RECOGNIZING 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. Res. 454, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Tonko) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 454.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Table of Members voting]

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, the world.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California?

Mr. BERM. Mr. Chairman, the bill is considered read the first time.

The Chair rules that the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 322 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2410.

[Table of Members]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Tonko) announces that the House is in Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the bill.

Mr. IonicModule, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2410.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 AND 2011

Mr. BERM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during proceedings today in the House and in the Committee of the Whole, the Chair be authorized to reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any question that otherwise could be subjected to 5-minute voting under clause 8 or 9 of rule XX or under clause 6 of rule XVIII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2410) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2010 and 2011, and to modernize the Foreign Service, and for other purposes, with Mr. HOLDEN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from California (Mr. BERM) and the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERM. Mr. Chairman, the United States now confronts the most complex array of threats in many decades, if not the entire history, of our Nation. Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iran, North Korea, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, drug trafficking and climate change all pose major challenges to our national security. And we must confront these threats in the midst of a global financial crisis with enormous ramifications both at home and around the world.

Our brave men and women in uniform are making unbelievable sacrifices to
protect our security interests around the globe. They and their families deserve our deepest respect and gratitude. But we should not expect the military to shoulder the entire burden.

The State Department and our other civilian foreign affairs agencies have a critical role to play in protecting U.S. national security. Diplomacy, development, and defense are the three key pillars of our U.S. national security policy. By wisely investing resources to strengthen our diplomatic capabilities, we can prevent conflicts before they start and head off conditions that lead to failed states.

For years we have failed to provide the State Department with the resources it desperately needs to pursue its core missions. With the expansion of U.S. diplomatic responsibilities in the 1990s, and the more recent demands of Iraq and Afghanistan, the Foreign Service has been strained to the breaking point. Sixteen percent of all positions are unfilled. One in nine positions overseas is vacant.

As Secretary of Defense Robert Gates recently stated: “It has become clear that America’s civilian institutions of diplomacy and development have been chronically underfunded and underfunded for far too long.”

The legislation before us today, Mr. Chairman, takes an important first step in correcting that situation. It supports President Obama’s request for funding the Foreign Service by 1,000 new staff, including at least 750 Foreign Service officers; 332 of these positions will be used to immediately expand our diplomatic presence in Afghanistan, Pakistan and other strategic areas. A further 213 positions will be dedicated to improving and expanding training in critical needs languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, and Urdu.

The bill also provides resources requested by the administration for significant new public diplomacy officers, arms control experts, counterterrorism specialists.

And the bill has important provisions to promote more strategic thinking in the State Department and help the Foreign Service transition from traditional diplomatic framework to a more expeditionary one.

To help ensure the Department can continue to attract the best and brightest and retain these professionals over the long term, H.R. 2410 closes the pay gap that currently results in a 21 percent pay cut when junior Foreign Service officers leave Washington on assignment.

The bill also authorizes funds to pay our full dues and all recognized arrearages to the United Nations.

The legislation supports a significant expansion of the Peace Corps, an increase in international broadcasting activities, a vigorous public diplomacy effort, and a strengthened arms control and nonproliferation bureau at the State Department, which will soon be under the head of our dear colleague, Mrs. TAUSCHER.

In addition, the bill creates a new foundation to significantly increase the number of American students studying abroad, enhances U.S. efforts to help Mexico and other Latin American countries reduce drug violence, and addresses a number of key human rights and democracy issues around the world.

H.R. 2410 also reforms our system of export controls for military technology, improves oversight of U.S. security assistance, and requires a report to Congress on actions taken by the United States to maintain Israel’s qualitative military edge.

This legislation is supported by a wide range of organizations, from the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, on one hand, to Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International on the other. From the Aerospace Industries Association, the Satellite Industry Association, on one side, to the Peace Corps Association, Refugees International, and the Genocide Intervention Network on the other, the Save Darfur Council, Church World Service, and the American Council on Edu-

Unfortunately, measured, calibrated approach was rejected twice in favor of the large increases in this spending bill. In trying to justify the enormous spending increases in this bill, supporters paint a picture of a hollowed-out shell of a State Department suffering from years of neglect. Yet, according to the Congressional Research Service and the State Department’s own data, funding for the State Department and related agencies doubled from fiscal year 2000 through 2008. This is a B in that year, again, for interest payments alone, not for the debt payments that will have to be made.

Our deficit in the coming fiscal year, 2010, is now projected to total an estimated $1.3 trillion. Yet the funding levels proposed by this bill seem oddly detached from the reality that our families are facing today and that our Nation is facing.

Both in committee markup and at the Rules Committee, I offered amendments that would have capped increases for next year at 3.7 percent, a 2008 annual rate of inflation. This amendment would have saved taxpayer dollars, more than the entire bill’s authorized funds. That amendment, again, would have saved American taxpayers more than $2.8 billion, with a B, in authorized funds.

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Supporters of this bill further argue that the major funding increases for the hiring of new staff are necessary, even in the absence of reforms. I note that there was an effort last Congress by colleagues in the other Chamber to ascertain the levels of absenteeism at various U.S. Government agencies. The numbers for the State Department were impressive—in an ironic way. The Department explained that it did not specifically track absences without official leave. It was the only executive branch agency that could not provide such information. Instead, the State Department only tracks those incidents in which such absenteeism reaches such an egregious level that discipline is required.

As a result, we—and the management of the Department—have little idea if the Department’s own personnel are at their posts at the times we would expect them to be. And although we realize the overwhelming majority of State affairs and operating accounts. We have to ask ourselves, where is the money coming from to support the additional funding?

In the coming fiscal year alone, Mr. Chairman, fiscal year 2010, we are expected to have to pay almost $2 trillion, that’s billion with a B, in interest costs, just interest, not payment on the debt itself. By fiscal year 2014, our cost for interest on the debt will likely have risen to about $560 billion, again, that’s with a B, in that year alone, again, for interest payments alone, not for the debt payments that will have to be made.

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As a result, we—and the management of the Department—have little idea if the Department’s own personnel are at their posts at the times we would expect them to be. And although we realize the overwhelming majority of State
Department employees are hard-working patriots, they are the ones who should be upset about absenteeism in others. The bill before us today does not address such questions, nor does it build on earlier inquiries such as the ones I have initiated. Instead, supporters of the bill foisted an argument on unfilled State Department vacancies. And these arguments, too, Mr. Chairman, do not bare careful scrutiny. Most of the so-called "vacancies" are the result of shifting personnel to high-priority posts rather than cuts in funding.

Furthermore, the State Department always shows unfilled positions on their books because those numbers are the result of our overseas posts' self-identified needs rather than being a budget-driven number. It is a way of saying that they would like more employees and more funding. What agency wouldn't? I expect that all Americans would identify very significant unfilled positions in their own homes and our families and our budgets.

Moreover, at a time when we need to cut the deficit, in just one little-noticed instance, this bill bypasses an opportunity to transfer several hundred million dollars to the Treasury to help us pay down our national debt. In fact, an amendment offered by my friend from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) was not made in order by the rule.

