

**NOMINATIONS OF THE 113TH
CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION**

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE**

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

—
MAY 7 THROUGH DECEMBER 17, 2013
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Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations



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**NOMINATIONS OF JAMES KNIGHT
AND DEBORAH KAY JONES**

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2013

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

Hon. James Knight, of Alabama, to be Ambassador to the Republic
of Chad
Hon. Deborah Kay Jones, of New Mexico, to be Ambassador to
Libya

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in room SD-419, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Robert Menendez (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Menendez, Udall, Murphy, Corker, Johnson, Flake, and McCain.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY**

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning. This hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will come to order. Today we are pleased to welcome two nominees as Ambassador to Libya and Chad, two difficult and important assignments. The Maghreb and Sahel regions are of increasing strategic significance for the United States, and I look forward to hearing your views on these critical and interlinked regions.

We can never forget Ambassador Chris Stevens and the three other American public servants—Tyrone Woods, Sean Smith, and Glen Doherty—who tragically lost their lives in the attack on the United States mission in Benghazi last September. We also remember Anne Smedinghoff, whose death in Afghanistan just last month reminded us once again the danger that every diplomat serving abroad faces.

The attacks on Benghazi raise questions about how we can best ensure that those serving in our embassies can do their jobs and reach outside the wire and still keep our people safe and secure, and I am committed to doing all we can to ensuring that Congress does its part in providing the tools our embassies need to operate as effectively and safely as possible around the world. I look forward to hearing the views of both of our nominees on balancing embassy security with the need to reach outside of that wire.

That said, we cannot let the events in Benghazi overshadow the slow but positive progress that Libya continues to make in fulfilling the promise of the revolution. There is no doubt that progress in Libya has been messy, but the political process is continuing with the parliamentary elections last summer to form the General National Congress. We have seen the emergence of an active civil society that remains engaged over how to best move the country forward, an important ingredient for any democracy.

There is no doubt that the United States enjoys a certain level of popularity in Libya that we saw in the aftermath of Ambassador Stevens' death when thousands took to the street against the extremists and in support of the United States. The critical question is how to harness that goodwill to help the Libyan people shape a safe, productive, and inclusive democracy that has a healthy relationship with the United States.

Still, the most vital and difficult question when it comes to Libya is one of security. The security situation remains precarious. The recent car bomb outside the French Embassy in Tripoli, as well as kidnappings and assassination attempts on public officials by militia groups that still operate with impunity, are a challenge. The central government is unable to assert its control outside of Tripoli, and the broader challenge of disarming and reintegrating former fighters remains. Border security is also an issue of critical concern, as drugs and arms trafficking threaten to destabilize the region.

These issues affect not only Libya, but the entire region. We have already seen how arms flows coming out of Libya have added new weapons to existing conflicts. Borders in the Maghreb and Sahel are often amorphous. Old smuggling routes and new trafficking paths crisscross the region. Too often, we adhere to our own bureaucratic boundaries between the Near East and North Africa on the one hand and sub-Saharan Africa on the other. This hearing will allow us to cross those artificial barriers, take the 30,000-foot view, and hopefully engage in a dialogue about both Libya and Chad in a regional context.

Chad is rife with challenges. It is among the world's poorest countries, with the highest maternal mortality rate in the world, life expectancy under 50, and literacy rates that hover around 30 percent. It is ranked fourth in the most recent failed states index, but it has also stood with the French to restore stability and security in Mali.

In December the United Nations Consolidated Appeal said Chad was "on a steady path to sustainable recovery and stabilization." I hope that is the case. The Sahel is emerging as an increasingly significant strategic region, and Chad is an important diplomatic posting for the United States.

So with that background, I welcome our nominees: the Honorable Deborah K. Jones of New Mexico, nominated to be Ambassador to Libya, and who will be introduced by our good friend and colleague, Senator Udall of New Mexico; and Ambassador James Knight, who comes to us from serving in Benghazi and previously a chief of mission in Benin, and held a number of other posts, mostly in Africa, in his over two decades with the Foreign Service. We look forward to the testimony of our nominees.

With that, let me turn to Senator Corker for his opening statement and then we will turn to Senator Udall to make an introduction and we will hear from our nominees.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BOB CORKER,
U.S. SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE**

Senator CORKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I, too, welcome our two nominees and their families, and of course Senator Udall, who will introduce them. I thank the chairman for leading this full committee hearing for nominations. I know that typically we have our chair and ranking member of the respective regional subcommittees take some of the nomination hearings on, given the large number each year, but the roles that our nominees are going to play are very important and the opportunity to consider them is valuable for the full committee.

I just traveled, not 3 months ago or so, through northern Africa to see what is happening with the nodes, if you will, of al-Qaeda that have now splintered off, and the effect that it is going to have on North Africa as well as the role that it is going to play as it relates to world stability. This certainly speaks of the importance of your two roles.

In Chad we have a country that is actually helping and working outside of its boundaries, to help us with some of these issues, but it is very weak internally and has to deal with problems within the country. In Libya we have a situation, as we talked about yesterday in my office, in which a country that has almost no government. You can feel it when you are there on the ground. Much of the country appears under militia control, and many recent changes could have a negative effect on the transition of the country. So we have a special responsibility to maintain strong and positive engagement there because of the role that we played in that country.

So I support the mission of both of you. I thank you for coming today. I look forward to your testimony and look forward to hopefully very strong and outstanding service in the region. So thank you both for being here.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Senator Udall.

**STATEMENT OF HON. TOM UDALL,
U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW MEXICO**

Senator UDALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Senator Corker and members of the committee. I very much appreciate the opportunity to introduce Ambassador Deborah Jones.

Ambassador Jones has served with great distinction over a long career in the U.S. State Department. She also is a fellow New Mexican and we are proud of her accomplishments. Her family has lived in both New Mexico and Arizona since her grandparents moved from Mexico's Colonia Dublon. She has lived in Santa Fe, NM, since 1991. New Mexico is proud to add her to the long list of distinguished ambassadors who have called New Mexico home.

Ambassador Jones has dedicated her life to public service and she has tried to instill those same values in her children. Her

daughter, Isabel, recently worked as an intern in my office and I believe she is here today with us.

The CHAIRMAN. How did she do?

Senator UDALL. And of course, Ambassador Jones will introduce the rest of her family, but I thought I should give special recognition there to Isabel.

In 1982 Ambassador Deborah Jones began her career as vice consul of the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina. While her career began in Latin America, she soon began to develop her expertise in the Middle East. She is no stranger to tough assignments. In the early 1990s she served as the consular section chief in Damascus, Syria. She was the desk officer for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 1995 through 1997. She also was Director of the Office of the Arabian Peninsula Affairs and Iran, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, and she served with distinction in her critical work as chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait.

She speaks Arabic, Spanish, and French. She has an M.S. in national security strategy from the National War College and a B.A. in history from Brigham Young University.

Following her service as Ambassador in Kuwait, she has worked as a senior adviser for international affairs at the U.S. Naval War College and a scholar in residence at the Middle East Institute.

Ambassador Jones will be ready from day one to tackle the numerous challenges facing Libya. The Libyan people are still struggling to remake their country after years of despotic leadership. The Libyan Government has also been under strain to rein in militias, as Senator Corker talked about. These groups have attempted to use coercion and intimidation to exact legislative changes, such as the recently passed political isolation law. And a terrorist threat still exists today in Libya, a threat which has resulted in attacks on civilians and government officials and embassies, including in Benghazi.

Ambassador Jones will be our first Ambassador since the tragic events at Benghazi. As we consider this nomination, it is important to remember the work of Chris Stevens and all our diplomatic personnel who died while in service to the United States. Ambassador Steven and his staff believed strongly that the value of freedom embraced by both Libyan and the American people would prevail.

Ambassador Jones, if confirmed, will be taking on the important foreign policy task of representing the United States in Libya. She will be continuing the important diplomatic work begun by Ambassador Stevens. I have every confidence that she is up to the task to move us forward in Libya and in North Africa, which has emerged as a region of great importance to our country, and I am thankful for the time she has already spent with me discussing these vital issues.

A peaceful and democratic Libya is important for regional stability. It is important for the interests of the United States. It is no secret that the Qadafi regime created lasting damage in Libya or that militant groups have attempted to take advantage of a government and country that is still in transition. Ambassador Jones will need to work with the Libyan Government to enhance security and the rule of law, and she will have the important work of balancing access with security at our embassies and consulates. I

know she is going to do that well, and through our discussions I know she is mindful of this important job. She has a keen understanding of the responsibility being given to her by the President if confirmed.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for the opportunity to introduce Ambassador Jones. The President has wisely chosen an individual of great experience, expertise, and commitment, and I look forward to supporting such a well-qualified candidate. Thank you again.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Udall. Thank you for all those insights.

Senator UDALL. And I will excuse myself here, but I am sure that she will do very well without me.

The CHAIRMAN. With that, we are happy to invite Ambassador Jones first to give her testimony. Your full statement, both for Ambassador Jones and Knight, will be included in the record, without objection. And we ask you to summarize it for the purposes of being able to have a discussion, and we invite you, if you wish, to introduce any of your family members that may be here with you. We recognize that service abroad on behalf of the country also is a sacrifice of family, and we appreciate their willingness to engage in that as well.

Ambassador Jones.

**STATEMENT OF HON. DEBORAH KAY JONES, OF NEW MEXICO,
TO BE THE AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA**

Ambassador JONES. Thank you, Senator. Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Corker, who has just walked out, and members of the committee, I am grateful and I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today, and a special thank you to the honorable Senator from my home State of New Mexico, Senator Tom Udall, for introducing me to this venerable committee.

I am grateful to the President and the Secretary for their confidence and their trust in nominating me to serve as Ambassador to Libya.

