THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT
OF 2003; AND CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE PRC IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITION-ALLY TO RELEASE DR. YANG JIANLI AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MARKUP
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H.R. 2330 and H. Res. 199
JUNE 10, 2003
Serial No. 108–22

Printed for the use of the Committee on International Relations

Available via the World Wide Web: http://www.house.gov/international_relations
# CONTENTS

MARKUP OF

- H.R. 2330, To sanction the ruling Burmese military junta, to strengthen Burma's democratic forces and support and recognize the National League of Democracy as the legitimate representative of the Burmese people, and for other purposes ........................................ 2
- H. Res. 199, Calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately and unconditionally to release Dr. Yang Jianli, calling on the President of the United States to continue working on behalf of Dr. Yang Jianli for his release, and for other purposes ............................. 15
- Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H. Res. 199 Offered by the Honorable James A. Leach, a Representative in Congress from the State of Iowa, and Chairman, Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific ....... 19
The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:48 p.m. in Room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. James A. Leach [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.

Mr. Leach. Pursuant to notice, I call up the bill H.R. 2330, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, for purpose of markup. Without objection, the bill will be considered as read and open for amendment.

Let me just by way of brief opening comments say I think the Subcommittee would endorse the views of the gentleman from California without hesitation. Secondly, this bill is crafted by our colleague, Dr. Lantos. A number of the Members of the Committee are co-sponsors. It involves certain sanctions on another country, and sanctions policies, frankly, are sometimes quite difficult and sometimes injure people that we would not like injured.

On the other hand, the circumstance in Burma is rather extraordinary. The great optimism that surrounded Aung San Suu Kyi's release from house arrest a little over a year ago has evaporated in the last few weeks and months. We are all, of course, pleased that the U.N. Special Envoy, Mr. Ismail, has been allowed to see her and has confirmed she is in credible health, but we as a Congress are obligated to move as theoretically significantly as we can, and so I would only stress that the restrictions under this bill are immediately released if certain conditions are met that are common sense, democratic conditions.

In addition, the President has given authority to relax aspects of the bill at his discretion in the national security interest of the United States.

[H.R. 2330 follows:]
H. R. 2330

To sanction the ruling Burmese military junta, to strengthen Burma’s democratic forces and support and recognize the National League of Democracy as the legitimate representative of the Burmese people, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JUNE 4, 2003

Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOHRABACHER, Mr. FALKOMAYOOGA, Mr. PITTS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. FARR, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Financial Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

A BILL

To sanction the ruling Burmese military junta, to strengthen Burma’s democratic forces and support and recognize the National League of Democracy as the legitimate representative of the Burmese people, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

2. tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) has failed to transfer power to the National League for Democracy (NLD) whose parliamentarians won an overwhelming victory in the 1990 elections in Burma.

(2) The SPDC has failed to enter into meaningful, political dialogue with the NLD and ethnic minorities and has dismissed the efforts of United Nations Special Envoy Razali bin Ismail to further such dialogue.

(3) According to the State Department’s “Report to the Congress Regarding Conditions in Burma and U.S. Policy Toward Burma” dated March 28, 2003, the SPDC has become “more confrontational” in its exchanges with the NLD.

(4) On May 30, 2003, the SPDC, threatened by continued support for the NLD throughout Burma, brutally attacked NLD supporters, killed and injured scores of civilians, and arrested democracy advocate Aung San Suu Kyi and other activists.
(5) The SPDC continues egregious human rights violations against Burmese citizens, uses rape as a weapon of intimidation and torture against women, and forcibly conscripts child-soldiers for the use in fighting indigenous ethnic groups.

(6) The SPDC has demonstrably failed to cooperate with the United States in stopping the flood of heroin and methamphetamines being grown, refined, manufactured, and transported in areas under the control of the SPDC serving to flood the region and much of the world with these illicit drugs.

(7) The SPDC provides safety, security, and engages in business dealings with narcotics traffickers under indictment by United States authorities, and other producers and traffickers of narcotics.