Mr. BURTON's amendment would have required the use of half of the funds of U.S.-funded enterprise funds abroad be turned over to our U.S. Treasury when they close down their operations. By remaining silent on the disposition of such funds, Mr. Chairman, this bill would instead allow loosely overseen so-called "legacy institutions" to take possession of all of those funds. This bill prefers to focus on creating new U.S.-funded foundations and offices that will add hundreds of millions of dollars to the taxpayers over the coming years.

And when it comes to policy issues, Mr. Chairman, this bill does not set the priorities that we believe would best serve our Nation. Not only does this bill provide close to $2 billion in funding for the United Nations—not including peacekeeping—without requiring any reform, but it also authorizes the payment of all claimed U.N. arrears or back payments. Why should American taxpayers be asked to write a blank check to the U.N.? Why not demand specific returns on our investments? Instead, efforts to leverage our contributions to secure concrete, systematic and comprehensive reforms through the U.N. system were rejected by both the Foreign Affairs Committee and in Rules.

This bill provides an inexplicable authorization to pay a higher rate for U.N. peacekeeping than even the U.N. is charging us. The bill's assessment rate could result in half of the U.S. paying, in 1 year alone, more than $100 million for U.N. peacekeeping above that which the U.N. requires us to pay.

The bill also fails to take any action to address endemic corruption at the United Nations. In fact, not only does the underlying bill and the manager's amendment remain silent on the U.N.'s misuse of American taxpayer funds for activities that undermine our foreign interests, but an amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana—again, Mr. BURTON—which sought to prevent U.S. taxpayer dollars from paying for the legal fees of corrupt U.N. officials was rejected by the committee. The concern here is that the bill is returning to North Korea with essentially no meaningful protections to prevent U.S. taxpayer dollars from again benefiting Kim Jong Il and his corrupt cronies. Our Treasury Department has even engaged a collection agency to retrieve over $7 million in U.S. taxpayer dollars mismanaged by UNDP in Afghanistan.

We might never know about UNDP's corruption and mismanagement without the help of brave whistleblowers. Unfortunately, whistleblowers have few protections at the U.N., and the UNDP has reportedly retaliated against a number of them, including the one who exposed their operations in North Korea.

Mr. Chairman, this bill should do more in safeguarding our constituents' hard-earned dollars. Nowhere are U.N. failures which undermine U.S. interests clearer than with respect to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, UNRWA. UNRWA has a strictly humanitarian mandate to provide aid to Palestinian refugees, but it continues to compromise its mandate and our U.S. taxpayer dollars. It does so by emitting propaganda against Israel in UNRWA's offices and by providing a forum for Hamas. This is also the one bureau that has consistently pressed for greater disclosure by the North Korean regime on its nuclear activities. And on the issue of North Korea, Mr. Chairman, this bill and our Congress have remained largely silent on this, one of the most grave foreign policy crises currently confronting our nation. North Korea's leader is preparing to test yet another long-range missile which could reach Alaska, Hawaii, and the west coast possibly as early as next week. Yet, an amendment I offered in Rules to address the escalating crisis in North Korea's nuclear brinkmanship was rejected.

This amendment would have re-listed North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism and nuclear tests, as suggested by Secretary of State Clinton this past weekend. It called for full implementation of sanctions, including those imposed by the U.N. Security Council resolutions adopted after previous North Korean missile and nuclear tests, but never fully enforced. It contains consequences as called for by the administration's North Korean Special Envoy
after Pyongyang’s April 5 missile test. This amendment raised great concern about Pyongyang’s defiant, continuing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to Iran, to Syria, and other rogue regimes. It also pointed to the North Korean regime’s horrific record on human rights abuses. Pyongyang made a provocative and reprehensible decision just a few days ago in a secretive kangaroo court to sentence U.S. citizen journalists Laura Ling and Euna Lee to 12 years of hard labor in the North Korean gulag. This amendment demanded the immediate and unconditional release of our two U.S. citizens before the lifting of any U.S. sanctions or granting of diplomatic recognition.

Much of the language of my amendment had been accepted by the chairman last year and incorporated into the Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Reform Act of 2008. The Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously adopted the agreed-upon North Korea language during a markup held last May. Yet the amendment I offered to address this threat to U.S. national security interests and to our allies in the region was rejected yesterday by the Rules Committee.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, at a time when our country faces a range of threats in our own hemisphere, this bill does not set out a comprehensive approach to those threats. The bill also displays a willingness to put our national security interests in the hands of the vaguely defined “international community.”

Mr. Chairman, because of the fundamental weaknesses and the core problems with this bill that have not been addressed, I will not be able to support this bill. I urge my colleagues to also oppose H.R. 2410 and vote “no” on final passage.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California, Mr. Ackerman.

Mr. ACKERMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I rise in strong support of H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. And I want to commend our chairman, the gentleman from Indiana, for his commitment to this legislation, which I believe is a reflection of the gentleman’s enormous dedication to this institution and its role under the Constitution.

For many years, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act has been held hostage to debates about abortion and family planning, to the inability of the other body to get 60 of their Members to agree to anything, and to a general feeling that it just wasn’t essential to do. There has been an insidious decay of the effectiveness of our diplomatic capabilities and our capacity to influence events around the world.

Some might ask, what does this have to do with my constituents? Isn’t that why we have a strong military to protect us? Isn’t that their role? The simple answer is that our diplomats and our development professionals are not a luxury, nor a fancy affectation of power. These are the aristocrats sipping tea while wearing striped pants and ascots. These are people who are on the front line of our defense. Not the Army, not the Navy, not the Air Force, the Marines, or the Coast Guard; it is the Secretaries that lives always full time out in the ugly and dangerous parts of the world representing our interests, building alliances, monitoring and reporting on events that may affect our security, and helping to defuse crises and tensions before they sometimes burst into armed conflict or war.

There is a simple reason that both the Secretary of Defense Gates and Admiral Mullen, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have repeatedly and passionately insisted on the necessity of rebuilding and strengthening our military. It will have the lives of the people for whom they are responsible. It will allow the Armed Forces to avoid conflict. It will shorten conflicts by allowing our military to focus on security, not negotiations, not governance issues.

In this respect, the title of the bill may mislead some. The bill is not about foreign relations; it’s really about our national security. Our national security. It’s about the safety of our troops and our ability to protect and advance our interests around the world. Military power is essential. The United States would not be the country it is if we did not have such an extraordinary military. But our Armed Forces exist chiefly to deter and defend. We should spend money on those purposes.

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If you want to prevent Iran’s nuclear program from setting off a chain reaction of proliferation, then you know that we’re going to need a broad international coalition to stop them. Who’s supposed to put it together and keep it together?

We can no afford a second-rate diplomatic corps any more than we can tolerate troops who are untrained, ships that are rusting or aircraft that are unmaintained. Our national security is a whole. We can’t succeed with our military and fail with our diplomacy and development, and then hope to be safe. It doesn’t work.