Finally, I would like to thank my family for their support and their understanding, and especially my lovely daughters, Ana and Isabella Olson, who are with me today. Ana and Izzy have always been good troopers and great sports as they have accompanied their parents overseas or otherwise accepted the sacrifices that our commitment to serve has meant for them. They have also kept us very honest along the way, I can assure you, and I am so proud of them. They are great patriots.

Two years on, the euphoria that accompanied the uprising of the Libyan people and the fall of Colonel Qaddafi and his brutal dictatorship has been replaced by a sober recognition of the enormity and the depth of the challenges facing Libya's leaders and its people. As we have witnessed throughout the region, democratic transitions are notoriously difficult. Political progress is organic, not linear. Uprisings can be ignited and fueled by electrons, but we know from our own, often turbulent, past that nations are built on the brick and mortar of sometimes painful compromise and reconciliation through the difficult spadework of political dialogue.

Libya does enjoy several advantages compared to other Arab States or nations like Chad who have recently been affected by any

kind of dramatic political transition, including a relatively small population and significant oil wealth. However, we should never estimate the effects that more than four decades of Colonel Qadafi's rule had on the country and society.

Qadafi deliberately dismantled the country's institutions, blocked the emergence of civil society organizations, and quashed any independent thought or initiative. He relied on a network of corruption that effectively created a vacuum from which Libya's brave new leaders must build democratic institutions, consolidate control over militias, some clearly hijacked by those whose purposes have nothing to do whatsoever with the well-being of the Libyan people, and ensure that all Libyans are represented and respected in the new government, while dispensing with the country's wealth fairly and transparently.

The good news is, despite these difficult challenges, there are courageous and determined Libyans, including many who have given up comfortable lives abroad to return to rebuild their nation, and they have achieved some notable successes: a reconstituted government that pays salaries and provides essential goods and services; the July elections, as you mentioned, Senator, for the General National Council, which were remarkably successful and elevated technocrats over ideologues, forming Libya's first democratic institution in over four decades; and Libya's oil production, which is important to the stability of world oil prices, which has reached preconflict levels, relying largely on the efforts of Libyan nationals.

The inherent optimism of Libyan patriots has fueled these developments, which we saw on display when thousands of Libyans peacefully celebrated the second anniversary of their revolution on February 17 this year.

Having said that, very serious challenges remain, first and foremost the need for Libya's central governing authority to strengthen its capacity to assert sovereign monopoly over security throughout the country and along its vast and porous borders. Flows of loose weapons, including MANPADs, from Libyan territory into conflict zones throughout the broader region must be stanching. The disarming, demobilizing, and integration of the revolutionary brigades and militias whose efforts were so critical to the defeat of Qadafi's dictatorship is now essential for establishing a national, cohesive security apparatus with clear lines of command and control, which will in turn enable the defeat of volatile and deadly rogue militias and prevent a repeat of the tragedy in Benghazi, where Ambassador Stevens and three other of our finest public servants were senselessly and brutally killed. As the President has committed, the perpetrators must be brought to justice, and I will work closely with the Libyan Government to see that justice is realized.

Libya must also consolidate its fledgling democratic foundations. Ultimately, lasting security and domestic stability will emerge from an inclusive constitutional process that delineates clear lines of authority, offers protection to all Libyans, and a reformed judicial system capable of garnering public confidence and administering a comprehensive national transitional justice strategy to deal with past Qadafi-era abuses and current criminality.

The strategic patience that accompanies institution-building, however, must also accommodate the urgent requirements to fill a security vacuum that otherwise will be exploited by invasive, foreign elements, including al-Qaeda's affiliates, whose efforts to establish a safe haven must be denied. In short, Libya's national garden requires careful tending during this fragile period.

We have proposed a modest but important package of technical and other assistance for Libya during this tenuous transitional time and it is fair for the American people to ask why, at a time of our own fiscal restraint and given Libya's relative wealth. But it remains in our strong national interest to fund a limited number of activities of immediate concern to Libyan security and larger regional security and to lay the proper foundations for Libya's transition to a democratic state.

Libya's leaders have asserted their willingness to pay their own way and indeed they are tapping their petroleum revenues and assets of the previous regime. As the Libyan Government evolves and increases its capacity and gains experience, for example, with steps needed to procure and contract, the need for United States and other external funding will drop away.

Implementing these programs now, however, gives us the best opportunity to support and strengthen a Libyan Government that is fragile, but that can be a long-term partner of the United States and a stable actor in the region. Among these U.S.-funded activities are programs aimed at preventing weapons proliferation, providing advice on transitional governance issues of immediate concern, such as border security, rule of law, human rights, and promoting a vibrant civil society. This seed money will pay substantial dividends if it is wisely husbanded.

It is in our national interest, both strategic and ideological, as well as Libya's, to see it fulfill its potential as a stable and prosperous democracy with a fully developed and active civil society and the full integration and participation of all elements of Libyan society and geographic areas, with respect for human rights and international norms.

Historic rivalries between traditional centers of culture and governance can produce a healthy competitive, yet conjoined, national dynamism and create synergies of national opportunity for Libya. The development of its full national capacity and sovereignty will enhance our own security and economic well-being through regional security cooperation, the steady production of hydrocarbons essential to continued global economic growth and trade, and increased opportunities for United States businesses to partner in Libya's renewal and development. A successful democratic transition in Libya, challenges notwithstanding, and they are significant, can be an engine for growth supporting the transitions taking place in neighboring Tunisia and Egypt.

There does remain an extraordinary reservoir of good will for the United States in Libya, given our support of the toppling of Qaddafi and our engagement following the restoration of diplomatic relations going back to Ambassador Gene Cretz' arrival in 2008. I have been very moved and touched by the emails I received from private Libyan citizens following the White House announcement of my nomination expressing their deep sorrow over the heinous, des-

picable attack on Ambassador Stevens and our fallen colleagues and assuring me of their hospitality and desire to welcome and cooperate with the new United States Ambassador.

I am well aware of the unique challenges I will face in the current environment and if confirmed I am committed to working closely with this Congress in carrying on the excellent work of both Gene Cretz and Chris Stevens and their teams in forging strong ties between our governments and people, students, and business communities, and women and minorities, leveraging our instruments of national power and all the connections and the tools at my disposal in coordination with our allies and like-minded powers who do share our interest in seeing a stable and prosperous Libya.

Our engagement with Libya originates long before the 2011 revolution and includes historic cooperation during World War II and the cold war, as well as our cooperative efforts in developing Libya's oil and gas sector since 1959.

Last, but not least, I am deeply conscious of the responsibility I would have as chief of mission for the safety and security of the approximately 4,000 Americans residing in Libya and for that of those individuals attached to our mission there, as we strive to balance safety considerations with a deep desire to engage and do the work of the American people, as expressed by Members of this Congress and this administration. In this regard, I would like to express my deep gratitude to my colleagues in Diplomatic Security and to our United States Marine Corps, other Armed Forces members, and other U.S. agency colleagues whose heroic efforts make it possible for us to continue our daily work there.

Honorable members of this committee, it has been my privilege and great honor to have spent 31 years in the service of my country, working with nine administrations, to champion America's interests and values and expand the reach of freedom through the conduct of diplomacy with nations at war and at peace, most in some sort of political transition, some in poverty, and others enjoying great wealth. Should you choose to confirm me, it will be my honor and my sworn duty to lead our mission in Libya as we meet the challenges of establishing and consolidating the foundations of a strong, prosperous, and democratic Libya, allied with the United States in a mutually beneficial relationship.

Thank you and I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Ambassador Jones follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. DEBORAH K. JONES

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Corker, and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today, and a special thank you to the honorable Senator from my home State of New Mexico, Senator Tom Udall, for introducing me to this venerable committee. I am grateful to the President and the Secretary for their confidence and trust in nominating me to serve as Ambassador to Libya. Finally, I would like to thank my family for their support and understanding, and especially my lovely daughters, Ana and Isabella Olson, who are with me today; Ana and Izzy have always been good troopers and great sports as they've accompanied their parents overseas or otherwise accepted the sacrifices our commitment to serve has meant for them. They've also kept us honest along the way. I am so proud of them.

Two years on, the euphoria that accompanied the uprising of the Libyan people and the fall of Qadhafi and his brutal dictatorship has been replaced by a sober recognition of the enormity and depth of the challenges facing Libya's leaders and its people.

As we have witnessed throughout the region, democratic transitions are notoriously difficult, and political progress is organic, not linear. Uprisings can be ignited and fueled by electrons, but we know from our own, often turbulent, history that nations are built on the brick and mortar of sometimes painful compromise and reconciliation. Libya does enjoy several advantages compared to other Arab States recently affected by dramatic political transition, including a relatively small population and significant oil wealth. However, we should not underestimate the effects that more than four decades of Colonel Qadhafi's rule had on the country and society. Colonel Qadhafi deliberately dismantled the country's institutions, blocked the emergence of civil society organizations, and quashed any independent thought or initiative. He relied on a network of corruption that effectively created a vacuum from which Libya's brave new leaders must build democratic institutions, consolidate control over militias (some clearly hijacked by those whose purposes have nothing to do with the well-being of the Libyan people), ensure that all Libyans are represented and respected in the new government, and dispense with the country's wealth fairly and transparently.

The good news is that, despite these difficult challenges, courageous and determined Libyans, including many who've given up comfortable lives abroad to return to rebuild their nation, have achieved notable successes: a reconstituted government is paying salaries and providing essential goods and services to the Libyan people; last July's elections for the General National Council were remarkably successful and have elevated technocrats over ideologues, forming Libya's first democratic institution in over four decades; and Libya's oil production—important to the stability of world oil prices—has reached preconflict levels, relying largely on the efforts of Libyan nationals. The inherent optimism of Libyan patriots has fueled these developments, which we saw on display when thousands of Libyans peacefully celebrated the second anniversary of their revolution on February 17 this year.