(8) The International Labor Organization (ILO), for the first time in its 82-year history, adopted in 2000, a resolution recommending that governments, employers, and workers organizations take appropriate measures to ensure that their relations with the SPDC do not abet the government-sponsored system of forced, compulsory, or slave labor in Burma, and that other international bodies reconsider any cooperation they may be engaged in
with Burma and, if appropriate, cease as soon as possible any activity that could abet the practice of forced, compulsory, or slave labor.

(9) The SPDC has integrated the Burmese military and its surrogates into all facets of the economy effectively destroying any free enterprise system.

(10) Investment in Burmese companies and purchases from them serve to provide the SPDC with currency that is used to finance its instruments of terror and repression against the Burmese people.

(11) On April 15, 2003, the American Apparel and Footwear Association expressed its “strong sup-
port for a full and immediate ban on U.S. textiles, apparel and footwear imports from Burma” and called upon the United States Government to “im-
pose an outright ban on U.S. imports” of these items until Burma demonstrates respect for basic human and labor rights of its citizens.

(12) The policy of the United States, as articu-
lated by the President on April 24, 2003, is to offi-
cially recognize the NLD as the legitimate representa-
tive of the Burmese people as determined by the 1990 election.
SEC. 3. BAN AGAINST TRADE THAT SUPPORTS THE MILITARY REGIME OF BURMA.

(a) General Ban.—

(1) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, until such time as the President determines and certifies to Congress that Burma has met the conditions described in paragraph (3), no article may be imported into the United States that is produced, mined, manufactured, grown, or assembled in Burma.

(2) Ban on imports from certain companies.—The import restrictions contained in paragraph (1) shall apply to, among other entities—

(A) the SPDC, any ministry of the SPDC, a member of the SPDC or an immediate family member of such member;

(B) known narcotics traffickers from Burma or an immediate family member of such narcotics trafficker;

(C) the Union of Myanmar Economics Holdings Incorporated (UMEHI) or any company in which the UMEHI has a fiduciary interest;

(D) the Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC) or any company in which the MEC has a fiduciary interest;
(E) the Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA); and

(F) any successor entity for the SPDC, UMEHI, MEC, or USDA.

(3) CONDITIONS DESCRIBED.—The conditions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The SPDC has made substantial and measurable progress to end violations of internationally recognized human rights including rape, and the Secretary of State, after consultation with the ILO Secretary General and relevant nongovernmental organizations, reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the SPDC no longer systematically violates workers rights, including the use of forced and child labor, and conscription of child-soldiers.

(B) The SPDC has made measurable and substantial progress toward implementing a democratic government including—

(i) releasing all political prisoners;

(ii) allowing freedom of speech and the press;

(iii) allowing freedom of association;

(iv) permitting the peaceful exercise of religion; and

...
(v) bringing to a conclusion an agreement between the SPDC and the democratic forces led by the NLD and Burma’s ethnic nationalities on the transfer of power to a civilian government accountable to the Burmese people through democratic elections under the rule of law.

(C) Pursuant to section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228), Burma has not been designated as a country that has failed demonstrably to make substantial efforts to adhere to its obligations under international counternarcotics agreements and to take other effective counternarcotics measures, including, but not limited to (i) the arrest and extradition of all individuals under indictment in the United States for narcotics trafficking, (ii) concrete and measurable actions to stem the flow of illicit drug money into Burma’s banking system and economic enterprises, and (iii) actions to stop the manufacture and export of methamphetamines.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate
congressional committees’ means the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITIES.—The President may waive the prohibitions described in this section for any or all products imported from Burma to the United States if the President determines and notifies the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, International Relations, and Ways and Means of the House of Representatives that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) DURATION OF TRADE BAN.—The President may terminate the restrictions contained in this Act upon the request of a democratically elected government in Burma, provided that all the conditions in subsection (a)(3) have been met.

SEC. 4. FREEZING ASSETS OF THE BURMESE REGIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, and promulgate regulations to the same, that any United States financial institution holding funds belonging to the SPDC or the assets of those individuals who hold senior
positions in the SPDC or its political arm, the Union Solidarity Development Association, shall promptly report those assets to the Office of Foreign Assets Control. The Secretary of the Treasury may take such action as may be necessary to secure such assets or funds.