That’s what this bill is about: keeping our nation safe. And it deserves the support of every Member.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Burton), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, who had very good amendments to offer yesterday.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I want to thank the ranking member on her opening statement.

My goodness, I think you covered just about everything and you did it very well. And I want to compliment your staff for working so hard on that statement.

I am perplexed on this bill because there is some language in there that I like. For instance, the commitment to Israel, giving them support for their missile defense system. I think that’s a positive. But there are so many negatives in this bill that it’s going to make it very difficult for those who would like to support it to not be able to. Let me just give you a couple of examples, and the ranking member just mentioned that.

North Korea should be called a terrorist state. They’re launching missiles and threatening the security of the entire region as well as giving nuclear technology to other countries. In addition to that, there’s money in here, our tax dollars, that are going to defend Mr. Sevan, who is hiding out in Cyprus right now because he’s been indicted and the U.N., using our tax dollars, is going to pay for his defense, which is in my estimation would not be using taxpayer dollars for that, and we ought to let the U.N. know that.

In addition to that, the bill is increasing spending by 12 percent to $41 billion over a 2-year period. There’s a pay raise in there, and I understand these people work very hard, but we are having difficult times here at home. People in this country are suffering, and they want to give a 23 percent increase in pay to overseas Foreign Service officers. I just don’t get that. Maybe a pay raise of some size should be realized, but 23 percent when this country is really suffering economically makes no sense.

It also creates an office for Global Women’s Issues. And it’s highly likely that this office will include, in its mission, the advancement of abortion advocacy abroad. And I don’t think this body ought to be doing that, especially those who believe so strongly in the right to life problems that we have supported in the past.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

And then, of course, it has a sexual orientation amount of language in it which would require the tracking of discrimination incidents related to sexual orientation for actual or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity violations. And then, finally, it increases the U.N. spending by so much and the contributions we would have to give by 32 percent over the 2009 levels.

This is not a good part of the bill. We would like to support the bill, but unfortunately, there is too much junk in it. Mr. Chairman, I wish we didn’t have to say “no” to this.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to one of the new members of the committee, who has been of tremendous assistance on a variety of issues, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, I thank the illustrious chairman of our committee, who has done so much hard work in moving forward U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Chairman, I, of course, rise in support of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

President Obama has redefined the playbook and raised expectations for America’s engagement in the global stage. As we all know too well, the U.S. is involved in two theaters of war in Iraq and Afghanistan. Defeating extremist militants will require the proper diplomatic resources, and as Secretary Gates has stated in both the Bush and Obama administrations, we cannot win these wars by sheer force alone.

To this end, the bill authorizes funding for 1,500 new Foreign Service officers. It strengthens the Peace Corps by making it U.S. policy to double the number of volunteers and by authorizing $400 million in fiscal year 2010 and $450 million in fiscal year 2011. It requires that the President conduct an 18-month strategic review of defense trade controls beginning not later than March 31, 2010, to determine the effectiveness of current export regimes.

According to the Defense Department, the Department of State’s mission is critical. On July 15, Secretary of Defense Gates said, “Truly harnessing the full strength of America requires a rethinking of institutions of diplomacy and development that are adequately staffed and properly funded.”

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman thus expired.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERNAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield to another new Member of the House and of the committee, a great Member, Mr. McMAHON, for 1 minute and 30 seconds.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2510, and I would like to thank the great gentleman from California, Chairman Berman, for working with all the members of this committee, the more senior and the junior as well, and in particular for including provisions that are raised by so many of my constituents back home in Staten Island and Brooklyn, New York.

As we know, effective diplomacy complements defense strategy and requires a combination of several important efforts, and as my colleague the great gentleman from Virginia, Gerald B. Conaway, Secretary of Defense Gates himself has said, “Long-term security challenges require our government to operate with unity, agility, and creativity, and will require devoting considerably more resources to nonmilitary instruments of national power.”

Mr. Chairman, the United States must be more serious about its diplomatic commitments, responsibilities, and presence overseas to ensure a more secure environment for our citizens. I hope that all of my colleagues will join us today in supporting this important legislation and send an important message that will be heard loud and clear around the world.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERNAN. Mr. Chairman, I am now pleased to yield 1 minute to a good friend from California who has been on the committee and has returned, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Woolsey).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the committee, I thank our chairman for all he has done to make sure that this is a Foreign Relations Authorization Act that we can be truly proud of.

I’m pleased that this bill moves our foreign policy away from intimidation and preemption to a policy based on smarter security. This bill invests in our dedicated Foreign Service officers, increases funding for international student exchanges, doubles the number of Peace Corps volunteers.

We must send a clear message to the world community that we are rededicating ourselves as a Nation to diplomacy, and H.R. 2410 actually absolutely helps. With it, military might will no longer be our sole representative overseas.

So I urge my colleagues to support smart security, which is supporting education, infrastructure, diplomacy, agriculture, and we can do that by voting in favor of this legislation.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERNAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MILLER), the chairman of the Science and Technology Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight and a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, I also rise in support of this legislation, which takes major steps to rebuild the capacity of our civilian foreign affairs agencies. It will strengthen diplomacy and development, two neglected pillars of our national security. Most important, this bill strengthens the capacity to prevent genocide and meet the needs of peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo and elsewhere in the world. This bill will provide funds to refurbish helicopters needed for peacekeeping missions.

More than 5 million people have died in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the deadliest conflict since the Second World War, and violence continues in Darfur and Chad. The people of Darfur are still waiting, as are those of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Chad, where shortages of helicopters are crippling the work of U.N. peacekeepers. If we are to regain our moral authority in the world, we must continue to be a leader against genocide and champion the protection of innocent civilians. This bill will help.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERNAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON), a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2410. I want to thank Chairman Berman for including H.R. 2828, a bill that Congressman BLUNT and I cosponsored in the last Congress that passed the House 409-12, in the manager’s amendment. H.R. 2828 compensates relatives of U.S. citizens killed in the 1998 embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania.

On August 7, 1998, al Qaeda truck bombs exploded simultaneously at the embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombing in Nairobi killed 12 Americans serving in the American Embassy. They were: Sergeant Nathan Aliganga; Consul General Julian Bartley and his son, Jay Bartley; Jean Rose Dallu; Molly Huckaby Hardy; Staff Sergeant Kenneth Hobson II; Prabhi Kavaler; Arlene Kirk; Dr. Louise Martin; Michelle O’Connor; Master Sergeant Sherry Lynn Oids; and Tom Shah.

H.R. 2828, therefore H.R. 2410, remembers their sacrifice and provides respite to the loved ones they left behind.

Mr. Chairman, this provision is the very least that a grateful nation can do. I urge an “aye” vote on H.R. 2410, and I want to thank Chairman Berman, Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. BLUNT for their support.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERNAN. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to yield to my colleague from California (Mr. SCHIFF), a former member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and a member of the Appropriations Committee.
Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the Foreign Affairs Committee and all our colleagues for all the hard work on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act and thank Chairman BERNAN for his support and his staff for working with me to include the Daniel Pearl Act as a part of this legislation. By incorporating the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act, the committee brings much-needed attention to a critical human rights issue.