That said, very serious challenges remain, first and foremost the need for Libya's central governing authority to strengthen its capacity to assert sovereign monopoly over security throughout the country and along its vast and porous borders and to consolidate its democratic foundations. Flows of loose weapons, including MANPADS, from Libyan territory into conflict zones throughout the broader region must be staunch. The disarming, demobilizing and integration of the revolutionary brigades and militias whose efforts were so critical to the defeat of Qadhafi's dictatorship is essential for establishing a national, cohesive security apparatus with clear lines of "command and control." This will in turn enable the defeat of volatile and deadly rogue militias, and prevent a repeat of the tragedy in Benghazi, where Ambassador Stevens and three other of our finest public servants were senselessly killed; as the President has committed, the perpetrators must be brought to justice, and if confirmed, I will work closely with the Libyan Government to see that justice realized.

Ultimately, lasting security and domestic stability will emerge from an inclusive constitutional process that delineates clear lines of authority and offers protection to all Libyans, and a reformed judicial system capable of garnering public confidence and administering a comprehensive national transitional justice strategy to deal with past Qadhafi-era abuses and current criminality. The strategic patience that accompanies institution-building, however, must also accommodate the urgent requirements to fill a security vacuum that otherwise will be exploited by invasive, foreign elements, including al-Qaeda's affiliates, whose efforts to establish a safe haven must be denied. In short, Libya's national garden requires careful tending during this fragile period.

We have proposed a modest but important package of technical and other assistance for Libya during this tenuous transitional period. It is fair for the American people to ask why, at a time of our own fiscal restraint and given Libya's relative wealth. It remains in our strong interest to fund a limited number of activities of immediate concern to Libyan security and larger regional security and to lay the proper foundations for Libya's transition to a democratic state. Libya's leaders have asserted their willingness to pay their own way, and indeed they are tapping their petroleum revenues and assets of the previous regime. As the Libyan Government evolves and increases its capacity and gains experience, for example, with the steps needed to procure and contract, the need for U.S. and other external funding will drop away. Implementing these programs now gives us the best opportunity to help support and strengthen a Libyan Government that can be a long-term partner of the United States and a stable actor in the region. Among these U.S.-funded activities are programs aimed at preventing weapons proliferation; providing advice on transitional governance issues of immediate concern such as border security, rule of law, and human rights, and promoting a vibrant civil society. This seed money will pay substantial dividends if wisely husbanded.

It is in our national interest, both strategic and ideological, as well as Libya's, to see it fulfill its potential as a stable and prosperous democracy, with a fully developed and active civil society and the full integration and participation of all elements of Libyan society and geographic areas, with respect for human rights and international norms. Historic rivalries between traditional centers of culture and governance can produce a healthy competitive yet conjoined national dynamism and create synergies of national opportunity. Libya's development of its full national capacity and sovereignty will enhance our own security and economic well-being through regional security cooperation, the steady production of hydrocarbons essential to continued global economic growth and trade, and increased opportunities for U.S. businesses to partner in Libya's renewal and development. A successful democratic transition in Libya, challenges notwithstanding, can be an engine for growth supporting transitions taking place in neighboring Tunisia and Egypt.

There remains an extraordinary reservoir of good will for the U.S. in Libya given our support for the toppling of Qadhafi and our engagement following the restoration of diplomatic relations, going back to Ambassador Cretz's arrival in 2008. I have been touched by the e-mails I received from private Libyan citizens following the White House announcement of my nomination, expressing their deep sorrow over the heinous attack on Ambassador Stevens and our fallen colleagues and assuring me of their hospitality and desire to welcome and cooperate with a new U.S. ambassador. I am well aware of the unique challenges I will face in the current environment. If confirmed, I am committed to working closely with this Congress in carrying on the excellent work of both Gene and Chris and their teams in forging strong ties between our governments and people, students and business communities, women and minorities, leveraging our instruments of national power, and all the connections and tools at my disposal, in coordination with our allies and like-minded powers, who share our interest in seeing a stable and prosperous Libya. America's engagement with Libya originates long before the 2011 revolution, and includes, for example, our historic cooperation during World War II and the cold war, as well as our cooperative efforts in developing their oil and gas sector since 1959.

Last but not least, I am deeply conscious of the responsibility I have as Chief of Mission for the safety and security of the approximately 4,000 Americans residing in Libya, and for that of those individuals attached to our mission there, as we strive to balance safety considerations with a deep desire to engage and do the work of the American people, as expressed by Members of this Congress and this administration. In this regard, I would like to express my deep gratitude to my colleagues in Diplomatic Security, and to our U.S. Marine Corps, other armed forces members and other U.S. Government agency colleagues whose heroic efforts make it possible for us to continue our work there.

Honorable members of this committee, it has been my privilege and great honor to have spent 31 years in the service of my country, working with nine administrations, to champion America's interests and values and expand the reach of freedom through the conduct of diplomacy with nations at war and at peace, most in some sort of political transition, some in poverty and others enjoying great wealth. Should you choose to confirm me, it will be my honor and my sworn duty to lead our mission in Libya as we meet the challenges of establishing and consolidating the foundations of a strong, prosperous, and democratic Libya allied with the United States in a mutually beneficial relationship.

Thank you and I look forward to your questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Ambassador Knight.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES KNIGHT, OF ALABAMA, TO BE
THE AMBASSADOR TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD**

Ambassador KNIGHT. Thank you, Senator. Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Corker, and members of the committee, I am deeply honored to appear today as the President's nominee to be the next Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Chad. I thank President Obama and Secretary Kerry for the confidence and trust they have shown by nominating me for this position. If confirmed, I will work with you all to best represent the interests and values of the American people to the Government and

people of Chad at a moment when Chad is becoming a stronger partner for the United States and its allies in a critical region.

I am pleased that my wife, Dr. Amelia Bell Knight, has joined me today. Amelia has been my closest partner and strongest supporter throughout my Foreign Service career.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, Chad is a vast country, positioned at one of the most important crossroads of Africa. For many centuries the peoples and cultures of sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East have shared Chad's richly diverse environment. These differing traditions have bequeathed to Chad a unique culture, but one which has faced great tension and turbulence since its independence in 1960.

Chad has been regularly plagued by civil war and has suffered periodic struggles with Libya, Sudan, and other neighboring countries. Today Chad is emerging from this legacy of internal turmoil and regional conflict. Its rapprochement with Sudan in 2010 has supported Chad's internal stability and the stability of the region as a whole. Chad now plays a positive role in the region, contributing to regional mediation and peacekeeping efforts.

Notably, Chad has been a key partner in the international community's efforts to halt extremism in Mali, participating in and sustaining heavy casualties in the international military intervention in Mali. Chad intends to maintain troops there as a key member of an eventual United States peacekeeping operation. In addition, Chad's leadership in the Economic Community of Central African States, the Community of Saharan and Sahelian States, and the Central African Forest Commission advances the hope that we all share for the future of a more prosperous and stable Sahel and Central Africa.

However, ongoing instability and conflict in bordering countries, such as we are now seeing in Chad's southern neighbor, the Central African Republic, threatens the progress Chad has recently enjoyed. Chadian President Deby has led regional negotiations to achieve a broad-based and transparent transition government in the Central African Republic and Chad has contributed troops to the Central African Multinational Force Peacekeeping Mission there.

Chad currently hosts some 375,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic and new arrivals continue to cross the border due to ongoing conflict. The Government of Chad maintains a cooperative relationship with the humanitarian community, thereby ensuring life-saving assistance is provided to affected populations.

Chad is also subject to the growing regional threat of wildlife trafficking, whereby increasingly armed poachers cross Central African borders to attack a threatened elephant population. This tragedy also impacts the economic livelihoods of local communities, as well as security and the rule of law.

In addition to regional threats, Chad faces great domestic challenges. International investment in Chad is severely constrained by its geographical isolation, limited infrastructure, lack of appropriately skilled workers, high import duties, and widespread corruption. In particular, the Government of Chad must improve its management of its petroleum resources. Chad's oil reserves are in

decline, adding urgency to its need to overcome its persistent underdevelopment. While the Government of Chad has expressed its commitment to strengthening human rights protections, its capacity to implement that commitment must grow.

The people of Chad suffer from great poverty, illiteracy, disease, and high infant mortality. Its history of authoritarian government, punctuated by coups and civil war, complicate the consolidation of democracy, the building of Chad's capacity for good governance, and the fulfillment of Chad's economic potential.

Mr. Chairman, honorable members of the committee, as you know, I have worked in the Sahel and elsewhere to address these kinds of issues for many years. In Iraq, in my current assignment, I have had responsibility for refugees, development assistance, and police reform. In Benin, as a master I successfully oversaw the completion of the country's Millennium Challenge Corporation compact, which addressed challenges similar to those confronting Chad today. In Angola, I helped Africa's second-largest oil producer and its partners improve management of its petroleum resources and revenue. Before entering the Foreign Service, I worked as a development specialist in Niger in an area similar to northern Chad in many ways.

If confirmed, I look forward to energetically addressing the strategic goals of the United States in a wider and fuller partnership with the government and people of Chad. In particular, if confirmed I will support the Government of Chad's efforts to counter the growing threats to regional security and to maintain and widen its regional engagements. If confirmed, I will encourage and support the Government of Chad's pursuit of democratic reform, its capacity and will to implement better governance, and its respect for human rights. I will support and assist the Government of Chad and the international community to assure sound use of humanitarian assistance and improved capacity in the area of disaster management.

If confirmed, my highest priorities as the Ambassador of the United States will be to ensure the safety and welfare of all Americans in Chad and the advancement of United States interests.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, please accept my thanks for this opportunity to appear before you today. I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Ambassador Knight follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES KNIGHT

Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Corker, and members of the committee, I am deeply honored to appear today as the President's nominee to be the next Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Chad. I thank President Obama and Secretary Kerry for the confidence and trust they have shown by nominating me for this position. If confirmed, I will work with you all to best represent the interests and values of the American people to the government and people of Chad, at a moment when Chad is becoming a stronger partner for the United States and its allies in a critical region.