SEC. 5. LOANS AT INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director to each appropriate international financial institution in which the United States participates, to oppose, and vote against the extension by such institution of any loan or financial or technical assistance to Burma until such time as the conditions described in section 3(a)(3) are met.

SEC. 6. EXPANSION OF VISA BAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) Visa Ban.—The President is authorized to deny visas and entry to the former and present leadership of the SPDC or the Union Solidarity Development Association.

(2) Updates.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate on a biannual basis with representatives of the European Union to ensure that an individual who is banned from obtaining a visa by the European Union for the reasons described in paragraph...
(1) is also banned from receiving a visa from the United States.

(b) Publication.—The Secretary of State shall post on the Department of State’s website the names of individuals whose entry into the United States is banned under subsection (a).

SEC. 7. CONDEMNATION OF THE REGIME AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.

Congress encourages the Secretary of State to highlight the abysmal record of the SPDC to the international community and use all appropriate fora, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum and Asian Nations Regional Forum, to encourage other states to restrict financial resources to the SPDC and Burmese companies while offering political recognition and support to Burma’s democratic movement including the National League for Democracy and Burma’s ethnic groups.

SEC. 8. SUPPORT DEMOCRACY ACTIVISTS IN BURMA.

(a) In General.—The President is authorized to use all available resources to assist Burmese democracy activists dedicated to nonviolent opposition to the regime in their efforts to promote freedom, democracy, and human rights in Burma, including a listing of constraints on such programming.

(b) Reports.—
(1) **FIRST REPORT.**—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives a comprehensive report on its short- and long-term programs and activities to support democracy activists in Burma, including a list of constraints on such programming.

(2) **REPORT ON RESOURCES.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives a report identifying resources that will be necessary for the reconstruction of Burma, after the SPDC is removed from power, including—

(A) the formation of democratic institutions;

(B) establishing the rule of law;

(C) establishing freedom of the press;
(D) providing for the successful reintegration of military officers and personnel into Burmese society; and

(E) providing health, educational, and economic development.
Mr. LEACH. Are there any other comments on the bill itself? Mr. Faleomavaega?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for bringing this bill for consideration by our Subcommittee, and I also want to convey my thanks to the Senior Ranking Member of our side of the Committee, Dr. Lantos, for his original co-sponsorship of this bill and also thank the Committee Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Hyde, for his support, as well as an original co-sponsor of this important legislation.

This is a very important piece of legislation because of all the times in the past that we have supposedly tried to settle the matter of Burma. I remember talking to some of the officials of the various governments in Southeast Asia. You know, Burma is a member of Oseon. Their response to our concerns was well received. Therefore, it is best that we work with the Burmese Government, so-called government, and maybe somewhere along the lines there is a light in the tunnel to see that maybe they may change their ways.

Well, at this point now we have not seen any changes, and I think the proposed legislation to put sanctions on the military regime in Burma is most appropriate. I again hope that my colleagues will support this proposed legislation. And I think that hopefully there will be more positive changes that will be brought and also a special commendation and appreciation for what Aung San Suu Kyi has tried for all of these years on behalf of her people to bring a sense of democracy to the country in Southeast Asia.

For that, Mr. Chairman, I do want to urge my colleagues to support this proposed legislation. Thank you.

Mr. LEACH. Are there any amendments to the bill?

[No response.]

Mr. LEACH. If not, the question then occurs on the motion to report the bill, H.R. 2330, favorably as amended. All in favor say aye. [Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. LEACH. Opposed, no. [No response.]

Mr. LEACH. The motion is approved, and the bill is favorably reported. Without objection, the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming amendments that may be necessary.

The second resolution relates to a bill introduced by Mr. Frank of Massachusetts, which highlights the case of the U.S. lawful permanent resident Yang Jianli, who has been detained incommunicado inside China since April 26, of last year. Mr. Yang was arrested for reportedly entering China with false or incomplete identity documents, has been denied access to counsel, contact with his wife and two children, who are U.S. citizens, and his right to trial within a reasonable time.

I am placing before the Subcommittee an amendment in the nature of a substitute that updates and refines the language of the original resolution.

