

**NOMINATIONS OF THE 112TH
CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION**

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE**

ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

—————
FEBRUARY 7 THROUGH NOVEMBER 28, 2012
—————

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations



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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
112TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

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**NOMINATIONS OF PETER WILLIAM BODDE,
PIPER ANNE WIND CAMPBELL, AND DORO-
THEA-MARIA ROSEN**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 2012

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, DC.

Hon. Peter William Bodde, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the
Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
Piper Anne Wind Campbell, of the District of Columbia, to be
Ambassador to Mongolia
Dorothea-Maria Rosen, of California, to be Ambassador to the Fed-
erated States of Micronesia

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:30 p.m., in room
SD-419, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Jim Webb, pre-
siding.

Present: Senators Webb and Inhofe.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JIM WEBB,
U.S. SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA**

Senator WEBB. Good afternoon. The hearing will come to order.

Let me begin by saying we are graced with the presence of Con-
gresswoman Hochul here, and she has early votes in the House, so
I will be as quick as I can with my opening statement to allow the
Congresswoman to make a statement on behalf of one of our nomi-
nees and then we will get this hearing in the books.

As everyone here knows, the confirmation process for senatorially
approved positions is a very intricate and often lengthy process. I
have gone through it twice myself, first as Assistant Secretary of
Defense and then as Secretary of the Navy. It begins with the vet-
ting of people inside the executive branch and then with very
detailed examinations of all different parts of individuals' experi-
ences and qualifications by committee staff over here. So this is
simply the second-to-the-last hurdle to be overcome before people
who have given great service to our country have the opportunity
to do that in a different, and I am not going to say more important
way, but certainly "very important to the country" way.

Today we are hearing the nominations of Ms. Piper Campbell to
be Ambassador to Mongolia, Ms. Dorothea-Maria Rosen to be U.S.
Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Honorable

Peter Bodde to be Ambassador to the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Asia is a vast region with more than half the world's population and is of vital importance to the United States. Countries in this region differ economically, culturally, and in their governmental systems. The pursuit of democratic governance faces significant difficulties whether in consolidating a democratic transition or improving public accountability. However, while Asia's democracies may be challenged, they are seeking to thrive. Mongolia, Micronesia, and Nepal are no different.

Mongolia, landlocked between Russia and China on the Asian Continent, has long sought to maintain its independence, officially proclaiming it in 1911 from China. Nearly 80 years later in 1990, Mongolia held its first multiparty elections, a development in sharp contrast to other countries in the region. With a population of less than 3 million, it has continued to pursue a democratic path. This year is President of the Community of Democracies, an intergovernmental coalition of democratic countries.

Consequently, the United States has become an important third neighbor to Mongolia, supporting its democratic development. This year, we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of our diplomatic relations. Because of its reforms, Mongolia was one of the first countries eligible for the Millennium Challenge Account initiative. The United States and Mongolia signed a compact agreement in 2007, worth \$285 million, to improve property rights, road infrastructure, vocational training, and access to energy by 2013.

These two countries also share an important security relationship. In particular, Mongolia became the 45th nation to contribute troops to the NATO mission in Afghanistan, providing training to Afghan national forces, and last year increased its commitment of troops from 200 to 400. Mongolia has also supported the six-party process to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula and bring stability to Northeast Asia.

The Federated States of Micronesia is another important economic and security partner for the United States. We share a bond, in part based on our collective history following World War II when Micronesia became part of the United States-administered United Nations Trust Territory. In 1979, four districts of this trust territory united to form the Federated States of Micronesia, and in 1986, it entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States.

The United States and Micronesia share a distinctive relationship through this compact. The United States provides economic assistance and security guarantees. Micronesia provides rights for the United States to operate military bases in the former territories. Micronesian citizens have the right to reside and work in the United States as lawful nonimmigrants, allowing entry into the United States without a visa. I am interested to know more about the mechanics of this process and its impact on Micronesia, with a population of some 100,000 people.

Micronesia's geostrategic position is important to the United States, as well as for the region. The United States is a key balancing force in the region, and it is incumbent upon us to strengthen our relationships and promote security and economic

development in the Pacific. It is also important to note that Micronesia is a democratic partner for the United States in this region. It is in the United States interest to support this role in terms of regional democracy.

Nepal, another landlocked country, located between China and India, is still striving toward a system of democratic governance. Peace only came to this South Asian nation in 2006 following a decade-long insurgency led by Nepal's Maoists-Communist Party. At the time of this committee's last consideration of Nepal, a coalition government had formed and Nepal faced a considerable task in consolidating its newly formed parliamentary system.

Currently Nepal is confronting a May 27 deadline for the completion of its new constitution, and reports of protests around this event are troubling. Nepal sits in a prominent geostrategic position with a population of nearly 30 million. It is in the United States interest to bolster the democratic process in an inclusive manner and to promote stability within the country.

Nepal is a threshold country for a Millennium Challenge Compact and, with further reforms, will become eligible for this assistance. Such a development would not only promote economic growth and democratic governance within Nepal, but would also strengthen the United States-Nepal relationship.

We look forward to discussing these and other issues with our nominees today.

I would like to begin by welcoming Ms. Piper Campbell, the nominee to be the Ambassador to Mongolia. Prior to this assignment, Ms. Campbell was consul general in Basrah, Iraq. She has also served as Chief of Staff to the Deputy Secretary of State for Management, as an advisor on Asian issues at the U.S. mission to the United Nations. Her overseas postings include Geneva, Croatia, Brussels, Cambodia, and Manila. Ms. Campbell speaks French, Cambodian, Serbo-Croatian, and Japanese.

Second, I would like to introduce Ms. Dorothea-Maria Rosen, the nominee to be the U.S. Ambassador to Micronesia. She is currently a Diplomat in Residence at the University of Illinois in Chicago. Her previous overseas assignments include Frankfurt, Berlin, Stuttgart, Bern, Reykjavik, Bucharest, Accra, Manila, and Seoul. Ms. Rosen is a lawyer, a member of the California State Bar, and served in the Army as a JAG Corps captain. She speaks German, French, and Romanian.

And last, I would like to introduce the Honorable Peter Bodde, the nominee to be the U.S. Ambassador to Nepal. Mr. Bodde currently is the assistant chief of mission for assistance transition at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad. He previously served as the U.S. Ambassador to Malawi and as the deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad. His other overseas postings include Frankfurt, Hamburg, New Delhi, Copenhagen, Sofia, and Guyana. He is no stranger to Nepal where he worked as a budget and fiscal officer as deputy chief of mission at the Embassy. Mr. Bodde speaks German, Bulgarian, and Nepali.

Again, I would welcome all of you here today and encourage all of you to speak English as we go through the hearing. We have a tremendous respect for all of the linguistic skills that are at the table.

And Congresswoman Hochul, I am appreciative of you for waiting for us to finish the opening remarks, and the floor is yours.

**STATEMENT OF HON. KATHY HOCHUL,
U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK**

Ms. HOCHUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the courtesy.

On behalf of a very proud western New York community, I am honored to introduce nominee Piper Anne Wind Campbell who was born and raised in Buffalo, NY. I have known Ms. Campbell and her family, her parents in particular, David and Gay Campbell, for decades since she was a little girl. I am confident that her upbringing in Buffalo has prepared her well to handle any adversity, including any weather she might encounter in Mongolia. [Laughter.]

A graduate of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, Ms. Campbell focused her undergraduate work on the Asian region and received a certificate in Asian studies. Later she received a master's degree in public administration from Harvard's Kennedy School with a specialization in negotiation and conflict resolution, certainly skills that will serve her well in her new capacity.

Ms. Campbell has outstanding professional and academic qualifications for this post. A senior Foreign Service officer with 22 years of experience, Ms. Campbell currently serves as the consul general in Basrah, southern Iraq, one of our largest and certainly our most trying overseas posts.