I am pleased that my wife, Dr. Amelia Bell Knight, has joined me today. Amelia has been my closest partner and strongest supporter throughout my Foreign Service career.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Chad is a vast country positioned at one of the most important crossroads of Africa. For many centuries the peoples and cultures of sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East have shared Chad's richly diverse environment. These differing traditions have bequeathed to Chad a unique

culture, but one which has faced great tension and turbulence since its independence in 1960. Chad has been regularly plagued by civil war, and has suffered periodic struggles with Libya, Sudan, and other neighboring countries.

Today Chad is emerging from this legacy of internal turmoil and regional conflict. Its rapprochement with Sudan in 2010 has supported Chad's internal stability and the stability of the region as a whole. Chad now plays a positive role in the region, contributing to regional mediation and peacekeeping efforts. Notably, Chad has been a key partner in the international community's efforts to halt extremism in Mali, participating in—and sustaining casualties in—the international military intervention in Mali. Chad intends to maintain troops there as a key member of an eventual United Nations peacekeeping operation. In addition, Chad's leadership in the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), and the Community of Sahelian States (CEN-SAD) advances the hope we all share for the future of a more prosperous and stable Sahel and central Africa.

However, ongoing instability and conflict in bordering countries, such as we are now seeing in Chad's southern neighbor, the Central African Republic (CAR), threatens the progress Chad has recently enjoyed. Chadian President Deby has led regional negotiations to achieve a broad-based and transparent transition government in the CAR, and Chad has contributed troops to the regional FOMAC peacekeeping mission there. Chad currently hosts some 373,000 refugees from Sudan and the Central African Republic, and new arrivals continue to cross the border due to ongoing conflict. The Government of Chad maintains a cooperative relationship with the humanitarian community ensuring lifesaving assistance is provided to affected populations. Chad is also subject to the growing regional threat of wildlife trafficking, whereby increasingly armed poachers cross central African borders to kill a threatened elephant population, which in and of itself is a tragedy that also impacts the economic livelihoods of local communities as well as security and rule of law.

In addition to regional threats, Chad faces great domestic challenges. International investment in Chad is severely constrained by its geographic isolation, limited infrastructure, lack of appropriately skilled workers, high import duties, and widespread corruption. In particular, the Government of Chad must improve its management of its petroleum resources. Chad's oil reserves are in decline, adding urgency to its need to overcome its persistent underdevelopment. While the Government of Chad has expressed its commitment to strengthening human rights protections, its capacity to implement that commitment must grow. The people of Chad suffer from great poverty, illiteracy, disease, and high infant mortality. Its history of authoritarian government, punctuated by coups and civil war, complicate the consolidation of democracy, the building of Chad's capacity for good governance, and the fulfillment of Chad's economic potential.

Mr. Chairman, honorable members of the committee, as you know I have worked in the Sahel and elsewhere to address these kinds of issues over many years. In Iraq, in my current assignment, I have had responsibility for refugees, development assistance, and police reform. In Benin, as Ambassador, I successfully oversaw the completion of the country's Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact, which addressed challenges similar to those confronting Chad today. In Angola, I helped Africa's second-largest oil exporter and its partners improve management of its petroleum resources and revenue. Before entering the Foreign Service, I worked as a development specialist in Niger, in an area similar to northern Chad in many ways. If confirmed, I look forward to energetically addressing the strategic goals of the United States in a wider and fuller partnership with the government and people of Chad. In particular, I will support the Government of Chad's efforts to counter the growing threats to regional security and to maintain and widen its regional engagement. I will encourage and support the Government of Chad's pursuit of democratic reform, its capacity and will to implement better governance, and its respect for human rights. I will support and assist the Government of Chad and the international community to assure sound use of humanitarian assistance and improved capacity in the area of disaster management. If confirmed, my highest priorities as the Ambassador of the United States will be to ensure the safety and welfare of all Americans in Chad and the advancement of U.S. interests.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, please accept my thanks for this opportunity to appear before you today. I look forward to your questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you both for your testimonies.

Let me begin with Ambassador Jones. It seems that the Defense Minister of Libya announced his resignation this morning, and the

situation in Libya appears to have hit a challenging point. Over the weekend, gunmen intimidated the Parliament into passing a political isolation law to ban anyone who served in Qadafi's government, including many of the professional technocrats in Libya that will be needed to succeed in the future. It sets a dangerous precedent as these militias continue to lay siege to Libyan ministries.

What do the events of the last few days portend for Libya's future, and how do we help secure a democracy if it is being held hostage by armed militias outside of Parliaments? And what impact do we think the political isolation law will have on Libya's democratic development?

Ambassador JONES. I think, Senator, you are reading my mind this morning as I listened to the news over the last several days. It is definitely a challenge. But I believe again, if confirmed, one of the reasons I believe we need to get an ambassador out there is to provide the support to the government that will help it to enhance its control over these militias.

The Libyan people deserve far better than this. They struggled bravely to throw off 40 years of intimidation, not—I do not believe in exchange for another government of intimidation or intimidation by armed groups or militias. So again, working on the three—you have addressed in your comment there the three stools—the three legs of the stool that are going to be critical to Libya's development, which is again: security, strengthening Libya's security through supporting its government, and training of a professional military and security regime, which we have already started to do in many ways, disarming the militias, of course, but also engaging with them on governance and getting them—to work with them, to look at the impact of these kinds of laws, this isolation law, and the impact that would have on their unity in the future as a government; and civil society, which is the critical part of Libya. The role that civil society has played, the role of women already has been significant. The Libyan people themselves are going to have to make their voices heard and we will help them with that in ensuring that we do not go back to a situation of intimidation.

But again, it is one of the reasons I feel an urgency to get on the ground, to have an Ambassador there who can actually guide our efforts on this side of the ocean, as well as guiding and helping the Libyans to achieve some of the objectives that they want to strengthen that security and to disarm the militias.

The CHAIRMAN. You mentioned civil society as part of the equation. How do you intend, in the security environment that you will be in, to reach out to civil society inside of Libya as part of fostering a greater, more pluralistic participation by its society?

Ambassador JONES. Well, that is a good question. That is where I am going to have to look at the balance every single day of this. You know, an ambassador does not wake up without considering security. That just goes part and parcel with the job. You know, when I was the Ambassador in Kuwait, even though it was a completely different or a very different situation, I did not wake up one morning without thinking what possibly could happen to us that day. In fact, in Kuwait of all places, that was the place where I cancelled the Marine Ball the day of the ball. Now, you have to know what that means in Kuwait, because of course the invasion

of Iraq—the liberation of Kuwait was the largest Marine deployment since World War II. So it is a big event for us there.

But a combination of factors, with intelligence and some other anomalies, led me the day of the ball, on a Friday, to cancel the ball and to wake up, to rouse the Emir's brother in fact, who was the head of their security who protected the Embassy, and ask him to swap out all of his guards.

I take this very seriously, our security. That said, that said, I think there are a number of ways that we can connect. We have a package—the situation is changing all the time. It is very unstable. We all know that. It is something we look at every day. We are working close—we have a package, though, for travel that allows us to get out, not as much as we might like. But there are also, fortunately, other ways of connecting with people, whether it is through media, through Skype, through WhatsUp, through all kinds of connections within Libya, to have us be able to talk even while we might not be as physically present the way we might like in other environments.

But again, sir, until I get out on the ground and see what that is, first thing I do with every mission and I have done in the past is to do a terrain walk with my security officer. I did it in Kuwait, I did it in Istanbul when I was principal officer. I expect to do that in Tripoli as well. I will get out and we will walk the walk. We will see what we can do. We will talk about how we can extend—talk about meeting people in other locations. People can travel out, too. We can take advantage of trips outside of Libya. We can take advantage of other locations inside.

I am just going to have to be creative, and we will look at that as we go, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To both of you: Chad and Libya share a porous border and a rough neighborhood by any definition. What do you see as some of the key regional challenges, and how could chiefs of mission such as yourselves work together to improve U.S. ability to respond and help shape development in the region?

Ambassador KNIGHT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is clear that us being here together today, myself and Ambassador Jones, speaks to the importance of a shared approach to regional threats in the area that we will both be—in which we will both be working if confirmed.

The importance of this, of coordination, is I think absolutely key because, as you know, there has been a historic division in the State Department between the Maghreb in the northern part of Africa and the rest. That is now being addressed specifically by the creation of a Sahel-Maghreb working group at the Secretary's level in the State Department. I think that is a good first step in this direction.

It is clear that we are also going to have to maintain personal communication and personal coordination of our efforts to address the threats as they emerge along our shared border. Again, it is also important to recognize that it is not simply along the Libyan-Chadian border where the threats arise, but there is a regional dimension to this which extends from Senegal all the way to the other side of Sudan.

If confirmed, I look forward to working with all my colleagues in this effort to address the continuing and continuingly worrisome threats of terrorism in this area.

Ambassador JONES. Senator, I would also—I would second everything that Jim has said. I would also say that the problem has gone even beyond the Sahel. We know that the flow of weapons from Libya is going, reaching as far as Syria and other places of interest to us, in Gaza, that matter in a very challenging security environment.

I think more than ever we recognize that working with these countries is not a bilateral issue; it is a global issue. I intend to not only draw on my colleagues around all of our resources at State, Defense Department, but also with other countries who have assets and interests in the region who are like-minded, who can support our efforts to disarm, which we have already been working on with the Libyans, to dismantle MANPADs, to locate and destroy chemical weapons stores and a lot of the material and the things that have been left over from, first of all, Qadafi's collection of weapons over the years, of ordnance and other things, but also of the results of their own civil war, of their own uprisings there.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator Corker.

Senator CORKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you both for your testimony and again, for the families, for being here.