[H. Res. 199 and the amendment of Mr. Leach follows:]
108TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 199

Calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately
and unconditionally to release Dr. Yang Jianli, calling on the President
of the United States to continue working on behalf of Dr. Yang Jianli
for his release, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 11, 2003

Mr. Frank of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. Lantos, Mr. Smith of New
Jersey, Mr. Capuano, Mr. Cox, Mr. Delahunt, Ms. McGovern, Mr.
Abercrombie, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Rohrabacher, Mr. Markey, and Mr.
Pitts) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the
Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of the People’s Republic of China
immediately and unconditionally to release Dr. Yang Jianli, calling on the President of the United States
to continue working on behalf of Dr. Yang Jianli for his release, and for other purposes.

Whereas according to the United States Department of State’s 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Pract-
tices in China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China has “continued to commit numerous and serious
[human rights] abuses”, including “instances of . . . arbitrary arrest and detention, lengthy incommunicado detention,
and denial of due process”;

VerDate Mar 21 2002 15:59 Jul 08, 2003 Jkt 087673 PO 00000 Frm 00019 Fmt 6633 Sfmt 6633 F:\WORK\AP\M061003\87673 HINTREL1 PsN: SHIRL
Whereas according to the 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, “the country’s criminal procedures were not in compliance with international standards”, “the lack of due process in the judicial system remained a serious problem”, and “authorities routinely violated legal protections in the cases of political dissidents”;

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli, an internationally renowned scholar, pro-democracy activist, and President of the Foundation for China in the 21st Century, is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States who has been detained incommunicado by the Government of the People’s Republic of China since April 26, 2002;

Whereas according to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1997/38, “prolonged incommunicado detention may . . . itself constitute a form of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment”, which is prohibited by international law;

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli has been deprived of his basic human rights by being denied access to legal counsel and contact with his wife and two children (who are United States citizens), and has also been denied his right to trial within a reasonable time or to release; and

Whereas the arbitrary imprisonment of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, and its continuing violations of their fundamental human rights, demands a forceful response by the Congress and the President of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—
(1) the House of Representatives—

(A) condemns and deplores the incommunicado detention of Dr. Yang Jianli, and calls for his immediate and unconditional release;

(B) condemns and deplores the lack of due process afforded to Dr. Yang;

(C) strongly urges the Government of the People’s Republic of China to respond to the repeated requests by Members of the House of Representatives for information about Dr. Yang’s whereabouts and condition; and

(D) strongly urges the Government of the People’s Republic of China to consider the implications for the broader relationship between the United States and the People’s Republic of China of detaining permanent resident aliens of the United States without providing them access to legal counsel or family members; and

(2) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President—

(A) should make the immediate release of Dr. Yang Jianli by the Government of the People’s Republic of China a top priority of United States foreign policy;
(B) should continue to make every effort to assist Dr. Yang Jianli and his family while discussions of his release are ongoing;

(C) should make it clear to the Government of the People’s Republic of China that the detention of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens, and the infliction of human rights violations on these groups, is not in the interests of the Government of the People’s Republic of China because it will reduce the opportunities for cooperation between the United States and the People’s Republic of China on other matters; and

(D) should immediately send a special, high-ranking representative of the United States Government to the People’s Republic of China to reiterate the deep concern of the United States regarding the continued imprisonment of Dr. Yang Jianli and other United States citizens and permanent resident aliens whose human rights are being violated and to discuss their legal status and immediate humanitarian needs.
AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO
H. RES. 199
OFFERED BY MR. LEACH

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas according to the United States Department of State’s 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China has “continued to commit numerous and serious [human rights] abuses”, including “instances of . . . arbitrary arrest and detention, lengthy incommunicado detention, and denial of due process”;

Whereas according to the 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, “the country’s criminal procedures were not in compliance with international standards”, “the lack of due process in the judicial system remained a serious problem”, and “authorities routinely violated legal protections in the cases of political dissidents”;

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli, an internationally renowned scholar, prodemocracy activist, and President of the Foundation for China in the 21st Century, is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence into the United States;