She has completed several tours with an Asian focus, as previously stated, including tours as the deputy chief of mission in Cambodia, an expert on Asian issues with the U.S. mission to the United Nations, counselor of humanitarian affairs in Geneva during the Asian tsunami, and a first tour as a consular and management officer at the U.S. Embassy in Manila.

She has demonstrated her skills as a manager in Cambodia and Basrah, as well as her command over complex policy issues as Chief of Staff to the Deputy Secretary of State and, earlier, in war-torn Croatia.

Many years ago as an attorney on the staff of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, I guided Ms. Campbell in applying for an internship with the Senator's office. So I also know she understands the important role the Senate plays in foreign affairs issues.

The Campbells have instilled in her a belief that we should look out for our neighbors, not just here in the United States, but abroad as well. In 2004, her father started All Hands—hands.org—an organization that assists international communities affected by national disasters. Working with her parents, she certainly has a firsthand understanding of the importance of reaching out to and uniting the global community.

Ms. Campbell has the skills, the energy, and aptitude to represent the United States in engaging with an important partner Mongolia. She truly represents all that is good and noble about public service, and I am confident that she will be a phenomenal U.S. Ambassador on behalf of our great country.

Thank you very much, and I have to go vote.

Senator WEBB. Thank you very much for being with us today, Congresswoman Hochul.

Just for the record, Daniel Patrick Moynihan was one of my great political heroes. As you are on your way out the door, I have to say when I was talking to Bob Kerrey about running for the Senate, he knew that I had a previous career as a writer, and he said Senator Moynihan wrote a book every year he was in the Senate. I have not been able to quite keep up with the example that he set.

Senator INHOFE. Let me chime in here, too, if I could, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WEBB. Senator Inhofe.

Senator INHOFE. He was born and raised next door to me in Tulsa, OK. You probably did not know that.

Senator WEBB. I knew he was born in Oklahoma. I did not know that you were in propinquity.

Ms. HOCHUL. Well, thank you very much.

Senator WEBB. Thank you very much, Congresswoman.

I think we will proceed from Ms. Campbell to my left or your right. Welcome.

Let me make a couple of quick points here. First is that your full statement will be entered into the record at the end of your oral statement. Second, please feel free to introduce anyone who has come to share this day with you, family, people who are close to you, whatever. And the floor is yours.

Senator Inhofe, did you want to make any kind of an opening statement before we proceed?

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES M. INHOFE,
U.S. SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA**

Senator INHOFE. Well, yes. It will be very brief.

First of all, I had a chance to speak to Mr. Bodde, and I appreciate that very much. We have Africa and airplanes in common. So we had a chance to visit.

And I apologize to you, Ms. Rosen, because we had it set up and you met with staff because we had a vote during the time you were in. And I have had a chance to look at both of you and all three of you and I am very much impressed.

I would only say this. There is one thing that I thought maybe it is something we can look into. But I noticed, Ms. Campbell, I think it is the first time in the 22 years that I have been here that a career person makes political contributions to candidates, and I have never seen that before. And I understand that you have made considerable campaign contributions to candidates. They are checking. I do not think there is anything illegal about it, but I have just never seen it before. And that is something that perhaps you can maybe address during your comments.

That is all.

Senator WEBB. Thank you, Senator Inhofe.

Ms. Campbell, the floor is yours.

**STATEMENT OF PIPER ANNE WIND CAMPBELL, OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA**

Ms. CAMPBELL. Senator Webb, Senator Inhofe, thank you very much. It is an honor to appear before you as President Obama's nominee to be Ambassador to Mongolia. I am deeply grateful for

the confidence the President and Secretary Clinton have shown in me. If confirmed, I look forward to working closely with this committee to build on the already strong ties between the United States and Mongolia.

I want to thank Congresswoman Hochul for introducing me. Although the Foreign Service has taken me far from Buffalo, my roots there are deep. As the Congresswoman said, she helped arrange my internship with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan whose passion for foreign policy was one of the things that shaped my path of service which has taken me from the Philippines to Iraq and many places in between.

The other thing that shaped my path has been the support of my family, and I want particularly, publicly, to express my love and gratitude to my parents, David and Gay Campbell, who are here, along with friends and neighbors from the District who I am pleased to have sitting behind me. My siblings and their spouses, my nieces, nephews, and cousins are not here today but they have actually visited me in every posting that I have had overseas except for Basrah, and I had to insist that Basrah was off limits.

Senator WEBB. To all your family and friends, welcome. I know what a big moment this is.

Ms. CAMPBELL. This is an exciting year for United States-Mongolian relations as we mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of bilateral relations. Over that time, our partnership has grown stronger so that now this relationship really is about opportunities, particularly on the economic front where Mongolia's resource-rich economy and significant growth potential have propelled it to the top ranks of frontier markets. With large reserves of coal, copper, gold, uranium, and other minerals, Mongolia has the potential to double its GDP over the next decade, making it one of the world's fastest growing economies.

As Mongolia's economy continues to expand, there will be more opportunities for United States firms. Already Mongolia is charting a growth path for United States exports that puts it among the highest of any country in the world. If I am confirmed, our Embassy will actively practice what Secretary Clinton calls "jobs diplomacy": connecting U.S. industry with the best possible information and advocating on their behalf. Current United States programs in Mongolia, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, as well as USAID, Department of Agriculture, and the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement, all are focused on helping Mongolia to diversify its economy, expand its economic growth, and promote trade and investment.

Any successful market-based economy must operate with openness and transparency, as well as good governance and accountability, but these attributes are particularly important in a situation like Mongolia's where you are seeing such rapid growth. And although the physical environments in Iraq and Mongolia are about as different as two countries can be, I think that my experience working on the oil industry in southern Iraq will very much shape what I am able to do in Mongolia.

In the near term, it will be a very important step for the Mongolian Government to sign the proposed United States-Mongolia agreement on transparency in international trade and investment.

If confirmed, that would be one of my first efforts at post, to encourage that.

Last summer, this body passed a resolution recognizing the increasingly prominent role the Government of Mongolia has assumed internationally. And Senator Webb, you mentioned that yourself. Mongolia has dispatched over 5,600 peacekeepers to 15 different peacekeeping operations, has troops now in Afghanistan, and currently chairs the Community of Democracies.

I spent much of my career representing the United States in international fora and focusing on conflict situations. And, if confirmed, I welcome the opportunity to work with Mongolian officials to advance our shared interests in these globally important areas consistent with Mongolia's Third Neighbor Policy—by which it actively engages with the United States and others while also maintaining good relations with its neighbors, China and Russia.

Mongolia's decision for democracy in the 1990s was a truly remarkable development, and the United States has been a consistent and supportive partner on Mongolia's democratic path. While the challenges continue, I believe that Mongolia's tremendous economic potential and increased participation in multilateral fora bring enormous opportunities for further strengthening its democracy.

I know that the rest of my statement has been added in the record, and I thank you very much. I look forward to taking any questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Campbell follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PIPER ANNE WIND CAMPBELL

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is an honor to appear before you as President Obama's nominee to be Ambassador to Mongolia.

I am deeply grateful for the confidence that the President and Secretary Clinton have shown in me, and, if confirmed, I look forward to working closely with this committee to build on the already strong ties between the United States and Mongolia.

I want to thank Congresswoman Hochul for introducing me. Although my 22 years in the Foreign Service have taken me far from Buffalo, NY, my roots there are deep. It seemed fitting for Congresswoman Hochul to be here today as she helped arrange my internship with the great Senator from New York—a former member of this committee—Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Senator Moynihan's passion for foreign policy was one of the things that shaped my path of service, which has taken me from the Philippines to Iraq, and many places in between.

The other thing that shaped my path has been the support of my family. I would like publicly to express my love and gratitude to my parents, David and Gay Campbell; my siblings, Todd, April, and Skip; and my nieces, nephews, and cousins, who are here. They are an intrepid bunch, having visited me at almost every overseas post. Indeed, I am convinced they would have visited me in southern Iraq this past year, if I hadn't consistently told them that Basrah was off limits.