This legislation calls upon the Secretary of State to greatly expand its examination of the status of freedom in the press worldwide in the State Department’s Annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. The Daniel Pearl Act requires the State Department to identify countries in which there were violations of freedom of the press and whether the government of those countries participate in, facilitate, or condone the violations. This report will spotlight those governments which seek to silence media opposition.

The Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act also establishes a grant program aimed at broadening and strengthening media independence internationally. Grant recipients will provide regionally and culturally relevant training to journalists and media organizations to help them meet international standards.

Again, I thank the chairman for his leadership on human rights issues and his support of the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I believe that it is critical for us to provide a clear vision for U.S. foreign policy to represent the best of the United States of America. I want to thank Chairman BERNAN and Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN for their efforts to bring this important measure to the floor today.

Mr. Chairman, a Muslim cleric once whispered to me. Do not forget the goodness of America. America is justic.

While much has changed in the world in recent years, the core ideals that made the United States a generous, principled, and prosperous Nation—the commitment to justice for all—remain unchanged. We are now entwined in a more interdependent world, which entails the potential for great good or for great harm. We can innovate to build sustainable capacities to help all persons achieve their full potential, or we can find ourselves in a race against time in seeking to prevent advanced technological capacities, such as nuclear weapons development, from serving tyrannical purposes that aim to destroy and to subjugate free people to coercive ideologies.

While not always popular, I believe that it is essential to engage other nations in the world by maintaining a robust and effective diplomatic and assistance framework. This is why I do support some of the more aggressive proposals contained in this measure, such as the augmentation of Foreign Service officers at the Department of State and at the United States Agency for International Development.

We simply cannot respond to monumental changes in the world with an overextended workforce and with diminished capacities to accomplish complex and difficult assignments. However, it does concern me that many people throughout the world hold a dualistic view toward our country. Given the nature of the system of government we’ve been fortunate enough to inherit, they look to us in hope, and they see the United States as a force for great good. However, on the other hand, they are wary of the imposition of controversial Western-style notions upon them.

For instance, pursuant to Secretary Clinton’s recent testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, we are now faced with a policy that equates abortion advocacy with health care advocacy, a policy that is very divisive in our own country and is one that many nations around the world relegate. It is not consistent with internationally accepted notions of human rights. Such a policy will undermine the very relationships we are seeking to strengthen through this measure.

While I see great value in strengthening our foreign relations overall, I remain deeply concerned that the bill before us today provides a framework for injecting jarring and discordant notes from divisive and unresolved domestic disputes here in our country into U.S. foreign policy. We should be using this process to find our common ground, to develop the tools that actually bind the human family, that lift weary human hearts around the world, that provide justice for all, especially for vulnerable persons, including the elderly, the mother and her unborn child, the father seeking to provide protection for his family, and the tribe and culture that provide community, culture, community and freedom from tyranny and twisted ideologies.

In good conscience I cannot support this legislation as it stands because it risks subordinating U.S. foreign policy to highly-charged domestic social controversies and imposing controversial Western social paradigms on cultures that should have the freedom to preserve their most cherished traditions for the well being of men and women, families and children.

The approach before us risks politicizing our foreign service at a time when a strong, united, bipartisan approach to the myriad security and diplomatic challenges we face is vital. Our foreign policy should reflect our shared values as a nation, and I stand ready to work with my colleagues on that which unites us. With that said, I regret that I must urge my colleagues to vote no on this measure.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Thank you very much to both the chairman and the ranking member of the full committee, Chairman BERNAN and Ranking Member ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. Chairman, it is too short a time to talk about the catastrophic positive effect that this will have on the American people—on their security and on their position in the world. We have allowing terrorism in our midst. We’ve been warned of the importance of minding our own business but, frankly, that also understands the importance of being a good friend.

I rise to support H.R. 2140 because this legislation authorizes the hiring of 1,500 additional Foreign Service officers over the next 2 years. If you have visited these embassies, as I have, you know that they are the positive face of America. They work hard. They engage in negotiations. More importantly, they solve problems. We also put forward the necessary resources for the U.N. peacekeeping missions in Darfur, in the Republic of Congo and in Chad.

Because of the section 1127 Sense of Congress, I am delighted that my legislation on ensuring that we continue to push for the comprehensive peace agreement is in this legislation.

Then I am extremely delighted and pleased that section 1104 has placed my statelessness bill into this legislation, which dictates that it is the purpose of this section to increase global stability and security for the United States and for the international community and to decrease trafficking and discrimination by reducing the number of individuals who are de jure or de facto stateless. This will help women and children, those who have been dispossessed and those who have been victims of human tracking. Some of those cases have found themselves into my own community in Texas.

So let me again, Mr. Chairman, say that I rise to support H.R. 2140.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. INGLIS), the ranking member of our Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. INGLIS. I thank the gentlewoman from yielding.

Mr. Chairman, there was an exchange in the Foreign Affairs Committee that was very instructive when it came to abortion and to this bill. Our colleague CHRISS SMITH, the tireless advocate for the unborn, was asking questions of...
Secretary Clinton. Secretary Clinton said these words to our friend Chris Smith:

So we have a very fundamental disagreement, she said, and it is my strongly held view that you, Chris Smith, and I, an advocate of principles everyone agrees you should be free to do so anywhere in the world, and so are we.

So who is the “we”? If that “we” means the Federal Government, the United States of America through its State Department, in the Secretary of State’s speaking “we,” then there is a real concern about whether this would then become the policy of the United States to advocate abortion overseas.

So our friend Chris Smith proposed an amendment that was rejected by the Rules Committee that would have clarified this issue by saying that the U.S. will not lobby counties to legalize, fund or promote abortion except in the cases of forcible rape, incest or to save the mother.

That language was rejected by the Rules Committee, which means, in the “we” that Secretary Clinton was talking about, it may be that the United States Department of State is going to be doing exactly what she was talking about: advocating the opposite position of what Chris Smith was talking about.

Then the majority has inserted some language that is completely meaningless in this bill that was made in order at the Rules Committee, I hesitate to read it because it really is rather convoluted; but it says that the bill does not affect existing statutory prohibitions on the use of funds to engage in any activity or effort to alter the laws or policies in effect in any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated or prohibited.

Well, that sounds sort of interesting, but the problem is it’s a complete sham because the United States Department of State doesn’t exist. Therefore, there is no prohibition, so the language is meaningless. We don’t have the protection that our friend Chris Smith was urging in the Rules Committee and was giving us an opportunity to vote on here on the floor to make it so that the United States Department of State is not actively advocating the overturning of abortion laws in foreign countries.

It is disturbing that the Rules Committee didn’t make that in order but, rather, made a sham amendment in order that does not do anything but, actually, just obfuscates the issue. It was just very disappointing, so I urge my colleagues to oppose this measure.