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli has been detained incommunicado by the Government of the People’s Republic of China since April 26, 2002, when he was arrested for reportedly entering China with false or incomplete identity documents;
Whereas according to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1997/38, “prolonged incommunicado detention may . . . itself constitute a form of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment”, which is prohibited by international law;

Whereas Dr. Yang Jianli has been deprived of his basic human rights by being denied access to legal counsel and contact with his wife and two children (who are United States citizens), and has also been denied his right to trial within a reasonable time or to release;

Whereas on May 7, 2003, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention expressed the opinion that “[t]he non-observance of Mr. Yang Jianli’s right to a fair trial is of such gravity as to give his deprivation of liberty an arbitrary character. Therefore, his arrest and detention is arbitrary being in contravention of Article 9 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”; and

Whereas the arbitrary imprisonment and the violation of the human rights of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens by the Government of the People’s Republic of China are sources of continuing, grave concern to the House of Representatives; Now, therefore, be it

Strike the resolving clause and insert the following:

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives—

(A) condemns and deprecates the incommunicado detention of Dr. Yang Jianli, and calls for his immediate and unconditional release;
(B) condemns and deplores the lack of due process afforded to Dr. Yang;

(C) strongly urges the Government of the People’s Republic of China to respond to the repeated requests by Members of the House of Representatives for information about Dr. Yang’s whereabouts and condition; and

(D) strongly urges the Government of the People’s Republic of China to consider the implications for the broader relationship between the United States and the People’s Republic of China of detaining permanent resident aliens of the United States without providing them access to legal counsel or family members; and

(2) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States—

(A) should make the immediate release of Dr. Yang Jianli by the Government of the People’s Republic of China a top concern of United States foreign policy;

(B) should continue to make every effort to assist Dr. Yang Jianli and his family while discussions of his release are ongoing;

(C) should make it clear to the Government of the People’s Republic of China that the
detention of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens and the infliction of human rights violations on these groups are not in the interest of the Government of the People’s Republic of China because they create obstacles to improved bilateral relations and cooperation with the United States; and

(D) should reiterate the deep concern of the United States regarding the continued imprisonment of Dr. Yang Jianli and other United States citizens and permanent resident aliens whose human rights are being violated, and discuss their legal status and immediate humanitarian needs with the Government of the People’s Republic of China.
Mr. LEACH. The most substantial change is an additional finding that notes the recent determination of the U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention which found that Mr. Yang's detention is arbitrary and in contravention of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Are there any amendments to the bill? [No response.]

Mr. LEACH. If not, the question occurs——

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. LEACH. Yes?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Could I have moment——

Mr. LEACH. Yes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER [continuing]. To express support for this legislation?

Mr. LEACH. Without objection.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. This resolution goes to the heart of the issues before us today and the issues of this discussion, but we are talking about one man here. We are talking about the human rights of one man. It just happens to be an American citizen.

Let us by the bill we just voted for before about Burma, as well as with this legislation, recognize that our founding fathers talked about human rights and talked about democracy as unalienable rights to all people everywhere. This is not something that is a task for us, but this is part of our obligation as free people to express our solidarity.

By standing up for this one American's rights, however, let us make sure that the people of China know that we are not just condemning this activity because it is happening to an American. We are condemning the way they treat the Falun Gong. We are condemning the way they treat other believers in God. We are condemning the way they treat their labor movement. We are condemning the way they treat anyone who disagrees with the system in Communist China.

This man who is in prison now, this American of Chinese descent who is in prison there now, highlights both what America believes, but also highlights the condition of the people of China, so as we vote for this we are not only just voting about one man. We are voting on a principal, and we are voting for freedom for the people of China.

Thank you very much.

Mr. LEACH. The question now comes on the resolution, H. Res. 199. All those in favor say aye. [Chorus of ayes.]

Mr. LEACH. Those opposed say no. [No response.]

Mr. LEACH. And I note that that resolution was amended, and so it is H. Res. 199 as amended. Without objection, the staff is directed to make any technical and conforming amendments. The resolution is passed unanimously.

There are no further resolutions before the Committee. I thank the panel. I thank the Committee for their additional comments. The Committee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:01 p.m. the Subcommittee was adjourned.]