This is an exciting year for United States-Mongolian relations, as we mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of bilateral relations. Over that time, our partnership has grown stronger. One of the most exciting things about working in Mongolia, if I am confirmed, will be that so much of this relationship is about opportunities. Let me try to explain this better by briefly highlighting some of the key areas on which I plan to work, should I be confirmed as the next Ambassador to Mongolia.

Creating opportunities for U.S. businesses in a growing economy: Mongolia's resource-rich economy and significant growth potential have garnered international attention and propelled it to the top ranks of what some call "the frontier markets." With large reserves of coal, copper, gold, uranium, and other minerals, Mongolia has the potential to double its GDP over the next decade—making it one of the world's fastest growing economies. U.S. goods exported to Mongolia increased an astonishing 171 percent in 2010 over 2009 levels, and in 2011 they rose above the \$300

million mark for the first time. Mongolia continues to chart a growth path for U.S. exports that ranks among the highest of any country in the world.

As Mongolia's economy continues to expand, there will be more opportunities for U.S. firms. If I am confirmed, our Embassy will actively practice what Secretary Clinton calls "jobs diplomacy": connecting U.S. industry, small businesses, and state and local governments with the best possible information about opportunities in Mongolia and advocating on their behalf. I would like to see strengthened business ties not only in the mineral sector but also in "downstream" industries as Mongolia's economy becomes larger and more complex and as interest in U.S. consumer goods grows. I think it is important to note that current U.S. programs in Mongolia—the Millennium Challenge Corporation as well as U.S. Agency for International Development and U.S. Department of Agriculture activities and our Trade and Investment Framework Agreement—also are helping Mongolia to diversify its economy, expand economic growth, and promote trade and investment.

Any successful market-based economy must operate with openness and transparency, as well as good governance and accountability—but these attributes are particularly important in a situation of rapid growth, especially when driven by a single sector. Although the physical environments in Iraq and Mongolia are about as different as two countries can be, I believe that my experience working on southern Iraq's oil sector and dealing with a region experiencing rapid economic change provides excellent preparation in better understanding the issues Mongolia will be confronting and the opportunities rapid growth can provide for Mongolia—as well as for our growing trade and investment relationship. Certainly, in the near term, it would be an important step in the right direction for the Mongolian Government to sign the proposed U.S.-Mongolia agreement on transparency in international trade and investment.

Building already excellent international cooperation to mutual advantage: Last summer, this august body passed a resolution recognizing the increasingly prominent role the Government of Mongolia has assumed internationally. Mongolia has participated in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; it currently chairs the Community of Democracies and will host the next Ministerial Meeting in Ulaanbaatar; and it has been active in international peacekeeping from Afghanistan to Darfur and South Sudan, from the Western Sahara to Chad, in Kosovo, and in Iraq. Mongolia has dispatched over 5,600 peacekeepers to 14 different peacekeeping operations since 2002, and runs a unique Training Center for International Peace Support Operations.

The United States and the Government of Mongolia share a common interest in promoting peace and stability. I have spent much of my career representing the United States in international fora and focusing on conflict situations. If confirmed, I will welcome the opportunity to work with Mongolian officials to advance our shared interests in these globally important areas. As one concrete example: In March of this year, Mongolia's Partnership Plan with NATO was approved, which will allow for greater cooperation and assistance to make Mongolia's military compatible with those of NATO allies. Mongolia already has a history of operating with NATO forces in Afghanistan, a history that demonstrates its commitment to global responsibility and security.

Mongolia's "decision for democracy" in the 1990s was a truly remarkable development: Through its competing political parties, transparent and peaceful elections, and respect for human rights, Mongolia can serve as a positive role model for other countries in the region and beyond. A quarter of a century ago, Mongolia's contacts with the outside world were limited. Mongolia's progress over the last 20-plus years provides an important and timely illustration of the value and importance of democratic systems. Mongolia recognizes the value of engagement with the United States and others in a "Third Neighbor Policy," while also acknowledging the importance of maintaining good relations with its two immediate neighbors, Russia and China.

The United States has been a consistent and supportive partner in Mongolia's journey to democracy. While this journey has included a number of difficult challenges, I believe that Mongolia's tremendous economic potential and increased participation in multilateral fora bring enormous opportunities for further strengthening its democracy and ensuring that all of Mongolia's citizens have a role to play in this journey. As Mongolia looks forward to two important elections—parliamentary elections in June 2012 and a Presidential election in 2013—we will continue our robust engagement with Mongolia on advancing its democracy, strengthening the rule of law, combating corruption, and developing its civil society. If confirmed, I will support and increase these efforts.

U.S.-Mongolian people-to-people engagement: Our current Ambassador in Mongolia has unearthed documents that seem to show that the first U.S. citizen visited

Mongolia 150 years ago. Although I cannot claim that U.S.-Mongolian people-to-people engagement flourished without interruption from that point, the past decade has seen a tremendous growth in U.S. interest in Mongolia (which was ranked last year by National Geographic as one of the top 20 places to visit), as well as Mongolian interest in the United States. I understand that two-way travel by Mongolians and Americans alike keeps the Embassy's consular section busy. The visa workload has been growing steadily over the last 5 years. We have facilitated educational and cultural exchange travel, giving qualified Mongolians the opportunity to experience the United States and its people. This supports our bilateral relationship and the many areas of mutual interest I already described. I believe that U.S. support, both governmental and private, of Mongolia's cultural heritage sites, media sector, and amazing environment also is linked to increased U.S. interest—and to all the new associations our ever-more interconnected world engenders. If confirmed, I also would be delighted to serve in a country that hosts a vibrant Peace Corps program. Our Peace Corps Volunteers are among the best grassroots ambassadors for the United States and its values, and in Mongolia they are having a major and lasting effect.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it would be the highest honor for me to serve our country as the U.S. Ambassador to Mongolia. I joined the Foreign Service 22 years ago, coming in with a certificate in Asian studies from Georgetown University and a fascination with the region. Secretary Clinton recently predicted that the world's strategic and economic center of gravity in the 21st century will be the Asia-Pacific region. She framed one of the most important tasks of American statecraft over the next decade as locking in a substantially increased investment—diplomatic, economic, strategic, and otherwise—in this region. I welcome the opportunity to be on the front lines of that challenge. If confirmed, I will lead a diplomatic mission of approximately 200 U.S. and Mongolian employees, representing seven agencies. I will do my very best to ensure that all members of that community and their families have the leadership, security, and support they need to get their jobs done and to engage on behalf of the United States to work with, and benefit from, the growth and dynamism so apparent in the Asian region.

Senator WEBB. Thank you very much, and your full written statement will be entered into the record at this point.

Ambassador Bodde, I want to start off by saying I apologize here. I think I made a mistake in diplomatic protocol. As a former Ambassador, is it not true that Foreign Service grade is probably the highest at the table? I should have called on you first, and I apologize. But welcome. I think you, at least from your written testimony, have some pretty important folks in the audience today, important to your personal history.

**STATEMENT OF HON. PETER WILLIAM BODDE, OF MARYLAND,
TO BE AMBASSADOR TO THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF NEPAL**

Ambassador BODDE. Thank you, Senator. No apology needed. I am honored to be here with my two colleagues. We joined the Foreign Service together and Piper and I serve in Iraq together. So it is a great honor.

Mr. Chairman, Senator Inhofe, it is an honor and a privilege to appear before you today as the President's nominee to serve as the next United States Ambassador to Nepal. I am grateful for the trust placed in me by President Obama and Secretary Clinton. If confirmed, I look forward to working with the committee and my colleagues in the U.S. Government to further the interests of the United States in Nepal and in the region.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the special efforts the committee has made to schedule these nomination hearings. Out of respect for the committee's valuable time, I will keep my remarks here brief and will submit an expanded statement for the record.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce four generations of my family this morning: my grandson, Andrew, my daughter, Sara—
Senator INHOFE. Have them stand up.