Mr. Berman. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Paul), a member of our Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. PAUL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. PAUL. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me these 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bill. Some are hopeful that this will be a less militaristic approach to our foreign policy. Quite frankly, I don’t see any changes. I wish it were.

The President has now asked us here in the Congress to follow the PAYGO rules. Well, that might be a good idea if we had set aside the idea that we would raise taxes, but we’re not going to cut any domestic spending for this foreign spending, so the odds of this following the PAYGO rule are essentially nil.

I want to call attention to one provision in this that is rather disturbing to me, and that is the Civilian Stabilization Initiative. This is new. It was not invented by this administration. It was invented by the last administration. This is to set up a permanent standing, nation-building office with an employment of or with the use of nearly 5,000 in trainers.

So what is the goal of this new initiative going to be? It will facilitate democratic and political transitions in various countries.

Now, if you want to talk about interfering in the internal affairs of other nations, that is exactly what this is all about. Facilitating democratic and political transitions? Well, of course. We’ve been doing that for a long time, but we’ve gotten out of trouble doing it. We did it in 1953, and we’re still suffering the consequences. This initiative is a little more honest. It’s up front. We’re actually supporting and funding a facility that would be involved in political transitions. The mandate in this is to “reconstruct” societies. That sounds wonderful. There are a lot of societies that need reconstruction, but so many of the societies that we have to reconstruct we helped to destroy or to disrupt.

Think of what our troops and our money have done in Afghanistan as well as in Iraq. I think this provision, itself, is enough reason to vote against this authorization.

Mr. Berman. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the very distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Engel).

Mr. ENGEL. Well, I thank the chairman, and I especially want to thank him for his great leadership as chairmen of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Chairman, I certainly support this legislation. This legislation reinvigorates the Foreign Affairs Committee and it provides a needed shot in the arm to American diplomacy. For too long, we have not given our diplomats the resources they require, and this bill provides a much-needed boost to those serving on the front lines around the world for our country.

Specifically, H.R. 2410 authorizes 1,500 additional Foreign Service officers, and it doubles the size of the Peace Corps.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, I would also like to thank Chairman Berman for including several sections I developed to promote good relations with our partners in the Americas.

First, the bill incorporates the countries of the Caribbean into the Merida Initiative, a U.S.-Mexico-Central America security partnership.
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Finally, the bill creates an interagency task force on the prevention of small-arms trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.

While recent media attention has focused on the high number of guns—90 percent from crime scenes in Mexico that are originally from the United States, this is not just a Mexico issue. Jamaican Prime Minister Golding told me that 90 percent of the guns recovered in Jamaica also originate in the U.S., so I’m glad we’re doing something about that in this bill.

So again, Mr. Chairman, thank you again for your excellent work on this bill and for including these important sections that I urged, and I look forward to voting for this bill.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, we seek to reserve at this time.

Mr. BERNAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa. He’s chairman of the Subcommittee on the Pacific Islands, the Asia, the Pacific and the Global Environment, my friend, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the bill, H.R. 2410, and thank the gentleman from California, our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for his leadership in his demand for his ability to bring this bill before the floor. Although there are several portions of the bill that my subcommittee had a part in introducing, I am especially appreciative for the inclusion of one of the provisions to rename the South Pacific Scholarship Program in honor of one of our distinguished late Members of this institution, the late Congressman Phil Burton, who was chairman of the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs. He was a voice for the Pacific Islands and territories.

Beyond American Samoa, the late Congressman Phil Burton, who served as a U.S. Congressman from 1964 to 1983, worked every day of his life to ensure social justice and human dignity for all of the people, and the people of the Pacific are especially grateful for his services. Unbeknown to my colleagues, Chairman Burton was also the driving force in recognizing the importance of certain items in the Pacific region which our country declared as a strategic trust immediately after World War II, and this is done before the United Nations.

Formally known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Chairman Burton, in consultations with the Department of Defense, the State Department and Interior and several other Federal agencies and key officials of the administration, he played a pivotal role thereby as a result of these consultations United Nations and the Congress, approving certain compacts of free association for the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and a coveted relationship between the United States and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. I might note also that the President of Palau has consented in helping us in territorial dealings with the Lyghur people that hopefully that this might be resolved and worked out.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BERNAN. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Congressman Burton was also instrumental in helping establish the Pacific Island Development Program that is now an integral part of the East-West Center.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to commend the gentleman from California, the Honorable HOWARD BERNAN, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for his leadership in offering H.R. 2410, the State Department Authorization bill, and I thank the gentleman for including a number of my provisions in the base text.

I am especially appreciative for the inclusion of my provision to rename the United States-South Pacific Scholarship Program (USSP) in honor of my mentor, the late Congressman Phillip Burton who, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs, was a voice for Island populations, and made it possible for American Samoa’s Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be popularly elected rather than appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

In 1960, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 10264 which transferred administration responsibility for the islands of American Samoa from the Secretary of the Navy to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior, in turn, appointed our Governors. In 1966, the people of American Samoa adopted a Constitution. The Constitution was revised in 1966 and was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on June 2, 1967. In 1967, the Revised Constitution of American Samoa provided for an elected Legislature, or Fono, consisting of a House of Representatives. However, it did not provide our people with the right to elect our own Governor and Lieutenant Governor and, at the time, American Samoa was the only remaining offshore area of the United States which did not have a popularly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

On June 10, 1976, Congressman Phil Burton took notice of American Samoa’s situation and introduced a bill to make it possible for our Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be popularly elected. The Secretary of the Interior, in turn, appointed our Governors.

In 1978 the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed by a landslide vote of 377 to 1. Instead of sending his bill to the Senate, Congressman Burton decided to consult further with the Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C.B. Morton, about American Samoan’s unique political status as an unincorporated and unorganized territory which was and is unlike the organizing of the states of Guam and the Virgin Islands. As a result of their consultations, the two agreed that Secretary Morton would issue a Secretarial Order (No. 3099) authorizing the American Samoa Government to pass enabling legislation to provide for an elected Governor and the Lieutenant Governor.

Secretary’s Order No. 3099 amended American Samoa’s Constitution to specifically provide for an elected rather than an appointed Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Secretary’s Order 3099 was also in keeping with the will of the majority of voters in American Samoa who voted in favor of electing their own Governor and Lieutenant Governor in a plebiscite that was held on August 31, 1976. Furthermore, Congress introduced legislation on August 2, 1978 to provide that the Territory of American Samoa be represented by a nonvoting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. I also was tasked with drafting this legislation which became Public Law 95–556 and was made effective October 31, 1978.

Beyond American Samoa, the late Congressman Phillip Burton, who served in the U.S. Congress from 1964 to 1983, worked every day of his life to ensure social justice and human dignity for all people, and the people of the Pacific are especially grateful for what he has done for us. Congressman Burton’s service as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs indirectly impacted U.S. foreign policy in the South Pacific region, and it is only fitting that the USSP, which Congress established at my request in 1994, will now be renamed some 15 years later in honor of my mentor, if the Senate also agrees to acknowledge and honor the late Congressman Burton’s service.