I guess, Ambassador Jones, that the first question I would ask is: What have you done to cause people to send you to Libya? [Laughter.] I know that we talked a little bit about that yesterday in my office.

My serious question is about security. And while we talked a little bit about the safety issue and I know by my own travel through there in October, right after the unfortunate events in Benghazi—you stated the importance of security. Just for the record, if you would just one more time emphasize that, I would appreciate it.

Ambassador JONES. That is security in Libya and how we will—

Senator CORKER. For your personnel at the Embassy.

Ambassador JONES. For my personnel? Absolutely, sir. Let me say that I think our daughters are asking what they did to us to have—their dad is in Islamabad and I am going out to Tripoli. I think they are wondering what they did to cause that. But it is really just to pay for their college, sir. [Laughter.]

What I would say, though, on security—and again this is something that is—well, as we know, it is deadly serious for us, how do we manage security in the building and without. I would like to say that over the course of my career—and even though I know my first assignment no one mentions because it sounds cushy. It was Buenos Aires. It happened also to be during the Falklands-Malvinas war and right after our—recently after our Embassy in Tripoli—“Tripoli”; our Embassy in Teheran had been overrun, which changed the nature of diplomatic practice and made people worry. If we were not safe any more under the Vienna Convention in our embassies, how were we going to make this work?

I have throughout my career and certainly in later years and certainly as Ambassador and principal officer always had a direct connection and picked up the phone with Washington, worked very closely with security at post, worked very closely with DS and with other agencies at post who have access to intelligence and other assets. It is the role of the Ambassador. The Ambassador is the principal security officer at post and it is the Ambassador who has to decide whether to allow people to travel here or there, whether to ask for additional assets, whether to insist on additional assets. And if you do not get the answers you need, you pick up the phone and you speak to the people who are responsible for that, sir.

That is what I intend to do. That is what I have always done. There are many ways to approach that and to continue to press that.

We do know that in the past, yes, we had—

Senator CORKER. I got it, I got it. Thank you.

We were involved in Libya and certainly have a responsibility there because of that involvement. But it would appear to me—and I think I would love to hear your comments—that we have underestimated the challenges there. I have met with government officials there and it is really not a government. I mean, when you look at the responsibilities that they have and you look at the militias throughout the country, it is almost remarkable that the country's functioning.

Do you think we have underestimated the challenges there?

Ambassador JONES. Senator, until I get out on the ground—if there is one thing I have learned—

Senator CORKER. Based on the briefings that you have had?

Ambassador JONES. Based on briefings, I do not know that we underestimated. I think there has been frustration. I certainly know that we have had a setback in these last 8, 9 months without having an ambassador on the ground. It has really set us back in our efforts to support the government there.

You know, beyond that, could I say, did we underestimate? I think that again progress after these kinds of transitions, it is unpredictable, it is organic, it is not linear, it is not formulaic. I think we just have to double our efforts because what I do know is that if we are not there making the effort we most certainly will lose out. We have never won a battle we have not shown up for.

Senator CORKER. So I know again that you want to get on the ground. You want to see how things are, and they are changing daily. So your briefings a few weeks ago regarding Libya today would be very different, I think. But based on what you know today, what is it—typically, when an ambassador comes in in the beginning, where you really lay the groundwork for what you are going to do. Over the first 6 months you are there, what are your goals?

Ambassador JONES. Obviously, I think principal goal is to address the security vacuum, to address the capacity vacuum of the government in terms of its security. Again, how you approach that comes from a different—a number of different areas, arenas. It is not purely training and military training or security training or intelligence, although all of those things are hugely important.

But I think what we have also seen in the aftermath of Benghazi was the importance of civil society as well and the importance of the Libyan people themselves making their voices heard and getting involved in supporting and holding to what they have fought so hard to gain, which is this democratic transition. I think they have more skin in this game than anyone else and they know that.

Senator CORKER. What happens in that transition if we end up, especially with the law that passed on Sunday and some of the resignations that are taking place and others that are being pursued—what happens to our relationship if we end up with militia-men basically in these Cabinet posts?

Ambassador JONES. Sir—

Senator CORKER. Or I might say when we end up with militia-men in the Cabinet posts.

Ambassador JONES. Well, I am not going to accept that premise quite yet, Senator. But I will say that we have to be prepared to engage with anyone who is committed to a democratic transition in Libya through peaceful means.

Senator CORKER. What if it becomes an Islamic state?

Ambassador JONES. Again, I think we have to be—you know, people talked about the Muslim Brotherhood there. We have to be looking at many layers there, whether cutting off support for extremist groups, for extremist ideologies, however that support, whatever form that support may take. We also at the same time need to be engaging with those groups who have again eschewed violence, who are committed to a democratic Libya that is representative.

Until I get on the ground, until I can do more there, I just am not prepared to rule it out—to rule anything in or rule anything out at this stage. I am not saying it is simple. It is not.

Senator CORKER. As you are in the briefings that you are having—and I know you have played an important role at the State Department recently—how do you think the issues that we are dealing with in Libya right now—where we were involved, but not overly involved. We have ended up being where we are in Libya today because of that. And we have Syria, which is developing and has some similar characteristics, not all.

How do you think that our experiences in Libya are shaping our responses as it relates to Syria?

Ambassador JONES. I would not be in a position to—I have not been involved with the policymaking in Syria. I think clearly there are many challenges out there. I think all of these challenges are indicative of the transitions. People want change. I think if there is one lesson we have learned, it is that authoritarian and autocratic governments do not develop civil society that can sustain itself in the immediate aftermath of change, and that is where we need to be prepared to aid and strengthen and step in and support.

If anything, it gets back—I was reading the other day—I tell people there are three books I am recommending to people before I go to Libya. One is—I am giving them a pitch; I am not getting royalties—is Gordon Woods, but he is a Brown author, “The American Revolution.” The second is Machiavelli, “The Prince”; and the third is “The Federalist Papers,” to look at how the idea of sovereignty emerges from the people and how people in these places also need

to understand that they are not yielding authority; they are creating their authority as a nation when they allow—when they vote, when they participate, and when that is part of their—that is a manifestation, that national strength is a manifestation of national will, of the people's will, and that is the lesson the Libyans and the Syrians and others have to learn and have to work with. It has taken us a progressive long while as well.

Senator CORKER. Thank you.

Ambassador JONES. Thank you.

Senator CORKER. Mr. Chairman, I can stop or keep going, since no one else is here. Why don't you go ahead and then I will go again.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Senator CORKER. OK. I might move on to Chad for a second. Thank you very much for your testimony.

What do you see most recently in Mali—I know that Chad has certainly played a role there. What do you see the threat to Chad being relative to Mali?

Ambassador KNIGHT. Thank you, Senator. My sense is that—and I think this is a widely shared view—is that the Government of Chad sees the regional threats very clearly. The opportunities that it now enjoys are because since 2010 there has been a possibility of greater domestic stability in Chad because the regional threats have subsided.

Because of that, the threat that was posed by the terrorists and insurgents in Mali were perceived as existential threats to the Government of Chad as well and they eagerly pursued the opportunity to address those threats before they became more immediately looming over the government and people of Chad.

Again, they have done a superb job there. They have been the strongest contingent both in terms of numbers and in terms of proactive engagement with the insurgents and terrorists of any of the African forces. They have worked very closely and effectively with the French.

Again, this engagement began with their own strongly driven desire to participate in this at the earliest possible opportunity. For that reason, as I am sure you know, they self-deployed rather than await for the international community to provide that kind of support.

Senator CORKER. How fragile do you see the Government of Chad being? How fragile?

Ambassador KNIGHT. I do not consider it to be fragile so much as it lacks the capacity it needs to be effective. As you now, the President has been in power since the 1990s. He just recently won a fourth term. The government and people of Chad appear to be comfortable with the way the government is emerging toward a more democratic and inclusive approach. Again, what one sees essentially since the rapprochement with Sudan in 2010, a progressively greater interest in acquiring the capacity to govern, acquiring the capacity to support the urgently required economic development of Chad, and the wider pursuit of human rights and the respect for democracy across the board, both in terms of what it does directly as a government, how civil society is taking a broader role,

and again its openness toward international efforts to help it achieve that state.

Senator CORKER. I get the sense there is some question about the interagency coordination that is been taking place in Chad. Do you have any comments regarding that, and the lack thereof?

Ambassador KNIGHT. No, sir. I have not heard about significant problems that have in fact impeded any U.S. Government policies or objectives there within Chad itself. The larger issue as I understand it and considered to be the most urgent is the regional effort to make sure that all our efforts across agencies are coordinated, harmonized, and mutually beneficial in terms of their pursuit.

My best guess is that the kinds of issues that you may be referring to are momentary and addressed relatively effectively by Ambassador Boulware and his team in N'Djamena.

Senator CORKER. It is noteworthy that both of you are actually going to be involved in the countries that you are in, but obviously regionally both of you are going to be very important in your positions.

One last question and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your courtesy. There is not a USAID—there is no USAID mission in Chad at this time. Do you see that changing? Is it important that it change? any comments there?

Ambassador KNIGHT. Thank you, Senator. There is in fact a USAID representative, a democracy and governance officer paid by USAID who is there full-time and is a member of the embassy staff. He has done a universally well-regarded job in terms of pursuing the ongoing USAID efforts there.

There has not been a USAID mission in Chad since the nineties. There has been only this low-level representation. That decision ultimately resides with USAID and it is a choice made, not only in terms of their goals and objectives, but also with the funding that is available. My personal view—and again I stress, this is my personal view—is that Chad right now offers the optimal opportunity for what a USAID mission could provide. It would help shape and empower the Government of Chad to pursue its goals of better governance. It can help support the capacity engagement which is necessary to assure that its economic development proceeds as appropriately as possible and as quickly as possible, diversify its capacity to participate in the world economy, and fundamentally improve the management of its oil resources, which remain the pillar of its economy.