Ambassador BODDE [continuing]. My son-in-law, David, who I note is an Iraq veteran. And Senator Webb, they are all constituents of yours in Woodbridge, VA.

Senator WEBB. We appreciate all of you.

Ambassador BODDE. I would like to also introduce my son, Christopher, who recently started his career at USAID and my father, Ambassador William Bodde, Jr. Mr. Chairman, he and I literally switched seats today. More than 30 years ago, I sat where he is when he appeared before your predecessor, the late Senator Paul Tsongas, during my dad's first confirmation hearing prior to becoming Ambassador to Fiji. Unfortunately, the press of work in Baghdad has precluded my wife, Tanya, from being present today. I am very proud of her, and I note that as a career Foreign Service employee, she has accompanied me on my tours, including Pakistan and in Iraq.

Senator WEBB. Well, Ambassador Bodde, will you please take a stand here, make a bow? And I will do my best to be easier on your son than Senator Tsongas was on you. [Laughter.]

Ambassador BODDE. As you may already be aware, should I be confirmed, this will be my third time representing the United States in Nepal. Among the lessons I have learned during my career is that the success of every U.S. mission abroad depends on a strong interagency effort and a cohesive country team. It also requires clear goals, strict accountability, adequate funding, and trained personnel. These same critical concepts apply to our bilateral engagement and the delivery of significant levels of U.S. assistance at a critical juncture in Nepal's development. You have my full assurances that, should I be confirmed, I will ensure that these concepts are an essential element of all mission programs. While the generosity of the American people is great, all of us involved in the stewardship of this generosity must be accountable for measuring success and failure.

The primary objective of the U.S. mission in Nepal, of course, is to promote and protect the interests of the United States and of U.S. citizens who are either in Nepal or doing business with Nepal. In addition to that fundamental responsibility, we are working with Nepal to promote political and economic development, decrease the country's dependence on humanitarian assistance, and increase its ability to make positive contributions to regional security and the broader global community.

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. It faces the daunting challenges of consolidating peace after a decade of civil conflict, writing a new constitution that will enshrine the values of a new federal democratic republic, developing its economy, expanding access to health and education, and improving its poor infrastructure.

Despite these challenges, the Nepali Government has made significant strides over the last few years. The 10-year civil conflict is over. The Maoists have not only joined mainstream politics, but are heading the current government tasked with completing the peace process. And the government has made a meaningful commitment

to raise living standards and improve the lives of its people. The United States is an important and growing partner in this process. Our assistance programs focus on governance, antitrafficking, private sector development, basic education and health, disaster risk reduction, and human rights training. I am also delighted that Peace Corps Volunteers will be returning to the country in September after an 8-year hiatus.

Mr. Chairman, if confirmed, I will take a special interest in the promotion of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugee rights. This is an issue I dealt with the last time I served in Nepal and it is one that deserves particular attention.

In closing, I want to note that anyone who represents the United States abroad has a unique responsibility. More often than not, we are the only nation that has the will, the values, and the resources to solve problems, help others, and to be a positive force for change in our challenged world. Being nominated to serve as an ambassador representing our Nation is in itself an incredible honor. With the consent of the Senate, I look forward to assuming this responsibility while serving as the next United States Ambassador to Nepal.

Thank you for this opportunity to address you. I look forward to answering your questions.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. PETER WILLIAM BODDE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is an honor and a privilege to appear before you today as the President's nominee to serve as the next United States Ambassador to Nepal. I am grateful for the trust placed in me by President Obama and Secretary Clinton. If confirmed, I look forward to working with this committee and my colleagues in the U.S. Government to further the interests of the United States in Nepal and in the region. I also want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the special efforts the committee has made to schedule these nomination hearings.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce four generations of my family this morning. My grandson, Andrew; my daughter, Sara, who is one of your constituents in Woodbridge; my son, Christopher—who recently started his career at USAID—and my father, Ambassador William Bodde. Mr. Chairman, he and I literally switched seats today. More than 30 years ago, I sat where he is when he appeared before your predecessor, the late Senator Paul Tsongas, during my dad's first confirmation hearing prior to becoming Ambassador to Fiji. Unfortunately, the press of work in Baghdad precluded my wife, Tanya, from being present today. I am very proud of her and I note that as a career Foreign Service employee, she has accompanied me to all of my assignments, including Pakistan and now Iraq.

As you may already be aware, should I be confirmed, this will be my third time representing the United States in Nepal. Among the lessons I have learned during my career is that the success of every United States mission abroad depends on a strong interagency effort and a cohesive Country Team. It also requires clear goals, strict accountability, adequate funding and trained personnel. These same critical concepts apply to our bilateral engagement and the delivery of significant levels of U.S. assistance at a critical juncture in Nepal's development. You have my full assurances that, should I be confirmed, I will provide the necessary leadership to ensure that these concepts are an essential element of all mission programs. While the generosity of the American people is great, all of us involved in the stewardship of this generosity must be accountable for measuring success and failure.

In my current position as assistant chief of mission for assistance transition in Iraq, as well as in my previous positions as Ambassador to Malawi and in Islamabad, Nepal, and Bulgaria, I have had the opportunity to regularly brief dozens of your colleagues both in the House and Senate. Such regular interaction—whether at post or in Washington—is critical to our continued success. Frank exchanges of accurate information that build trust are essential for the Congress to make difficult resource and policy choices. Should I be confirmed, I will make every effort to interact on a regular basis with the members of the committee and other Members of the Congress and congressional staff. Nepal is one of the

poorest countries in the world; it faces the daunting challenges of consolidating peace after a decade of civil conflict, writing a new constitution that will enshrine the values of a new federal democratic republic, developing its economy, expanding access to health and education, and improving its poor infrastructure. Despite these challenges, the Nepali Government has made significant strides over the last few years: the 10-year civil conflict is over, the one-time insurgent Maoists have not only joined mainstream politics but are heading the current government tasked with completing the peace process, and the Government has made a meaningful commitment to raise living standards and improve the lives of its people. The United States is an important and growing partner in this process.

The primary objective of the U.S. mission in Nepal, of course, is to promote and protect the interests of the United States and of U.S. citizens who are either in Nepal or doing business with Nepal. In addition to that fundamental responsibility, we are working with Nepal to promote political and economic development, decrease the country's dependence on humanitarian assistance, and increase its ability to make positive contributions to regional security and the broader global community. Our USAID program focuses on governance, antitrafficking, private sector development, basic education, and disaster risk reduction. Nepal was recently chosen as a threshold country by the Millennium Challenge Corporation. And in another sign of the progress Nepal has made since the insurgency ended in 2006, Peace Corps Volunteers will also be returning to the country in September after an 8-year hiatus. I have seen firsthand the significant impact a single Peace Corps Volunteer can make. I want to assure you that, should I be confirmed, I will support this inspiring American outreach program.

If confirmed, I will do my utmost to ensure that Nepal finalizes its peace process and establishes a stable democracy. Nepal will soon integrate former Maoist combatants into the Nepal Army, one of the final steps in Nepal's peace process. Department of Defense programs are cultivating a professional force that respects human rights and civilian control. In addition, the Constituent Assembly is working to complete work on a new constitution by the upcoming May 27 deadline, grappling with such issues as how to devolve power to newly created federal states, how to ensure inclusiveness for long-marginalized ethnic minorities and women, and what form of government to establish. If confirmed, my previous experience in helping young or challenged democracies—including, especially, Nepal itself—will serve me well. Success, however, will require U.S. and international support to reinforce Nepal's developing democratic system.