I also thank Chairman Berman for accepting my request to recognize Kazakhstan’s commitment to nonproliferation and for offering to host a nuclear fuel bank. My office also works closely with the Foreign Affairs Committee to establish a Central Asia Scholarship program for public policy internships, and to establish scholarships for indigenous peoples of Mexico and Central and South America.

I also appreciate the Committee’s support of my efforts on behalf of Pacific Island States. Diabetes, a seriously debilitating disease, has reached epidemic proportions in the Pacific Islands States including the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. While recognizing that simple, relatively low-cost means already exist to reduce the incidence of diabetes significantly through appropriate prevention and treatment programs, these programs have not as yet reached the Pacific Islands so as to effect a major reduction in the incidence of diabetes. In order to contribute to the improvement of health conditions, the authorization I requested will provide assistance for health services needed to prevent and treat diabetes in the Pacific Islands, and also for safe water and sanitation.

I also thank the Committee for including language which I offered regarding West Papua, and continue to believe it is necessary for the Secretary of State to take action in accordance with the 1969 Act of ‘Free’ Choice, the current political status of West Papua, and the extent to which the Government of Indonesia has implemented and included the leadership and the people of West Papua in the development and administration of Special Autonomy. I also believe it is necessary for the Administration to report to the appropriate Congressional committees the extent to which the Government of Indonesia
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Ms. ROSEN-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve our time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, for purposes of a colloquy, I'm pleased to yield 1 minute to a former member of the committee, a member of the Budget Committee and the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I rise, Mr. Chairman, and urge that clean water and sanitation be addressed at the highest level at the State Department and USAID. The lack of safe water and sanitation is an ongoing threat to global health and it remains the world's number one preventable health accounting, for 2 million deaths a year, a child dying every 15 seconds and half the illness in the developing world.

We simply cannot meet our goals to deal with poverty, health and development without addressing this crisis. On Earth day, I introduced the bipartisan Paul Simon Water For the World Act with the goal to provide a hundred billion dollars of the world's poorest with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

I would like to work with you, Mr. Chairman, to assure that clean water and sanitation are adequately funded and represented at the highest level of our diplomatic and development efforts.

Mr. BERMAN. I want to manifest very clearly my intention to take up a major rewrite of foreign assistance legislation later this year, and we will address the issues raised in the Water For the World Act as part of that effort.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your attention to this critical issue and am looking forward to working with you under your leadership.

Ms. ROSEN-LEHTINEN. I continue to reserve.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a friend of the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA).

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Chairman BERMAN for the hard work that he and the committee staff have done on reauthorization of this bill. A lot of good work has been put into it, and I think all of us, as we look upon the challenges we face around the world, understand that there has to be a utilization of all of the tools in our foreign policy tool box to ensure that we take care of America's interests and that we gain greater support in our interests abroad.

Smart Power is a part of that effort. Smart Power allows us to reenergize our diplomatic efforts around the globe. Specifically, the reauthorization of this bill allows the State Department to do work that the Department of Defense is doing, more appropriately under the Department of State: international peacekeeping of the Peace Corps, focusing on drug trafficking and violence along our southern borders. There are so many good things that this does.

Smart Power is often overlooked, but it's a vital tool in this foreign policy toolbox. We've seen the benefits of American Smart Power in Afghanistan and Iraq, and we need to continue to do that good work.

I thank the chairman and his staff for theirvaluable role in the reauthorization. I urge all of the Members to vote for this bill.

Ms. ROSEN-LEHTINEN. I continue to reserve.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—she was then, she wasn't, and now she is—and my friend from Nevada (Ms. BERKLEY).

Ms. BERKLEY. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding and for his extraordinary leadership not only for this bill but on our committee.

I rise today in support of this important bill. It contains a number of important elements that all of my colleagues should support. It increases our diplomatic corps dramatically, allowing the hiring of 1,500 additional Foreign Service officers over the next 2 years; it increases our financing of peacekeeping missions in Darfur and Chad; it doubles the size of the Peace Corps and sets out a plan for better response to humanitarian needs worldwide.

The bill also contains a sense of Congress calling for the release of captive Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit. He has been held hostage for nearly 3 years, and it's time that he be brought home to his family and his loved ones. If there is ever to be a Palestinian state, returning Gilad Shalit would be a true demonstration that the Palestinians are capable of self-governance and humanitarian behavior.

With that, I call on my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. ROSEN-LEHTINEN. I continue to reserve.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a great member of our committee, also a member of the Science and Technology Committee, the gentlelady from Arizona (Ms. GIFFORDS).

Ms. GIFFORDS. Thank you, Chairman BERMAN, for your leadership, and Ranking Member ROSEN-LEHTINEN as well.

I want to let you know that it's important that this provision on U.S. export controls that is now going to be entered into the manager's amendment with support is important to the fundamental job that we have as a Member of Congress, which is our U.S. national security. A recent report of the National Academy found that U.S. national security and economic prosperity depends on full engagement in science, technology, and commerce.

However, some of the unintended consequences of our current export control system have contributed to a situation in which the U.S. is now among leaders in science and technology areas but no longer dominates.

As Chair of the Science and Technology Committee Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, I'm especially concerned about our leadership in space, especially as more nations seek to increase their space activities. This provision directs the President to take into account the technological competitiveness of the United States.

I urge Members to support the legislation.

Ms. ROSEN-LEHTINEN. I continue to reserve.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am now pleased to yield to another excellent member of the committee, former colleague in the legislature in California, the gentlelady from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I rise today in support of H.R. 2410, particularly the section that authorizes a way to enhance our public diplomacy efforts worldwide by ensuring that American organizations and resource centers open to the public to show American-made films that promote American culture, principles, and values.

Also, there is another provision in section 214, public diplomacy resource centers, and it amends the State Department's Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to direct the Secretary of State to ensure that diplomatic and consular mission libraries and resource centers are open to the general public to the extent practicable and to schedule public showings of American films that showcase American culture, principles, values, and history.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BERMAN. I am pleased to yield an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. WATSON. Also, section 215 has grants for international documentary exchange programs and authorizes the Secretary of State to make grants to U.S. nongovernmental organizations that use independently produced documentary films to promote a better understanding of the United States.
abroad and a better understanding of global perspectives of other countries in the United States. I urge your support.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 2009, and commend Chairman BERMAN for his leadership in support of a new direction in our foreign policy. This bill will authorize the State Department from 2010 thru 2011, build capacity to the Department by adding fifteen hundred (1,500) new Foreign Service Officers, and enhance our Public Diplomacy efforts worldwide.

