26

Meg Wagner

Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

58

VOTES



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
118th CONGRESS
VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

Date: 03.28.2023
Vote: Meeks #8 to H.R. 314

Representative	Yea	Nay	Representative	Yea	Nay
Representative Smith			Ranking Member Meeks	X	
Representative Wilson		X	Representative Sherman	X	
Representative Perry		X	Representative Connolly	X	
Representative Issa		X	Representative Keating		
Representative Wagner			Representative Cicilline	X	
Representative Mast		X	Representative Bera	X	
Representative Buck			Representative Castro		
Representative Burchett		X	Representative Titus	X	
Representative Green		X	Representative Lieu	X	
Representative Barr		X	Representative Wild	X	
Representative Ronny Jackson			Representative Phillips	X	
Representative Young Kim		X	Representative Allred	X	
Representative Salazar		X	Representative Andy Kim		
Representative Huizenga		X	Representative Jacobs	X	
Representative Radewagen		X	Representative Manning	X	
Representative Hill		X	Representative Cherfilus-McCormick	X	
Representative Davidson		X	Representative Stanton	X	
Representative Baird		X	Representative Dean	X	
Representative Waltz		X	Representative Moskowitz	X	
Representative Kean		X	Representative Jonathan Jackson	X	
Representative Lawler		X	Representative Kamlager-Dove	X	
Representative Mills		X	Representative Costa		
Representative McCormick		X	Representative Crow	X	
Representative Moran		X	Representative Schneider	X	
Representative James		X			
Representative Self		X			
Mr. Chairman		X			

Yeas [20] Nays [23]



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
 118th CONGRESS
 VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

Date: 03.28.2023
 Vote: H.R. 314

Representative	Yea	Nay	Representative	Yea	Nay
Representative Smith	X		Ranking Member Meeks		X
Representative Wilson	X		Representative Sherman		X
Representative Perry	X		Representative Connolly		X
Representative Issa	X		Representative Keating		
Representative Wagner			Representative Cicilline		X
Representative Mast	X		Representative Bera		X
Representative Buck			Representative Castro		
Representative Burchett	X		Representative Titus		X
Representative Green	X		Representative Lieu		X
Representative Barr	X		Representative Wild		X
Representative Ronny Jackson			Representative Phillips		X
Representative Young Kim	X		Representative Allred		X
Representative Salazar	X		Representative Andy Kim		X
Representative Huizenga	X		Representative Jacobs		X
Representative Radewagen	X		Representative Manning		X
Representative Hill	X		Representative Cherfilus-McCormick		X
Representative Davidson	X		Representative Stanton		X
Representative Baird	X		Representative Dean		X
Representative Waltz	X		Representative Moskowitz	X	
Representative Kean	X		Representative Jonathan Jackson		X
Representative Lawler	X		Representative Kamlager-Dove		X
Representative Mills	X		Representative Costa		
Representative McCormick	X		Representative Crow		X
Representative Moran	X		Representative Schneider		X
Representative James	X				
Representative Self	X				
Mr. Chairman	X				

Yeas [25] Nays [20]



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
 118th CONGRESS
 VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

Date: 03.28.2023

Vote: Jackson #6 to H.R. 314

Representative	Yea	Nay	Representative	Yea	Nay
Representative Smith		X	Ranking Member Meeks	X	
Representative Wilson		X	Representative Sherman	X	
Representative Perry		X	Representative Connolly	X	
Representative Issa		X	Representative Keating		
Representative Wagner			Representative Cicilline	X	
Representative Mast		X	Representative Bera	X	
Representative Buck			Representative Castro		
Representative Burchett		X	Representative Titus	X	
Representative Green		X	Representative Lieu	X	
Representative Barr		X	Representative Wild	X	
Representative Ronny Jackson			Representative Phillips	X	
Representative Young Kim		X	Representative Allred	X	
Representative Salazar		X	Representative Andy Kim	X	
Representative Huizenga		X	Representative Jacobs	X	
Representative Radewagen		X	Representative Manning	X	
Representative Hill		X	Representative Cherfilus-McCormick	X	
Representative Davidson		X	Representative Stanton	X	
Representative Baird		X	Representative Dean	X	
Representative Waltz		X	Representative Moskowitz	X	
Representative Kean		X	Representative Jonathan Jackson	X	
Representative Lawler		X	Representative Kamlager-Dove	X	
Representative Mills		X	Representative Costa		
Representative McCormick		X	Representative Crow	X	
Representative Moran		X	Representative Schneider	X	
Representative James		X			
Representative Self		X			
Mr. Chairman		X			

Yeas [21] Nays [24]



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP
 118th CONGRESS
 VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

Date: 03.28.2023

Vote: Kamlager-Dove #7 to H.R. 314

Representative	Yea	Nay	Representative	Yea	Nay
Representative Smith		X	Ranking Member Meeks	X	
Representative Wilson		X	Representative Sherman	X	
Representative Perry		X	Representative Connolly	X	
Representative Issa		X	Representative Keating		
Representative Wagner			Representative Cicilline	X	
Representative Mast		X	Representative Bera	X	
Representative Buck			Representative Castro		
Representative Burchett		X	Representative Titus	X	
Representative Green		X	Representative Lieu	X	
Representative Barr		X	Representative Wild	X	
Representative Ronny Jackson			Representative Phillips	X	
Representative Young Kim		X	Representative Allred	X	
Representative Salazar		X	Representative Andy Kim	X	
Representative Huizenga		X	Representative Jacobs	X	
Representative Radewagen		X	Representative Manning	X	
Representative Hill		X	Representative Cherfilus-McCormick	X	
Representative Davidson		X	Representative Stanton	X	
Representative Baird		X	Representative Dean	X	
Representative Waltz		X	Representative Moskowitz		X
Representative Kean		X	Representative Jonathan Jackson	X	
Representative Lawler		X	Representative Kamlager-Dove	X	
Representative Mills		X	Representative Costa		
Representative McCormick		X	Representative Crow	X	
Representative Moran		X	Representative Schneider	X	
Representative James		X			
Representative Self		X			
Mr. Chairman		X			