On the economic front, Nepal faces significant challenges in the near term, including energy shortages, poor roads, and a lack of education, especially for girls at the secondary level. Another problem is the lack of adequate and suitable employment for Nepal's burgeoning youth demographic, in which more than 64 percent of the population is under the age of 30. For me personally, this means the vast majority of the population was not even born when I completed my first tour there in 1984! Many villages in the countryside are populated primarily by the elderly and children, as many working-age Nepali citizens now go to the gulf countries, India, or elsewhere in Asia to earn a living, sending back as much as 25 percent of Nepal's GDP in remittances. From a longer-term perspective, however, the end of the conflict in Nepal and political stability means the country's leaders can refocus attention on improving economic opportunities for its citizens—indeed, this will be crucial for the peace process to be considered successful. Nepal has genuine opportunities for U.S. exporters and investors in sectors such as hydropower, agribusiness, tourism, and information technology. To that end, I will seek to improve the environment for foreign direct investment.

Nepal also faces ongoing human rights challenges. If confirmed as Ambassador, I will continue to promote the rights of refugees, including the large Tibetan and Bhutanese refugee communities in Nepal. Reducing trafficking-in-persons will be another top priority, working closely with the government and courageous NGOs such as Maiti Nepal. Finally, the country is also still coming to terms with the gross human rights abuses that took place during the conflict, and we are urging the country's leaders to establish transitional justice mechanisms that are credible, are consistent with best practices and address the concerns and ensure the rights of the victims.

Weak health systems and disease, including malaria, tuberculosis, and chronic malnutrition, pose a tremendous obstacle to Nepal's continued growth. The Nepali Government has been a willing partner in addressing the challenges of improving access to health care, but government and public sector capacity remain weak. The United States, through the President's Global Health Initiative, has played a critical role in increasing access to treatment and public awareness and in improving health indicators such as maternal and infant mortality. Although Nepal is now on track

to meet its Millennium Development Goals in reducing maternal and under-5 mortality rates, there is still much work to be done. If confirmed, I will be proud to shepherd the continued growth of these critical programs.

As Nepal continues to develop domestically, it is increasingly able to play a constructive role in advancing important issues throughout the region. One example of such contributions is Nepal's continued deployment of peacekeeping battalions to U.N. missions in Sudan, Iraq, Congo, and other countries. Kathmandu is also host to the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Secretariat, to which my predecessor was appointed the lead U.S. Government representative. As an official observer to SAARC, the United States is encouraging the development of the organization's leadership in areas of regional concern such as trade, environment, and disaster risk reduction.

In closing, I want to note that anyone who represents the United States abroad has a unique responsibility. More often than not, we are the only nation that has the will, the values, and the resources to solve problems, help others, and to be a positive force for change in our challenged world. Being nominated to serve as an Ambassador representing our Nation is in itself an incredible honor. With the consent of the Senate, I look forward to assuming this responsibility while serving as the next U.S. Ambassador to Nepal.

Senator WEBB. Thank you very much, Ambassador. And again, welcome to your family and your friends who are here today. Your full written statement will be entered into the record at this point. Ms. Rosen, welcome.

**STATEMENT OF DOROTHEA-MARIA ROSEN, OF CALIFORNIA,
TO BE AMBASSADOR TO THE FEDERATED STATES OF
MICRONESIA**

Ms. ROSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Senator Inhofe. I am honored to appear before you today as President Obama's nominee to be the Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia. I am deeply grateful to President Obama and Secretary Clinton for their trust and confidence in nominating me.

I just wish my parents had lived to see this moment. They would have been as thrilled and as proud as I am.

If confirmed, I look forward to the opportunity to return to the Asia-Pacific region. I have fond memories of my service in Korea and the Philippines.

I am an educator, a lawyer, a veteran, a Foreign Service officer, and a mother. My three children were born while I was serving overseas and grew up as truly global citizens. All have graduate degrees and are gainfully employed in California, and they make me proud every day.

Currently I am the Diplomat in Residence for the Midwest based out of Chicago. My challenge is to recruit future generations of Foreign Service officers and to be a resource and foreign policy expert to students in my region. This position has a strong public diplomacy component and it complements my many years of service as a consular officer and a political officer. Several of my positions, including service as Deputy Principal Officer in Frankfurt, required a great deal of interaction with other U.S. Federal agencies. And Frankfurt, with over 40 regional offices and Federal agencies, is often cited as an example of how interagency coordination and cooperation should work. If confirmed, I will seek to apply my interagency experience, which will be critically important in the FSM, where so many domestic Federal agencies operate side by side with foreign affairs and defense colleagues.

The FSM consists of over 600 mountainous islands and low-lying coral atolls spread over a million square miles of Pacific Ocean. It is one of the least populated countries in the world and one of the most isolated. Today the FSM and the United States enjoy a close relationship based on historical, moral, and security ties.

The United Nations entrusted the United States with the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1947. In 1986, the FSM and the United States signed the Compact of Free Association, and the FSM became independent. This compact, which was amended in 2004 to extend economic assistance for an additional 20 years, provides the framework for much of our bilateral relationship. Under the compact, citizens of the FSM can live, study, and work in the United States without a visa. Mutual security of our nations is an underlying element of the special relationship between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia. The FSM has no military of its own, and under the compact, the United States has committed to defend Micronesia as it would our own territory.

Citizens of Micronesia serve proudly in the United States military and at a far higher per capita rate than United States citizens. Many have made the ultimate sacrifice for freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan, and many have been seriously wounded. I would like to specifically note that President Mori's daughter and one of Vice President Alik's sons are currently serving in the armed forces. If confirmed, I pledge to ensure that these soldiers and their families continue to receive the recognition and support they deserve from a grateful nation.

To help achieve the compact goal of economic self-sufficiency, the United States provides assistance focused on six sectors: health, education, infrastructure, public sector capacity-building, sustainable private sector development, and the environment. And each year, all of the services, programs, and grants—the amount exceeds \$130 million.

If confirmed, I will work with the FSM on compact development goals, including improving the standard of living of citizens and reducing dependence on public sector employment funded by foreign contributions. I will strive to improve the business climate and fiscal policies, focus on the goals of greater accountability and implement this assistance based on well-informed assessments for those on the ground.

If confirmed, I will coordinate closely with the other Departments involved with these efforts, and I will work to ensure that assistance is visible, recognized, and complements efforts in the region.

In closing, I am grateful for the honor and opportunity to lead the United States mission in Micronesia and work with all these colleagues on this effort. It is a time of renewed focus on our role in the Pacific, and I am excited and proud to be a part of it.

If confirmed, I look forward to working with this committee, the Congress, and others in the government to invigorate our relationship with Micronesia. I believe that the executive and legislative branches will be important to this endeavor.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and would be pleased to answer your questions. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Rosen follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DOROTHEA-MARIA ROSEN

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am honored to appear before you today as President Obama's nominee to be the Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). I am deeply grateful to President Obama and Secretary Clinton for their trust and confidence in nominating me.

I wish my parents had lived to see this moment; they would have been as thrilled and as proud as I am.

If confirmed, I look forward to the opportunity this assignment will provide to return to the Asia-Pacific region. I have fond memories of my service in Korea and the Philippines.

My early background was in education, and I went on to study law. I remain interested in education and rule of law issues. Upon admission to the New York State Bar, I joined the U.S. Army. As a JAG Corps captain I had the privilege of serving in the International Law Division at Headquarters U.S. Army Europe in Heidelberg, Germany. While in Germany I passed the Foreign Service Exam and have been a member of the Foreign Service since 1981. My three children were born while I was serving overseas and are truly global citizens.

Currently, I am the Diplomat in Residence for the Midwest, based out of Chicago. My challenge is to recruit future generations of Foreign Service officers and to be a resource and foreign policy expert to students in my region. This position has a strong public diplomacy component which complements the many years of service I have had as a consular officer and political officer. Several of my positions, including service as Deputy Principal Officer in Frankfurt, required a great deal of interaction with other United States Government agencies. Frankfurt was often cited as an example of how interagency coordination and cooperation should work. We had the advantage of sharing a building and seeing each other on a daily basis so we developed excellent working relationships. If confirmed, I will seek to apply my interagency experience, which will be critically important in the FSM, where so many domestic federal agencies operate side by side with foreign affairs and defense colleagues.