Senator CORKER. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you both for your desire to serve in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator McCain.

Senator MCCAIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I welcome the witnesses. Ambassador Knight, congratulations on your many years of service. Ambassador Jones, I thank you for yours as well. We had a good meeting in my office.

Ambassador Jones, a quick glance of the headlines on Libya from the past several days, obviously a stark reminder that Libya's transition to democracy remains rough and incomplete. I note two headlines from this morning: Reuters, "Libya Defense Minister Quits Over Siege of Ministries by Gunmen"; and the Wall Street

Journal, "Libyans Anticipate Purge After Ban of Ex-Qaddafi Officials."

Despite the challenges and despite what is happening, I continue to believe we cannot give in to the temptation that our support for the democratic aspirations of people in Libya and elsewhere in the broader Middle East is naive or mistaken. I do not think we can resign ourselves to the false belief that the Arab Spring is doomed to be defined by the dark fanaticism of terrorists. I continue to believe there was and remains a desire for democracy and freedom that has inspired millions of people to peaceful action, and Libya's example should remind us once again that even the worst dictators can be overthrown and swept into the ash heap of history where they belong.

I am deeply concerned by the Libyan Parliament's vote on Sunday to adopt a political isolation law and the ongoing siege of government ministries. The passage of the law exposes on the one hand the government's inability to deal with the armed groups, as well as the overall weaknesses of Libya's central government.

In your assessment, what impact will the political isolation law have on Libya's transition and the integrity of Prime Minister Zaidan's Cabinet?

Ambassador JONES. Thank you, Senator. I share your views that the Libyan people are owed the best we can give them to help them succeed in their democratic transition.

I also would like to mention, subsequent, Senator Corker, to your question, I am hearing from our operations center that it looks like the Libyan Prime Minister may have convinced the Defense Minister not to resign. Let us hope that that holds true.

So again, it is an uncertain situation. I believe that the isolation law is something that I certainly would hope to address if confirmed, to get out with members and get them to rethink the application of that law, how it is defined, how they define many of the conditions. I think that we all know from our own experience with legislation and dealing with that as Americans that sometimes much lies in how we apply it and execute the law, and I am hoping to get out there and be confirmed and have some influence in that, to let them look at the future of their country instead of the immediate desire for revenge. They need to look further than that, and I think the Libyan people know that.

And I do believe with you, sir, that the majority of the Libyan people have fought too hard and want too badly to succeed in a government that is not one of intimidation. They have had that for 40 years. They need a government of representation, sir.

Senator McCAIN. And you would agree that the Libyan people are largely very appreciative of the United States assistance in the overthrow of Qaddafi? It is not an environment where there is anti-Americanism. In fact, there is strong pro-Americanism.

Ambassador JONES. Absolutely, sir. Prior to your arrival I mentioned in my statement that I had in fact received a number of e-mails from private Libyans once the White House announced my candidacy, welcoming me to Libya and offering their hope for the relationship to continue strongly.

We have lost a lot of time, sir. We need to get going on this.

Senator MCCAIN. Well, that is what I was going to mention next. After Qadafi was overthrown, the light footprint was enacted. We, many of us, argued strenuously for the kinds of assistance, whether it be in border security, whether it be treatment of the wounded, whether it be helping organize the military.

I think it is pretty clear in the objective view of most observers that we have done very little. For example, they had 30,000 wounded. I think we treated three in a Boston hospital. There still is the issue of sovereign immunity, which seems to have hung up our ability to send people there to train their military. Part of it is the Libyans' fault. One heck of a lot of it is our fault.

I would expect that—and I have talked to Secretary Kerry about this problem. You are going to have to start unsticking things, but you are going to have to get the support of the administration, which so far has not been there. So if you are going to succeed in Libya, Ambassador, then you are going to have to speak truth to power, and truth to power is that we are not giving Libya assistance for a whole variety of reasons, not all ours, that will assist them in becoming a functioning democracy.

You are not going to be able to go to eastern Libya any time soon because it is no longer—not just because of what happened in Benghazi, but it is no longer in control of the government. The situation in many ways, as evidenced by yesterday's vote, continues to deteriorate, and it cries out for American assistance, which, which is not the case in some other countries in the Maghreb, would be more than welcome.

So I wish you luck. There are a lot of us who want to see you succeed, but most important, we want the people of Libya to be able to realize an opportunity that they sacrificed a great deal of blood in trying to achieve.

You know the list of concerns that we have. You know the areas where we should be cooperating, and I would hope that you would strenuously advise the State Department and the President of the United States as to how we can salvage what is, unfortunately, a deteriorating situation in Libya.

Ambassador JONES. Thank you, Senator. I appreciate your support.

Senator MCCAIN. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

One last thing, Ambassador. You and I spoke and I just want to make sure for the record—I am continually interested on behalf of the families of Pan Am 103 to pursue whomever, whatever were involved in that bombing, which resulted in loss of many lives of Americans, including many from my home State of New Jersey. I assume that I have your commitment upon your confirmation to pursue that line with the Libyan Government.

Ambassador JONES. Absolutely, Senator. That I have to say—in my time, in one of my previous assignments, I had the honor and the painful opportunity to speak to some of the parents who had lost family members, children. I am a parent. I cannot begin to imagine that kind of tragedy. And I can assure you that I will work to continue to press the government to support us. In fact, there has been some effort. I think that there has been some progress on

it. I would not say—"progress" may be too far to go, and of course the FBI would have more of the details of that. But we do continue to press them, and I shall. I give you my word that I will continue to press to bring that to resolution, to bring justice to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator MCCAIN. Mr. Chairman, could I make one additional item that I forgot to mention when it was my turn?

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, Senator McCain.

Senator MCCAIN. There is a small graveyard in Tripoli, as you know. It supposedly, allegedly, contained the bodies of the American sailors who were unsuccessful in an attempted raid during our attempts to bring the Barbary pirates under control. There are remaining family members and others who are interested in the identification and an effort to repatriate those bodies. It is not a big item in the grand scheme of things, but I think we probably should do what we can to give those brave Americans who perished so long ago a place to rest that is fitting with their sacrifice. You are aware of it?

Ambassador JONES. Actually, that is the first I was aware of that. I think small things can be very important, leading to bigger things, and I appreciate that.

I was telling Senator Corker that in the reading of history of the first time we had a siege in Benghazi in 1967 it was actually a crew of the Army from Tennessee, the Reserves who came and saved the day. So a lot of connections here. We will follow up on that.

Senator MCCAIN. And I am sure you remember part of the Marine Corps Hymn has to do with "the shores of Tripoli."

Ambassador JONES. Yes. Sir, we love the Marines. Absolutely, we love the Marines in the State Department, and I remind people of that all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you both for your testimony. I am convinced of one thing: You cannot direct American assistance without an ambassador at the location. That would be an exercise, I believe, in futility. So we need an American Ambassador at both of these locations, and I believe that it is imperative to have these nominations move forward. It is not in the interests of the United States not to have an ambassador at these locations. National interest and the ultimate outcome of Libya's future can be helped or we can allow it to be shaped by a course of events in which the United States is absent. Our best way in which we pursue the national interest and the national security of the United States is to have an ambassador at both of these posts.

Therefore, the record will stay open until the close of business tomorrow. I urge the nominees, as well as the State Department, to answer any questions posed by committee members ASAP so that we can put these nominations on the next business meeting.

With that and the thanks of the committee, this hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:08 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

RESPONSES OF JAMES KNIGHT TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR ROBERT MENENDEZ

Question. Chad is a country of increasing strategic significance for the United States but the most recent State Department Report on Human Rights described significant human rights problems, especially “security force abuse, including torture and rape; harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; and discrimination and violence against women and children.”

- If confirmed as Ambassador, how would you seek to balance these sometimes strained goals between promoting human rights and working with partners in counterterrorism and other regional stabilization efforts?

Answer. While Chad is a key partner and leader on regional security issues and the United States continues to engage with Chad to address regional instability, we also continue to maintain pressure on the Chadian Government to address its human rights record. Improving human rights conditions in Chad is one of the mission’s primary goals—a goal I embrace and, if confirmed, I will work toward. Furthermore, I will continue our high-level engagement with President Deby and other high-ranking Chadian Government officials on improving and creating the legal and administrative mechanisms necessary to address existing human rights abuse cases and prevent future abuses. This includes professionalizing the military and making it more responsive to civil society concerns. I understand that the Chadian Government (GoC) has improved its efforts to address prison conditions following on a GoC ministerial-level mission to assess prison conditions. The GoC has also allowed international NGOs access to its prisons to assess conditions. If confirmed, I will encourage continued actions by the government to improve prison conditions.

If confirmed, I will also work with both the Government of Chad, as well as a range of civil society partners, to give profile to gender-based violence and to improve the position of women in Chadian society. I understand this is an area that the GoC leadership recognizes needs improvement. Current U.S. Government efforts in this area include a small democracy and human rights fund (DHRF) grant to a Muslim women’s group for a grassroots sensitization campaign on gender-based violence to public diplomacy efforts of video conferences on the subject with Chadian opinion leaders. If confirmed, I will continue to maintain the proactive role of the United States on the range of human rights challenges present in Chad.

Question. Management of the post is absolutely central to the duties of a chief of mission. Embassies are about the people who staff them. N’Djamena is not an easy place to serve, and the U.S. Embassy has in the past struggled with high turnover and other pressures there.

- Drawing on your experience in Baghdad, Benin, and your earlier posts, what do you see as the primary management challenges in a post like Chad?

Answer. You correctly note that staffing our Embassy in Chad has been a major management challenge. Currently, Embassy N’Djamena is fairly well staffed with qualified generalists and specialists. If confirmed, I will make it a priority to mentor and assist the professional development and cultivation of those officers so we can retain them. This will prepare our officers to share their positive experiences in Chad with other Foreign Service officers who may be contemplating a future assignment to Embassy N’Djamena, thus putting us in a position to maintain an appropriate staffing profile and increase our ability to achieve U.S. Government goals and objectives now and in the future.