Section 214, Public Diplomacy Resources Center amends the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to direct the Secretary of State to ensure that diplomatic and consular mission libraries and resource centers are open to the general public to the greatest extent practicable to schedule public showings of American films that showcase American culture, principles, values, and history. Section 321, International Documentary Exchange Programs authorizes the Secretary of State to make grants to U.S. non-governmental organizations that use independently produced documentary films to promote a better understanding of the United States and a better understanding of global perspectives of other countries in the United States.

Section 330, Department of State Employment Composition amends the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 2003 to direct the Secretary of State to report on efforts to develop a uniform definition of diversity that is congruent with core values and vision of the Department, and to evaluate the diversity plans specifically relating to the Foreign Service, including diversity rates among its Foreign Service Officers. This section also provides for a GAO Review by the Comptroller General of the United States to assess the employment composition, recruitment, advancement, and retention policies of the State Department for women and minority groups.

As many of my colleagues may know the State Department has some of the worst diversity rates among its Foreign Service Officers. If you look at the top levels of the Foreign Service regarding diversity you will find there is basically none.

Mr. Chair, urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2410, a bill which will enhance our Public Diplomacy efforts worldwide, diversify our Foreign Service, and give the State Department the tools necessary to meet our foreign policy goals.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chair, I am now pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) for purposes of a colloquy.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the hard work of Chairman BERMAN on this bill, and I would like to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman on the issue of science and diplomacy.

Mr. Chairman, I’m very pleased to support H.R. 2410. It’s a strong bill that accomplishes many good things. There is one area that it does not address explicitly, and that is the role that science can play in our diplomatic portfolio.

In his recent speech in Cairo, the President reminded us all that the great ideas that have shaped our world have sprung up from every corner of the planet. Science provides a common language through which individuals from different nations and distinct cultures can communicate, cooperate, and work together toward common goals. Science and diplomatic goals and diplomacy can advance science for the public good.

I’m aware that the chairman is working on legislation related to enhancing science as a tool for diplomacy, and I look forward to working with the chairman on this effort.

I yield to the chairman.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I thank him for his suggestion. I agree completely that science constitutes an untapped and undertapped resource in America’s diplomatic toolbox, and I can assure the gentleman that I am committed to enhancing our capacity in this area, collaborating like the gentleman in his efforts, in considering further legislation as well as a role in the foreign assistance reform process that we are working on.

Mr. HOLT. I thank the chairman.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to respond to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), our Republican Conference Chair and a member of our Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

The American people deserve a foreign relations bill that respects our Nation’s budget and our Nation’s values. Sadly, H.R. 2410 does neither. At a time when our economy is struggling to make ends meet, this legislation would add billions of dollars in new funding to our foreign and State Department operations. Expanding taxpayer funding of Peace Corps and the U.N. regular budget by one-third in a single year without any U.N. reform is extraordinarily frustrating to many of us who have been fighting to use the power of the purse here in Washington, D.C., to drive fundamental reform in that body.

But beyond these extraordinary increases—a single-year increase of 35 percent in the State Department’s basic salary and operations—this legislation does a disservice to the values of millions of Americans who cherish the sanctity of life and the sanctity of marriage. This legislation creates a new office and ambassador for global women’s issues for women’s empowerment internationally. Secretary Clinton testified before our committee that it would be the policy of this administration to lobby foreign countries to legalize, fund or promote abortion. I even offered an amendment in the committee to change language that would require State Department training, reporting, and overseas advocacy of foreign laws regarding abortion.

I sought to change that, to make it clear that State Department employees ought to promote universally recognized human rights, those upon which Americans agree; and that was rejected in the committee.

This legislation, in embracing abortion rights overseas, in embracing the advocacy of changes in laws regarding homosexuality around the world, advocates a set of values that are at odds with the majority of the American people. We deserve a foreign relations budget that respects our pocketbooks and our values. This does neither, and I urge its rejection.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I thank you and the ranking member for very much for this courtesy.

Mr. Chair, section 826 of our bill has been carefully crafted to protect our national security interests. Subsection (b) of that section provides that the President’s authority in paragraph (a) to remove satellites and related components from the United States munitions list may not be exercised with respect to any satellite or related component that may, directly or indirectly, be transferred to, or launched into space by the People’s Republic of China.

Do you agree with me that the intent of paragraph (b) is that, with respect to any transfers to or launches by China, no satellite or related component shall be removed from the United States Munitions List?

Mr. BERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I thank you and the ranking member. This is a vitally important clarification for our aerospace industry. While at the same time opening up better trade and technology with friendly countries, it ensures that we do not send technology to the Chinese.

Mr. BERMAN. Will the gentleman yield further?
Mr. ROHRABACHER. I certainly would. Yes, sir.

Mr. BERNAN. The gentleman’s remarks are worth elaborating on. The whole notion of a domestic commercial satellite industry is very much at stake if we can’t, in appropriate situations, arrange for these kinds of transfers, and I think it is part of what the gentleman pointed out. That is why both the Satellite Industry Association and the Aerospace Industries Association support this legislation.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much. Again, thank you to the ranking member as well.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentle-woman from Florida has expired. The gentleman from California has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BERNAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an exchange of letters between the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

H. R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, was reported to the House on June 4, 2009. I appreciate your effort to consult with the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform regarding those provisions of H. R. 2410 that fall within the Oversight Committee’s jurisdiction. These provisions address issues related to the federal civil service and government contractors.

In the interest of expediting consideration of H. R. 2410, the Oversight Committee will not request a sequential referral of this bill. I would request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Oversight Committee to confer in the Senate. Moreover, this letter should inform the Senate. Moreover, this letter should serve as a waiver of the Oversight Committee’s legislative jurisdiction over subjects addressed in H. R. 2410 that fall within jurisdiction of the Oversight Committee.

Please include our exchange of letters on this matter in the Congressional Record during consideration of this legislation on the House floor. Again, I appreciate your willingness to consult the Committee on these matters.

Sincerely,

EDOLPHUS TOWNS,
Chairman.

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In the interest of expediting consideration of H. R. 2410, the Oversight Committee will not request a sequential referral of this bill. I would request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Oversight Committee to confer in the Senate. Moreover, this letter should serve as a waiver of the Oversight Committee’s legislative jurisdiction over subjects addressed in H. R. 2410 that fall within the jurisdiction of the Oversight Committee.

Please include our exchange of letters on this matter in the Congressional Record during consideration of this legislation on the House floor. Again, I appreciate your willingness to consult the Committee on these matters.

Sincerely,

EDOLPHUS TOWNS,
Chairman.

Mr. SIRES. Mr. Chair, today I rise to give my full support for the passage of H. R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. I believe defense, diplomacy, and development are the three key components of our national security strategy. This bill will give the Department of State and Peace Corps the tools necessary to ensure that diplomacy plays an integral role in furthering U.S. foreign policy goals.

H. R. 2410 seeks to double the number of Peace Corps volunteers by giving the Department of State the authority to hire over 1,500 new foreign service officers and improve their language capabilities. The bill also seeks to double the number of Peace Corps volunteers in the field. Peace Corps volunteers are vital in areas where they are often the only American faces in some of the world’s most remote places. Finally, this legislation establishes the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation to expand the number of U.S. students studying abroad, learning new languages and fostering cultural understanding.