The FSM consists of over 600 mountainous islands and low-lying coral atolls spread over a million square miles of Pacific Ocean. It is one of the least populated countries in the world. The landscapes are beautiful and the people are friendly. Today, the FSM and the United States enjoy a close and unique relationship.

The United Nations entrusted the United States with the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1947. In 1986, the FSM and the United States signed the Compact of Free Association and the FSM became independent. This compact, which was amended in 2004 to extend economic assistance for an additional 20 years, provides the framework for much of our bilateral relationship. Under the compact, citizens of the FSM can live, study, and work in the United States without a visa. Mutual security of our nations is an underlying element of the special relationship between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia. The FSM has no military of its own. Under the compact the United States has committed to defend Micronesia as if it were part of our own territory. Citizens of Micronesia serve in the U.S. military at a higher per capita rate than citizens of the United States. Many have made the ultimate sacrifice for freedom in Iraq and Afghanistan and others have been wounded, some with life-long injuries. I would like to specifically note that President Mori's daughter and one of Vice President Alik's sons are serving in the U.S. Armed Forces today. If confirmed, I pledge to ensure that these soldiers and their families continue to receive the recognition and support they have earned from a grateful nation.

To help achieve the compact goal of economic self-sufficiency, the United States will provide the Government of the FSM over \$90 million a year in direct economic assistance through FY 2023. This assistance is directed toward six sectors: health, education, infrastructure to support health and education, public sector capacity building, private sector development and the environment. Each year, U.S. assistance to the country—including all federal services, programs, and grants—exceeds \$130 million.

If confirmed, I will work with the FSM to help attain its Compact development goals; these include a significant increase in the standard of living of the citizens of the FSM and a reduction in their economy's dependence on public sector employment funded by foreign contributions. To reach those goals I will seek to improve the business climate, fiscal policies, and capacity to govern, while reducing dependence on foreign assistance. I will also seek to ensure that U.S. assistance programs are implemented consistent with well-informed assessments from those on the ground. I will continue to work with others who are concerned with the economic impact of Compact State migrants on U.S. states and territories.

If confirmed, I will coordinate closely with the Department of the Interior, which has primary responsibility for implementing the compact's economic provisions. I also look forward to working with the Department of Defense's Pacific Command on continued security and humanitarian assistance activities in the FSM. I will also continue our close cooperation with the United States Coast Guard to implement the Shiprider agreement with FSM and other maritime security arrangements. These activities strengthen the bonds of friendship that undergird our entire relationship with the FSM. I will also work to ensure that U.S. assistance is visible and recognized, and complements the efforts of other regional donors. If confirmed, my overarching goal will be to strengthen the positive relationship our two countries have enjoyed for decades and to support the people and government of the FSM as they work toward a more prosperous future.

In closing, I can think of no greater honor or opportunity than to lead the U.S. mission in the Federated States of Micronesia and work with our valued Micronesian friends and allies on these and other important issues. It is a time of renewed focus on our role in the Pacific and I am excited to be part of it. If confirmed by the Senate, I look forward to working with this committee, the Congress, and others in the U.S. Government who seek to invigorate our relationship with Micronesia, across a range of interests relating to security, good governance, economic and budgetary self-reliance, health, education, and environmental protection. I believe that coordination between the executive and legislative branches will be important to this endeavor.

Senator WEBB. Thank you very much. Your full written statement will be entered into the record at this point.

I would also like to point out that the hearing record will be held open until close of business tomorrow in case other members of this committee wish to submit questions in writing or if there are follow-on questions from myself or Senator Inhofe.

Senator Inhofe, I am going to yield to you for your questions, and then I will pick up after you are done.

Senator INHOFE. I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

And on the issue that I brought up, Ms. Campbell, maybe for the record you could kind of send me a letter because this is something I had not seen before. And you might have some ideas on it, and I will certainly respect those ideas.

Let me ask you, Ms. Rosen. You served some time in Ghana. Is that correct?

Ms. ROSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator INHOFE. In Accra? When was that?

Ms. ROSEN. 1989 to 1991, quite some time ago.

Senator INHOFE. I have spent quite a bit of time there and gone all the way through the Rawlings machine and John Kufuor and now with the new President. And I see that as a real shining star in west Africa with some great opportunities. It has changed considerably since that time.

Ms. ROSEN. I understand they have highways. The main street actually has high-rise buildings.

Senator INHOFE. They do. But Bukom is the same. Does that mean anything to you? Bukom?

Ms. ROSEN. No. I never made it there.

Senator INHOFE. That is the impoverished district. They are keeping that, I guess, part of their history maybe. I do not know.

But anyway, I just wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, I have had the opportunity, of course, to visit with Mr. Bodde at some length, and I have looked very carefully at all three.

And I have to say this, Ms. Campbell, about the job that you are taking on. I had occasion to—I have been in aviation all my life—fly an airplane around the world. I went right over the area that

you will be representing, and your work is cut out for you. [Laughter.]

Good luck.

But I have looked at the credentials of these people, Mr. Chairman, and I am in full support of their confirmation. I look forward to working with all three of you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WEBB. Thank you very much, Senator Inhofe. And I share your confidence in the abilities of these nominees to fulfill their responsibilities to our country.

Let me start, Ms. Rosen, with something that you and I had a discussion about yesterday, and it relates to something that I said in my opening statement, that the citizens of this area have the right to reside and work in the United States as lawful, nonimmigrants, allowing entry into the United States without a visa. And when we were discussing this yesterday—let me get the exact numbers—I think what we were talking about was approximately 100,000 citizens in this area. Is that correct? And 30,000 of which are here. Or is that 100,000 presently living in the area and an additional 30,000 in the United States?

Ms. ROSEN. Yes. The figures I have seen are a little over 100,000 in Micronesia and then approximately 30,000 in the United States.

Senator WEBB. So that would be 130,000—30,000 out of 130,000 roughly?

Ms. ROSEN. Roughly.

Senator WEBB. Roughly speaking?

And I also understand that this could serve as something of a pass-through. If you are not from Micronesia and you live in Micronesia for a certain period of time, you can then—how does that work? Can you then come to the United States as a citizen?

Ms. ROSEN. The compact allows Micronesian citizens to come without a visa. And they acquire citizenship by birth to a Micronesian parent. They can also apply for naturalization, but naturalization in Micronesia is quite—it is actually an act of Congress. So it does not happen all that often. The President can naturalize someone based on a bill from Congress, but there are a number of requirements as well. They require knowledge of the government and the history and the culture, one of the four indigenous languages. They have to have resided there legally for 5 years. So it is rather a lengthy and difficult process to do. Our colleagues at the Department of the Interior have indicated that in the past 10 years that it has not occurred. So it does not seem to be a large number.

Senator WEBB. So can you walk us through the mechanics of Micronesian—

Ms. ROSEN. Naturalization?

Senator WEBB. No. How a Micronesian citizen would come to the United States without a visa. Mechanically how does that work?

Ms. ROSEN. They need passports because it is an independent foreign country. So they would book their flights and go down with their passport, and if they are citizens, they do not require a visa. So they could travel to the United States. They are subject to the ineligibilities. So they would be ineligible if they were a felon or public charge, but obviously, DHS does not have the opportunity at port of entry to know all those things.

Senator WEBB. So basically you come back and forth on a Micronesian passport in the same way as, say, we would do in Europe, but you can live—

Ms. ROSEN. But they can stay.

Senator WEBB. They can stay.

Ms. ROSEN. They can work. They do not require a work visa. They do not require any particular visa in order to stay. They can establish a residence in the United States, but it is a nonimmigrant status. They do not establish a residency that leads to citizenship.

Senator WEBB. So it is basically free flow.

Ms. ROSEN. It is free flow, but again it does not lead to citizenship, so they would not acquire U.S. citizenship.

Senator WEBB. But they could remain here permanently under the compact.

Ms. ROSEN. Yes. There is no time limit.

Senator WEBB. What is the principal economic future of the region? How are we looking at that?