Yeas [20] Nays [25]

**STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD FROM REPRESENTATIVE
CONNOLLY**

**Markup
House Foreign Affairs Committee
10:00 AM, Tuesday, March 28, 2023
Rep. Gerald E. Connolly**

H.R. 314, To prohibit the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until Cuba satisfies certain conditions, and for other purposes. (Salazar) [As Introduced]

Halfway out the door, and just a few weeks after he made statements that fed the big lie that led to domestic terrorists storming the Capitol on January 6th¹, then Secretary of State Pompeo designated Cuba as a State Sponsor of Terrorism for its support of the ELN during the peace negotiations, the harboring of U.S. fugitives, and support for Venezuela's crimes against humanity. He pointed directly to the brutal and criminal bombing of a police academy in Bogotá that killed 22 and injured countless others. While the evidence of Cuba's direct support for international terrorist acts has not been transmitted to the Congress, Secretary Pompeo's judgement in his final days in office was riddled with controversial and incoherent policy shifts unbecoming of an outgoing administration. In just his final week as Secretary of State, Secretary Pompeo²:

- Declared Yemen's Houthi rebels a terrorist organization, a step that the United Nations and relief agencies said could worsen what was and continues to be a humanitarian catastrophe.
- Rescinded long-standing restrictions on U.S. contacts with Taiwan, a move that upended the Taiwan Relations Act.
- Accused Iran of deep and longstanding ties with al-Qaida, a pronouncement that many in the intelligence community find overblown given a history of animosity between the two.

Clearly unburdened by the responsibility to govern and oversee the execution of these policies, the Trump administration issued spurious policies that saddled the Biden administration with the implementation. As he disparaged Obama administration officials and took credit for the Abraham Accords, an agreement negotiated by non-other than the President's son-in-law Jared Kushner, the State Department designated Cuba as a State Sponsor of Terrorism two years after the date of the police academy bombing in Bogotá.

Support for human rights in Cuba is vitally important, and if Cuba is in fact supporting terrorism, this designation must not be removed until it meets the requisite criteria. But the notion of prohibiting the Secretary of State from removing the State Sponsor of Terrorism designation is reminiscent of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. Jackson-Vanik, a stipulation passed in 1974 and not repealed until 2012, prohibited the United States from establishing trade relations with non-market economies that restricted the freedom of Jewish emigration. When the Soviet Union moved to liberalize its economy in the 1990's, Jackson-Vanik impeded American businesses from entering the Soviet Union, and as importantly, newly independent satellite states. I will

¹ Humeyra Pamuk, "Pompeo voices confidence for 'second Trump administration' then softens tone on post-election transition," *Reuters*, November 10, 2020

² Matthew Lee, "Pompeo offers burst of actions, attacks before leaving State," *AP*, January 15, 2021

continue to support human rights, democracy, and freedom in Cuba, and will oppose any efforts that hamstringing the U.S. government from swiftly supporting the Cuban people should there be an economic liberalization like that of the Soviet Union and its former satellite states.

H.R. 1684, To require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities. (Meeks) [As Introduced]

Separated by just a few hundred miles of ocean, the United States and Haiti share a long, albeit complicated history, and Haiti's political stability and economic development is critical to the success of both countries. Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with close to 60 percent of the population living on less than \$2 per day and a Human Development Index ranking of 169 out of 189 countries in 2019. More than a year and a half after the July 2021 assassination of President Jovenel Moïse and an August 2021 earthquake that killed 2,000 people, Haiti remains embroiled in widespread gang violence, corruption, and lacks an elected president, legislature, and mayors. Following the assassination, the cycle of political instability has continued, and combined with natural disasters, violence, and other economic woes, the situation necessitates comprehensive and vigorous engagement from the Biden Administration.

This legislation requires a report assessing the ties between criminal gangs and the political and economic elites within the country. As it currently stands, some in Haiti have benefited from the chaotic unrest and insecurity in the country, and they should be targeted for their role in the unrest. Just this week, while underscoring the enduring commitment of the United States to provide assistance to the people in Haiti, President Biden met with his Canadian counterpart to discuss a multilateral security presence in Haiti and progress in holding accountable those responsible for undermining the stability of Haiti. This bill will bring to light the collusion between criminal gangs and economic and political elites in Haiti, including members of the Haitian National Police. I support this bipartisan effort to assert the need for order, human rights, and dignity in Haiti.

MARKUP SUMMARY

3/28/2023 Foreign Affairs Markup Summary

The Chair called up the following measures separately:

1. [H.R. 314](#), To prohibit the removal of Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism until Cuba satisfies certain conditions, and for other purposes (Salazar) (ordered favorably reported to the House, 25Y – 20N)
 - [Meeks Amendment #8](#) (not adopted, 20Y - 23N)
 - [Kamlager-Dove Amendment #7](#) (not adopted, 20Y - 25N)
 - [Jackson of IL Amendment #6](#) (not adopted, 21Y - 24N)
2. [H.R. 1684](#), To require the Secretary of State to submit an annual report to Congress regarding the ties between criminal gangs and political and economic elites in Haiti and impose sanctions on political and economic elites involved in such criminal activities (Meeks) (ordered favorably reported to the House, as amended, voice vote)
 - [Perry Amendment #82](#) (adopted, voice vote)