My experience in the Foreign Service has also shown me that the building of a new embassy compound can also present management challenges. Currently, there are plans for a new Embassy compound in N’Djamena, with a project completion and move-in date scheduled for 2016. If confirmed, this will be my third opportunity to negotiate favorable terms for the United States in the building of an embassy. I oversaw the move into the a new Embassy compound in Luanda, Angola, and was able to negotiate an earlier start date, on the basis of urgent security concerns, on the building of our compound in Cotonou, Benin.

RESPONSES OF DEBORAH KAY JONES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR ROBERT MENENDEZ

Question. The tragedy surrounding the death of Ambassador Stevens and three other U.S. mission personnel has renewed our attention on diplomatic security. At the same time, we recognize that being confined to the Embassy compound severely

hampers efforts by our diplomats to reach out to broader Libyan society and gauge the pulse of the nation.

- How can the United States balance its role in ensuring diplomatic security with robust engagement, with both the Libyan Government and its burgeoning civil society?

Answer. Diplomacy, by its nature, must be practiced in dangerous places because our interests suffer and our security is threatened when we are absent. Transitions to democracy are notoriously difficult endeavors. It is in our interest to engage with the Libyan Government and Libyan civil society as they seek to usher in a peaceful transition to full democracy. That being said, the safety and security of our personnel overseas are our highest priority. This is a sentiment that I share, that I have taken with me as Ambassador to Kuwait and Consul General in Istanbul, and that I would take to Libya. I will work closely with U.S. security officials to ensure our security posture in Libya meets the threat.

Question. What is the state of our diplomatic presence currently in Libya? What kind of capacity does our Embassy have and what personnel or security challenges will you face in trying to fulfill the responsibilities of your post?

Answer. (SBU) The current security situation in Libya is poor. On May 9, the Department ordered the departure of nonemergency personnel from Libya. However, the existing U.S. security platform is capable of providing substantial deterrence. Our remaining personnel are able to carry out their duties, meet local interlocutors, and advance our policy goals, protected by a robust security presence. The security team includes Diplomatic Security (DS) special agents, a DS Mobile Security Deployments team, U.S. Embassy-hired local national guard force and close protection unit, and a Marine Security Force unit. Additionally, the perimeter security has been bolstered by Libyan police and military forces. The physical and technical security posture has also been steadily improved with additional properties obtained for greater setback, wall heights increased, razor wire added, a technical security upgrade project to supplant existing CCTV cameras, the emergency warning notification system, and security screening equipment.

Question. What will you do to ensure the protection of your personnel, and how have your previous deployments prepared you for this high risk post? Have you received any new training to prepare you for this assignment should you be confirmed?

Answer. As I noted during my hearing, the Ambassador is the senior security officer at post, drawing on the best advice and intelligence from the people on the country team, to include intelligence officers, political analysts, military advisers and security professionals. By its nature diplomacy is a risky business: we must be deployed to accomplish our mission. It is a matter of weighing that risk against mission priorities and objectives, particularly in the fluid security environments in which we find ourselves.

I have spent much of my 31-year career at high-threat posts in a volatile region of the world. Focusing on security is second nature to me. In preparation for Libya, should I be confirmed, I have taken the Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS)-administered Foreign Affairs Counter Threat (FACT) Course. The DS FACT course provides participants with the knowledge and skills to better prepare them for living and working in critical and high-threat environments overseas. The course instructs participants in the practical skills necessary to recognize, avoid, and respond to potential terrorist threat situations.

Question. The security situation in Libya remains precarious, with militia groups continuing to operate with autonomy and impunity. This also raises serious concerns about Libya's porous borders and arms trafficking. The central government in Tripoli has thus far been unable to exert control and restore peace and security throughout the country.

- How is the United States currently engaging the Libyan Government on efforts to disarm and reintegrate former rebel fighters and to secure the country's borders?

Answer. To support Government of Libya's demobilization, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programming, the United States—in coordination with the United Nations Special Mission to Libya (UNSMIL)—has assisted the Libyan Government in provision of urgent medical treatment to severely wounded rebels in 2011–2012 and is currently working with the Ministry of Health to improve capacity in three Libyan health clinics in order that Libya can provide better in-country treatment to former rebels with long-term injuries and the general population. We are also supporting civil society organizations' efforts to advance transitional justice.

reconciliation and conflict resolution through community dialogue and activities, particularly in areas most affected by the 2011 civil conflict and with large populations of former rebels. Our weapons abatement program with the Government of Libya supports incorporates former rebels into the work of inventorying and security national weapons depots. We are providing technical assistance to the government-established Warrior Affairs Committee (WAC) which leads the national DDR effort. We are working with the WAC to convene train-the-trainer workshops that teach former brigade commanders conflict resolution skills and nonviolent communication skills for their use as they continue to operate as civilian community leaders. We plan to expand our community-based programming with civil society and the WAC this summer to build on our partnerships' successes.

Improving the Government of Libya's capacity to address its serious border security challenges is a priority for the Libya, the United States, and the international community. In coordination with UNSMIL, we are providing technical and tactical training to GOL border security personnel from the Ministries of Defense and Interior and the Customs Authority who are responsible for border management and security. We plan to expand our support in the sector given Libya was designated in September as eligible to receive funds through the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF). Our plan is to use GSCF to bolster Libya's border security capacities to secure its vast desert land borders in the south through an interministerial approach. Programming is to incorporate Libya's southern neighbors of Chad, Niger, and Algeria.

Question. What more should the United States be doing to address this issue, which has significant implications for Libyan, regional, and U.S. security?

Answer. In recent months, as the weakness in Libya's border security management became increasingly apparent, the Libyan Government has increasingly made border security a priority and during a February meeting with senior officials from Libya's key international partners called on the international community to assist with this transnational challenge. The United States and Libya's other international partners endorsed this request and since has been working with UNSMIL and others to encourage increased support. For our part, we are expanding our support through use of up to \$20 million in Global Security Contingency Funds (GSCF). This program will complement the EU mission to improve border security in Libya. The EU is establishing a 60-person mission in Tripoli with funds for an initial 3-year operation. The mission should be fully staffed by end of 2012. We remain responsive to any requests from the Libyan Government for increased U.S. security sector support, and are willing to explore all options available to provide targeted, technical assistance to Libya and its neighbors in a region of strategic significance for U.S. national security interests.

Question. Libya has the advantage of significant oil reserves and thus financial resources. But given the government's limited capacity, challenges remain about ensuring transparency in how the money is spent and making sure the revenue reaches the Libyan people through investments in infrastructure and social services.

- What role do you envision for the United States in this regard?
- What are some targeted assistance programs you would like to accomplish as Ambassador vis-a-vis building Libya's infrastructure?

Answer. Managing Libya's oil sector and the significant revenues it generates transparently and responsibly will help the Libyan Government demonstrate a clear break from the past, and build confidence in the government among Libyan citizens. Transparency in both the collection and use of revenues are critical components of sound oil sector governance. Other tools are also needed, including a robust technical understanding of the sector itself, methods of monetization, sound laws and regulations in line with international best practices, environmental and social protections, and engagement with affected communities. The Department regularly raises these issues in ongoing dialogues with the Government of Libya. We have also encouraged the Government of Libya to join both the Open Government Partnership and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, two efforts which could help shed light on the revenues accrued by the Libyan Government and how they are being spent.

Question. As you know 270 people, including 189 Americans, died when Pan Am Flight 103 crashed as a result of a bombing perpetrated by the Qadhafi government. Abdelbaset al-Megrahi was convicted of carrying out this crime, but his coconspirators have yet to be brought to justice.

- What is being done to press Libyan authorities for help gathering more information about the Pan Am 103 bombing, particularly information about who—other than al-Megrahi—was involved in the planning and carrying out of the event?

Answer. The investigation into the Pan Am 103 bombing remains open. We are committed to assisting law enforcement efforts in obtaining and evaluating any new information relating to it. As this is an ongoing investigative matter, I refer you to the Department of Justice for any further details.

Question. In your new role what can you personally do to pursue this objective?

Answer. The State Department remains committed to pursuing justice on behalf of the victims of the Pan Am 103 attack that took the lives of 189 Americans and many others. As Ambassador to Libya, if confirmed, I will work closely with the Department of Justice and the Libyan Government to bring to justice the perpetrators of this horrific attack and give the families of the victims closure.

RESPONSE OF DEBORAH KAY JONES TO QUESTION SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR BOB CORKER

Question. As it relates to the chemical weapons located in Libya, what are the steps that have been taken to date by the USG with regard to that threat? What is the interagency coordination that is taking place to address any remaining issues in eliminating any threat?

Answer. The State Department has worked closely with the Libyan Government to provide approximately \$1 million of assistance to help secure its chemical weapons (CW) stockpile through the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF). This critical security assistance facilitated the return of Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) officials and allowed Libya to complete the destruction of its bulk mustard agent earlier in May 2013. The United States continues to work closely with Libyan authorities on this important issue, and the Department of Defense's Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) program has offered the Libyan Government additional equipment and technical safety and security assistance to destroy the CW munitions previously hidden by the Qadhafi regime.

RESPONSE OF JAMES KNIGHT TO QUESTION SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.

Question. The Leahy amendment requires the U.S. Department of State to vet military and law enforcement individuals and units for evidence of human rights violations before the United States can provide security assistance. This law is vitally important for ensuring that we are upholding American values in the provision of security assistance and that we are not overlooking human rights violations.

- Beyond simply implementing the law, what will you do as Ambassador to ensure that your Embassy staff is affirmatively seeking to identify security force units responsible for human rights violations and not simply waiting to receive information?
- Further, what steps will you take to offer assistance your host governments to help identify and prosecute members of security forces who commit human rights violations?