Ms. ROSEN. Well, the compact provides funding that is phasing down. So each year they receive less direct funding from the compact funds. And the funding goes into the trust fund, but that is not designed to fully support them in 2023. So we are encouraging increased development, hopefully in things that bring income. They do have tuna reserves that are worth a great deal of money. There is some potential for tourism, but it is a very isolated location, so there are difficulties with that. But there is a focus on greater accountability and focus on the goal of developing sustainable economic, viable possibilities.

Senator WEBB. So right now, in terms of volume of trade, most of the volume in actual commercial product is the United States going into Micronesia. Is that correct?

Ms. ROSEN. The source of income? Yes, in terms of monetary income.

Senator WEBB. And what are they exporting?

Ms. ROSEN. Tuna.

Senator WEBB. I look forward to hearing some thoughts about what—

Ms. ROSEN. What they could export?

Senator WEBB. Yes, as you take your position out there. From what I am reading, there is not a lot of commercial enterprise in Micronesia. Is that fair to say?

Ms. ROSEN. That is fair to say. I think the farming is basically subsistence farming. From my colleagues in Agriculture, I did not learn of a great opportunity for raising cocoa or coffee beans.

Senator WEBB. I know when I was out there many, many years ago, the No. 1 export for a long time was scrap metal left over from all the battles in World War II. Hopefully, if we are going to have this relationship and if it is going to be such an open relationship in terms of the citizens involved, we could put some of our minds together and figure out what economically might benefit the region in the future.

Ms. ROSEN. We do need to try and create opportunity there so there is less of a need to migrate.

Senator WEBB. Ms. Campbell, can you give us your experiences in this region to date that relate to the ambassadorship?

Ms. CAMPBELL. Well, both my studies and the beginning of my professional focus was on East Asia, primarily on Southeast Asia. So I have lived or worked in Japan, the Philippines, Cambodia, worked on Indonesia, worked on East Timor. And so I feel like that combination of experience in East Asia and then my more recent experience in working more in supporting U.S. businesses, as I am doing now as the consul general in Basrah, that that is a good combination, both of a pretty deep understanding of the East Asian region, but also an understanding of some of the economic challenges and opportunities that are going to face Mongolia over the next decade.

Senator WEBB. You have a good bit of experience in the Middle East as well. Mongolia has been involved in Iraq and Afghanistan. I think the number that we were provided is they have gone from 200 to 400 troops, and they also benefit from our international military education training programs—

Ms. CAMPBELL. That is correct.

Senator WEBB [continuing]. And foreign military funds. Can you give us an idea of how those two realities interact?

Ms. CAMPBELL. Well, it was interesting. When I first started to speak with people in Iraq about the fact that I had been nominated for this position, they said, "oh, yes, we remember the Mongolians. We remember when they came and sacked Baghdad." [Laughter.]

And then they said, "oh, yes, and then they came back about 8 years ago as part of the international effort in Iraq." And so it has been interesting to have that conversation.

What I understand from my colleagues at the Department of Defense—and I should also say that one of my first exposures to Mongolia was actually when I was deputy chief of mission in Cambodia because we were working with the Cambodian military to have them go and participate in a military exercise that is held each year in Mongolia, which is called Khan Quest. And so we encouraged the Cambodians to go and participate, and when they came back, the Cambodian military interlocutors were so positive about what they had seen on the Mongolian side, including a Mongolian peace training institute which I believe is unique in East Asia. And so the Cambodians then started to try to build a training center for peace support missions similar to what they had seen in Mongolia. So that was one of the things which piqued my interest in Mongolia.

So Mongolia has participated strongly—Mongolian officers have participated in training in the United States. Ten percent of all officers in the Mongolia Army have actually participated in training in the United States. You also have, as I said, the Mongolian military having participated in 14 different peacekeeping operations, primarily in Africa but also in Europe, in Iraq, and currently in Afghanistan. And so they are starting to develop some very specific niche expertise which I think is going to be useful and certainly the assessment of my colleagues from the Department of Defense is that their military capabilities, as well as their interest in participating in these international peacekeeping operations and efforts like in Afghanistan, where they are increasingly shifting—

Senator WEBB. Do you know the level of our funding for these two programs as it goes to Mongolia?

Ms. CAMPBELL. The combination of—it is approximately \$3 million per year, sir.

Senator WEBB. Combined?

Ms. CAMPBELL. That is our FMF. Our IMET is small, and I can provide you the exact figure. I do not remember it offhand.

Senator WEBB. Does that fund their activities in Afghanistan?

Ms. CAMPBELL. Let me please get a full answer to that and provide that to you because I believe that their activities in Afghanistan should be covered under NATO support funds as opposed to from our direct IMET and FMF contributions.

[The submitted written information referred to follows:]

In FY 2012, the Department of State allocated \$875,000 IMET to Mongolia. IMET funding in FY2011 was \$997,000.

The U.S. Government reimburses Mongolia for its predeployment expenses related to Afghanistan (training, medical preparation, individual equipment) using Coalition Support Funds (CSF). Mongolia received \$356,118 from CSF in December 2011 (FY 2012 funds) as reimbursement for troop rotation costs incurred in FY 2010. Expenses incurred during deployment, such as for the care and feeding of troops in the field, are borne by the Mongolians themselves.

U.S. FMF assistance totaled \$3 million in FY 2012 and helps Mongolia's Ministry of Defense to train and equip units to participate in international peacekeeping and coalition operations. This includes acquiring equipment, such as radios and medical gear, that will be used by Mongolian troops in Darfur, South Sudan, and other future deployments.

Senator WEBB. It is an additional fund as compared to their national defense budget.

Ms. CAMPBELL. That is correct.

Senator WEBB. That would be correct to say. OK.

Ambassador Bodde, this is, I think, your third trip back to Nepal? Do you have any observations on the differences over the three?

Ambassador BODDE. Well, each trip has been a different trip. When I went back the second time, Senator, it was right after the first restoration of democracy, and I was there for 3 years. I think we had four governments in the 3 years I was there. I was there for the beginning of the civil strife. Obviously, Nepal is a much different place than when I arrived there 30 years ago. Sadly, some of the challenges they face, in terms of the poverty, the health conditions, while we have made tremendous progress, our assistance programs have been of great assistance, there is still a lot of work to be done.

I have to say, having read in preparation for this hearing for my new position, should I be confirmed, that I am very optimistic about where things stand. What I have been seeing is that all of the parties involved now have made a lot of progress. Even today we got good news that they have agreed on 13 states and how it is going to be.

My concern is that this is only the beginning. They have, as you mentioned, up until May 27 to have their new constitution drafted, but once that is done, then comes the hard work of implementation in terms of the new states, what their authorities will be, the whole question of revenues, who is going to have the ability to generate things. There is a lot of work to be done. So I go back with a lot of experience, country experience, knowing the culture, knowing

many of the political players there, but it will be a much different experience than the last two times I was there.

Senator WEBB. More optimistic I assume.

Ambassador BODDE. Yes, I am more optimistic.

Senator WEBB. Well, I would have to—just as a general comment as someone who is privileged to chair the subcommittee and someone who spent a good bit of my life in and out of East and Southeast Asia including, Ms. Rosen, as we discussed, having in and out of Micronesia many, many years ago, I am really impressed by the scope of the language skills that the three of you combined have. It is an amazing comment, I think, about the capabilities of our own Department of State.

Ms. Campbell, you particularly, you seem to pick small countries linguistically, Cambodia, Serbo-Croatian, not that small, and now Mongolia. How long is the Cambodian language program? Was that a Foreign Service Institute program?

Ms. CAMPBELL. It was, sir, and I should also say that my Cambodian is rusty and was never particularly fluent.

Senator WEBB. I do not know many people who can speak Cambodian.

Ms. CAMPBELL. There are so few people who speak Khmer that even just the effort and being able to navigate simple conversations was, in fact, extremely useful. What I found was I had great pronunciation, and so I could work with a teacher and I, for example, was able to be the emcee for our Fourth of July and people could understand enough of what I was saying, could understand me for that. But Cambodian is a unique language.

Serbo-Croatian actually, interestingly, will be more useful for Mongolia because the Serbs use the Cyrillic alphabet as do the Mongolians. So I have got a leg up in at least being able to read Mongolian, even though I do not at this point have the ability to decipher it.

Senator WEBB. I know having learned Vietnamese largely as an act of will, but I began by buying the Foreign Service Institute tapes years ago. One thing that I find is that the people who have taken those courses develop this defined vocabulary where you can actually sit down with each other and speak for hours and nobody around you of that language knows quite what you are talking about. [Laughter.]

And when they break into slang, you are lost. But it is a great start.

Well, I want to echo what Senator Inhofe said. I think these are very strong nominees, not just for the process, but for continuing to serve our country in this region. And I think I am on record about as strongly as I can be about how important this region is to our country and how important we are to the region in terms of long-term stability that allows the economies to grow and governmental systems to evolve. And I am glad we were able to get this hearing in and hopefully to get all three of you on your way as soon as possible.

Again, to all friends and family, thank you for coming and sharing this day with us. I think there is maybe one more hurdle and then we can get you off to do what you are supposed to be doing for our country.

Thank you.
 This hearing is over.
 [Whereupon, at 3:20 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

RESPONSE OF HON. PETER WILLIAM BODDE TO QUESTION SUBMITTED BY
 SENATOR RICHARD G. LUGAR

Question. Congress has long expressed an interest in the Tibetan population in Nepal, both those in transit to India and those who reside there. The Government of China is putting political pressure on Nepal regarding Tibetans. Will the U.S. Government continue to urge the Nepali Government to allow the transit of all Tibetan refugees and work with UNHCR to ensure that Nepali officials, including border personnel, are properly briefed on the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" and relevant international laws? Will the U.S. Government continue to press for a durable solution to the problem of the long-staying Tibetan residents without status and for a resettlement program for Tibetans modeled after the successfully implemented resettlement program for Bhutanese refugees?

Answer. My predecessors have placed both protecting and finding a durable solution for Tibetan refugees at the top of the administration's agenda in Nepal and, if confirmed, it is my firm intention to keep it there. I am very concerned both by reports of deteriorating conditions for the long-staying population and by the drop in the number of new refugees transiting through Nepal to India. If confirmed, advocacy on behalf of the Tibetan refugees, including continued adherence to the Gentlemen's Agreement, will be one of my first and highest priorities.

RESPONSES OF HON. PETER WILLIAM BODDE TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
 SENATOR MARCO RUBIO

Question. Nepal is not party to the 2000 U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. If confirmed, how would you engage the Nepalese Government in a dialogue to join this important human trafficking treaty?

Answer. Nepal is just now concluding a more than 5-year long struggle to draft a new constitution and conclude their peace process. If confirmed, I would use this opportunity to press Nepal to join the 2000 U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. We are partnering with NGOs and the Government of Nepal to combat trafficking in persons. More needs to be done, however, and I believe that as the new government stands up, we will have an extremely important opportunity to make progress on this issue.

Question. According to the State Department's 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report, Nepal is a Tier 2 country for human trafficking. Nepal is mainly a source country for men, women, and children subjected to labor and sex trafficking. If confirmed, what would be your approach to encourage the Nepalese Government to take significant steps toward protecting its own citizens from being trafficked abroad?

Answer. Embassy Kathmandu, through State's Trafficking in Persons Office, and through USAID, currently partners with NGOs on programs to combat trafficking in persons in Nepal. These programs, totaling more than \$8.2 million over 3 years, seek to prevent trafficking, assist and protect the victims of trafficking, and help Nepal's Government to investigate and prosecute suspected trafficking offenders more effectively. If confirmed, I will advocate to ensure that this issue remains high on the U.S. Government's assistance agenda. I believe that we also fight the scourge of trafficking in persons through our broader assistance to Nepal. Our initiatives to address food insecurity and other constraints to development also help address the root causes of trafficking in persons.

RESPONSES OF PIPER ANNE WIND CAMPBELL TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED
 BY SENATOR MARCO RUBIO

Question. According to the State Department's 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report, during the reporting period there were an estimated 525 North Koreans employed in Mongolia as contract laborers despite concerns that North Korean workers overseas do not appear to have rights and receive only a fraction of the money paid to

the North Korean Government for their work. If confirmed, what steps would you take to ensure that the Mongolian Government no longer allows contracted laborers from North Korea who may have been trafficked into Mongolia?

Answer. I am very concerned about the situation you describe. The Department of State and the Embassy in Ulaanbaatar have called on the Government of Mongolia to address well-documented concerns that North Korean workers in Mongolia are not free to leave their employment and receive only a fraction of the money paid to the North Korean Government for their work. If confirmed, I will again raise these concerns with Mongolian officials and urge that the practice cease.

Question. The Mongolian Supreme Court's interpretation of Mongolia's antitrafficking laws confuses judicial officials, resulting in trafficking offenders to be prosecuted under the lesser offense of "forced prostitution." If confirmed, how would you engage the Mongolian judicial system to ensure clarity in article 113 of the criminal code, which prohibits all forms of trafficking?

Answer. On January 19, 2012, the Mongolian Parliament passed the Law to Combat Trafficking in Persons (LCTP). Subsequently, the criminal code was also amended to bring certain articles into conformity with the LCTP, including article 113 (The Sale and Purchase of Human Beings), which now broadly criminalizes all forms of trafficking in persons. Our Embassy contributed significantly to Mongolian efforts to pass the LCTP, including by implementing Department of State-funded projects with several NGOs that raised awareness about the lack of judicial clarity, which the LCTP and the subsequent amendments resolved.

Our next priority is to encourage the Government of Mongolia to implement this law so that perpetrators of human trafficking are held accountable with jail time and victims are identified and appropriately protected. If confirmed, I will continue to urge Mongolia to implement its law and to address human trafficking fully and effectively.

RESPONSE OF DOROTHEA-MARIA ROSEN TO QUESTION SUBMITTED
BY SENATOR MARCO RUBIO

Question. Micronesia is a Tier 3 country according to the 2011 State Department's Trafficking In Persons Report for its failure to fully comply with the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking and is not making any efforts to do so. The Federated States of Micronesia does not have a comprehensive federal antitrafficking law and has never identified any human trafficking victims in the country despite being a source country for women subjected to sex trafficking.

- If confirmed, what is your strategy to engage the Government of the Federated State of Micronesia to enact a strong antitrafficking policy which will address prosecution, protection, and prevention? What specific steps will need to be enacted to ensure comprehensive trafficking legislation is passed?
- If confirmed, what key policies need to be in place to ensure that Micronesia is not listed as a Tier 3 country for trafficking in place in the next Trafficking In Persons Report?

Answer. Combating trafficking in persons remains a problem in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). If confirmed, I will pay special attention to and press the FSM to focus on human trafficking issues. On March 5, 2012, the FSM Congress passed the Trafficking in Persons Act of 2011 along with two protocols of the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child. The newly passed legislation allows for the prosecution of cases involving human trafficking of FSM nationals occurring within the FSM. The law is also intended to address the FSM's obligations arising from its accession to the Palermo Protocol and is the first step toward its obligations to criminalize human trafficking. The FSM Government continues to make positive strides on antitrafficking efforts; however much more needs to be done to upgrade FSM from its current Tier 3 ranking. If confirmed, I will work closely with the FSM Government to ensure that the new legislation is implemented quickly and effectively. I will work with the government to encourage the collection and maintenance of crime data on forced labor and prostitution. I will work with appropriate officials to ensure that adequate resources are used for law enforcement training, a critical component in helping to identify and assist trafficking victims. In an effort to reach out to local communities, I will also work with the appropriate NGOs and women's groups to help support and facilitate comprehensive and visible antitrafficking awareness campaigns.