Answer. The embassy staff is currently working with local and international NGOs and the Government of Chad to identify human rights violators and to ensure that only units and individuals with clean human rights records receive training and assistance. When a unit or an individual proposed to receive assistance is determined to be ineligible because of credible information of a gross human rights violation, the embassy will inform the host government and offer assistance in bringing violators to justice. We may have to develop alternative assistance plans if credible information of gross human rights violations is found.

RESPONSES OF DEBORAH KAY JONES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR ROBERT P. CASEY, JR.

Question. I am deeply troubled, as are many of my constituents, that the perpetrators of the devastating attack on our facility in Benghazi have not been brought to justice. More than 8 months after the attacks, what progress has the U.S. Government made in identifying and bringing to justice those parties responsible for mur-

dering U.S. personnel in Benghazi? How would you assess cooperation with Libyan officials?

Answer. Bringing the perpetrators of the Benghazi attacks to justice is a top priority for the United States, and it would be a major focus for me in Tripoli. If confirmed as Ambassador, I would engage with Libyan authorities at the highest levels and encourage swift progress on this investigation.

I refer you to the FBI for any details about the current status of their investigation into the attacks on our facilities in Benghazi. President Obama discussed the importance of Libya's cooperation with the ongoing investigation during the Libyan Prime Minister's visit to Washington in March 2013, and I am committed to ensuring that the Libyan Government continues its support and cooperation with the FBI.

Question. The situation in Libya continues to be quite volatile, with armed groups using heavy weaponry to intimidate public officials and paralyze various ministries. As I'm sure you know, a critical part of Libya's reform requires comprehensive security and justice sector reform that includes demobilizing militias, building an effective internal security force, and addressing the continued mistreatment and detention without due process of individuals who remain in detention facilities outside of state controlled facilities.

- What role do you envision for the United States in this process?

Answer. Comprehensive security and justice reform is required for Libya to successfully transition to a democracy. Libyans recognize this and with scant experience in democracy, they also understand that they cannot meet this challenge without outside expertise and support. At the recent Paris Ministerial on Libya in February, Libyan Foreign Minister Abdulaziz—with full endorsement of the United States, its other key partners—pledged that his government would make security and justice reform its highest priorities and called upon the international community to support them. If confirmed, my role will be to continue to uphold our commitment made in Paris while urging Libya and other partners to do the same. More specifically, if confirmed I will ensure the United States continues to carry out the technical training it is providing to the Ministry of Interior to strengthen its administrative capacity and tactical skills and to improve its understanding and respect for internationally accepted human rights practices. I will also maintain our programming that supports the Ministry of Justice's efforts to carry out detention reform through improved policy and management training as well as through tactical and human rights training of judicial police. I also look forward to continuing our efforts to expand our bilateral military relationship through regular dialogue and exchanges and via targeted tactical and professional training courses.

Beyond our current assistance, if confirmed as Ambassador I will consider new opportunities where the United States is best positioned to support Libya in strengthening rule of law and security. I will continue the current practice of limiting our assistance to that which advances U.S. national interests, is requested by the Libyan Government and is coordinated with the United Nations Special Mission to Libya (UNSMIL). I will not only pursue U.S. assistance options but also encourage U.S. private and public institutions to assist Libya through entering in public—private partnerships. I will also explore with my country team and the interagency possible ways to develop cost-sharing arrangements with the Libyan Government for provision of additional support.

Question. The Leahy amendment requires the U.S. Department of State to vet military and law enforcement individuals and units for evidence of human rights violations before the United States can provide security assistance. This law is vitally important for ensuring that we are upholding American values in the provision of security assistance and that we are not overlooking human rights violations.

- Beyond simply implementing the law, what will you do as Ambassador to ensure that your Embassy staff is affirmatively seeking to identify security force units responsible for human rights violations and not simply waiting to receive information?
- Further, what steps will you take to offer assistance your host governments to help identify and prosecute members of security forces who commit human rights violations?

Answer. The Embassy staff, although currently limited in size, is already working with local and international NGOs, and the Libyan Government to identify human rights violators and to ensure that only units and individuals with clean human rights records receive training and assistance. When candidates for training or assistance are determined to be ineligible because of credible information reporting gross human rights violations, the Embassy will inform the host government and

offer assistance in bringing violators to justice. We also consistently advocate the need for Libya to develop rights-respecting security forces, and are exploring ways to help the Libyan Government integrate human rights into their doctrine, training, and accountability mechanisms.

RESPONSES OF JAMES KNIGHT TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR CHRISTOPHER A. COONS

Question. I am pleased that you indicate in your testimony that Chad will maintain troops in Mali as part of the planned U.N. mission. How many do they plan to contribute and how can the United States best support the capacity and professionalization of Chadian troops?

Answer. The Government of Chad has indicated that it is willing to contribute troops to the newly established United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) if asked. However, it has begun a gradual reduction in its forces in Mali in rough parallel with France's reduction in forces. The United States trained and equipped the Chadian Special Anti-Terrorism Group (SATG) unit that deployed to, and participated in, the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) combat operations with the French against Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and associated terrorist elements in northern Mali. Additionally, we provide training through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) funded programs on counterterrorism through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP).

Question. Chad is an unfortunate example of a country that has not used its oil reserves to improve the lives of the Chadian people, and has a history of authoritarian rule and human rights abuses. As we rightly recognize Chad's strategic importance, if confirmed, how will you help advance democratic rule and ensure that U.S. support for Chad's security is not perceived as tacit acceptance of poor governance?

Answer. While Chad has been a key partner and leader on regional security issues, we continue to press the Chadian Government to open political space for political parties and civil society and to improve governance and transparency, which will contribute to Chad's development. The United States, working with international partners, has helped the Chadian Government, ruling party, and political opposition reach agreement on procedures and institutions that will eventually increase democratic choices for the Chadian people, including an electoral roadmap. Our foreign assistance, while limited, supports democratic institution-building, political party and civil society development, conflict-resolution, interethnic dialogue, and training in rule of law. We are also working with the GoC as it participates in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), as it works toward compliance with all of the initiative's requirements. In addition to providing timely information on the payments GoC receives from its oil sector, thus adding transparency to this issue, the EITI process creates a policy space for GoC, civil society, and industry representatives to further discuss resource transparency. If confirmed, I will continue these efforts to ensure that our focus remains on helping Chad to build democratic, transparent institutions that can represent and serve its citizens.

Question. Chad's oil revenues are declining. If confirmed, how will you support economic diversification in Chad and opportunities for the U.S. private sector?

Answer. Economic development is a priority of our engagement with Chad. We are working to expand Chad's economic development in several key sectors, such as health, education, and agriculture through broader use of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and by hosting private sector development roundtable discussions to highlight the role that the private sector could play in Chad's economic development. If confirmed, I would like to expand these types of activities, which build on Chad's own economic reform agenda. If confirmed, my team and I will work with the Chadian Government to improve its investment climate in order to attract U.S. private sector investors.

RESPONSES OF DEBORAH KAY JONES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY
SENATOR RAND PAUL

Question. You mentioned in your testimony that weapons from Libya are finding their way into Syria. How has the State Department been able to track these arms flows and assess the numbers and types of weapons entering Syria?

Answer. The State Department remains concerned about weapons proliferation from Libya to neighboring countries. We refer you to the intelligence community for details on how the U.S. Government tracks the flow of weapons throughout the region.

Since the revolution, the United States, in coordination with the U.N. Special Mission in Libya, has provided the Government of Libya with approximately \$40 million in targeted technical assistance to develop the capacities needed to secure Qadhafi-era weapons stockpiles and improve border security management along Libya's long, porous borders.

Question. To date, not one person that participated in the attack on the consulate in Benghazi has been captured. If confirmed, what will you do to help bring the perpetrators to justice?

Answer. I refer you to the FBI for any details about the current status of their investigation into the attacks on our facilities in Benghazi.

President Obama spoke with Libyan Prime Minister Ali Zeidan during his visit to Washington in March about the importance of Libya's cooperation with the ongoing investigation. During his time in Washington, the Prime Minister publicly affirmed that Libya is committed to bringing those responsible for the attack before a court, and that Libya is "keen on reaching the truth and to see that justice is achieved."

I am committed to ensuring that the Libyan Government continues its support and cooperation with the FBI investigation, understanding that Libya's limited investigative capacity presents serious challenges. I have spoken personally with FBI Director Mueller about this investigation, and we will work closely to bring the perpetrators to justice, if I am confirmed.

Apprehending the perpetrators of the attacks on our facilities in Benghazi, which took the lives of Ambassador Stevens and three other colleagues, is a top priority for the United States. It will be a major focus for me should I be confirmed as Ambassador. We need an American Ambassador in Tripoli to engage with the Libyan authorities and make swift progress on this investigation.

Question. Do you think it is appropriate to provide Libya, which has substantial national funds, with foreign aid while the murderers responsible for the deaths of Ambassador Stevens and three other Americans remain at large?

Answer. It is in our national interest to support Libya as it works to develop a democratic state after 42 years of dictatorship. Libya's success in this endeavor will advance our own interests in terms of security, energy, rule of law, and human rights—issues which are important to the Libyans and to regional stability as well.

As Libya has substantial natural resources but lacks the capacity and the expertise to meet the immense challenges of its transition, we are limiting our support to issues of immediate concern to the United States. Our targeted assistance to the Government of Libya is therefore primarily focused on collection and destruction of munitions including anti-aircraft missiles, destruction of chemical weapons, and technical training for security and rule of law personnel. We are also contributing to our shared goal with Libya of creating an effective civil society. Our programming in this sector is providing support for electoral processes, transitional justice, constitution drafting, empowerment of marginalized groups including women and minorities, strengthening national unity, and good governance.

We believe investing modestly in Libya's future will positively influence Libya's democratic transition, promote stability, and pay dividends for a lasting relationship with a country where the majority of people are committed to building a democracy and favorably inclined to the United States.