Mr. Chair, H. R. 2410 puts us one step closer to developing a global security strategy that uses diplomacy as a crucial tool to help ensure our safety at home and abroad. I would urge all my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Ms. LORRETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H. R. 2401, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. This legislation will enhance our national security by providing adequate resources to the State Department, which has been underfunded for the last 8 years. Diplomacy and international development are key components to any national security agenda.

I was also pleased to see that title nine of the bill, which enhances the Merida Initiative, includes provisions for combat gun trafficking and drug cartels. However, I was greatly disappointed that the House Homeland Security Committee was not included in the development of this title or the previous Merida Initiative legislation. The Department of Homeland Security has been at the forefront of addressing the threats posed by drug traficking organizations and other transnational crime syndicates. Many of the recommendations made during our recent hearings, including southbound border check points for cash and guns going into Mexico, have been implemented along the border.

The hearings also emphasized that many agencies—including the Department of Homeland Security—will need to work together closely to stop these growing transnational crime networks. The Merida Initiative would not be as effective without the constant and tireless work of the brave men and women at the Department of Homeland Security. I hope that in the future more consideration will be given to the role the Department of Homeland Security plays in implementing critical security initiatives like the Merida Initiative.

My colleagues on the Committee on Homeland Security look forward to working with our friends on the other relevant committees to continue to develop, implement and improve initiatives such as the Merida Initiative.

Mr. Chair, today this Congress takes action to support our country’s interests around the world.

A strong foreign service and a healthy State Department are not luxuries. They are absolute necessities in today’s foreign policy climate.

Our country has historically shouldered great responsibilities on the international stage. From combating nuclear proliferation, to spurring international development, to protecting and advancing human rights around the world, the challenges we face as a country are great.

Two of these challenges particularly hit home for me, Mr. Chair. As most of us know, two American journalists were sentenced to 12 years of hard labor in North Korea this week after an abrupt and questionable trial.

One of these reporters grew up in my hometown of Sacramento. Her family continues to maintain ties to the Sacramento community.

I know that the State Department is doing everything in its power to secure the release of Laura Ling and Euna Lee. I commend and support our government’s efforts to bring these brave and courageous two women back home.

With today’s bill, Congress is doing its part to ensure that Americans in similar situations around the world know that their country will never abandon them.

Our responsibility as a nation is not only to those fortunate to call themselves “Americans.” Though, another issue of urgent importance is the plight of about 5,000 Hmong refugees in Thailand.

These refugees, including many women and children, have fled persecution in their home
country of Laos based on historical grievances dating back to the Vietnam War era. They now live in unspeakably harsh conditions in a refugee camp in the Petchabun province of Thailand, and are under constant threat of being forcibly repatriated back to Laos to face certain persecution.

Our State Department has been working tirelessly to save the Hmong from this near-certain death sentence, and I have supported these efforts in every way that I can. I have written letters to the Thai government and to our own foreign policy leadership, asking them to spare the Hmong from any further suffering.

We have a responsibility to protect innocent people, Mr. Chair, just as we have a responsibility to protect our own in countries like North Korea.

Today’s legislation gives our government the tools it needs to carry out this essential mission. It helps us strengthen our role in influencing world affairs so that we can work toward a future where basic human rights and dignity are respected the world over.

For this reason, I strongly support the bill before us today, Mr. Chair. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chair, Chairman Berman and the entire Foreign Affairs committee are to be commended for bringing an excellent bill to the floor.

This much needed reforms reflect Congress’ strong support for strengthening U.S. diplomacy and are consistent with the new vision for global engagement championed by President Obama.

As a former Peace Corps volunteer, I am very pleased that H.R. 2410 authorizes $450 million for Peace Corps.

I’d like to express my appreciation to Chairman Berman and Ranking Member ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN for including Peace Corps in the their bill and for supporting a substantial increase that will help send volunteers to the 20 countries that have already requested Peace Corps volunteers.

Recently, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs called for 300 to 600 new volunteers in Sub-Sahara Africa to work on agriculture as a step toward America reasserting global leadership in the fight against hunger and food insecurity.

The Chicago Council notes that “The Peace Corps’ presence goes a long way toward convincing people that America knows about their circumstances, is committed to partnership to lift them out of poverty and is willing to send hard-working Americans, experienced in agriculture, to live and work with them for an extended period.”

Rwanda’s President recently wrote, “We view the Peace Corps as a significant event in Rwanda’s recovery. These young men and women represent what is good about America; I have met former volunteers who have run major aid programs here, invested in our businesses, and I even count them among my friends and close advisors.” Peace Corps volunteers live and work in the poorest communities in countries around the world. The work that they do day in and day out is the finest expression of American generosity and solidarity that our government has to offer.

I enthusiastically support H.R. 2410 and urge my colleagues to vote for the bill.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chair, as every Member of the House knows, our country is confronted with an enormous deficit of almost $2 trillion this year alone, which is in addition to the existing mountain of national debt and a projected debt of $1.3 trillion for next year. At some point, this Congress needs to face the reality that you cannot continue to spend as though the government had no revenue.

The evening news is bleak with continuing housing foreclosures and the highest unemployment rate in decades. The Federal Reserve is exercising emergency lending powers. Foreign investors, including the government of China, are concerned about buying more U.S. government debt. But the majority in this body is living in a different world. The correct response would be for the government to live within its means, just as American families must do. For some reason, leadership in Washington insists on going full-speed ahead in its binge spending, adding perks for public employees and billions of dollars in foreign aid spending while Americans continue to lose their jobs.

Today’s Foreign Relations Authorization Act is not a case-in-point of Washington out of touch.

While American families are cutting back on their spending, this legislation would grant an arbitrary 35 percent increase in the State Department’s basic salary and operations account, and at a time when more Americans are unemployed than at any time in the past 25 years this bill provides a 23 percent pay raise for Foreign Service Officers. In committee, Democrats voted down an amendment to cap the increases in the bill at the annualized rate of inflation. The bill also cuts the budget for the Office of the Inspector General—the one who is to keep a watchful eye on where Americans’ tax dollars are spent.

The bill also increases funding for the United Nations (U.N.) by 30 percent over the current year’s funding. In the past, any additional U.S. taxpayer funding has been tied to further reforms. This bill actually asks the U.N. for no reforms and provides it $100 million more for the peacekeeping activities than they asked for. I have cosponsored U.N. reform legislation and believe it is critical that we enact these reforms of an entity that has serious waste, fraud and abuse problems. As one of ninety cosponsors of H.R. 557, the United Nations Reform and Reorganization Act, I believe Congress should withhold funding to the U.N. unless some serious reforms are undertaken. Instead, today’s bill rewards them with significant increases in funding. The bill also includes language affirming controversial international agreements for which the United States is not even a party, such as the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. This bill funds the Human Rights Council which includes the following nations as members of the council: Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, China and Cuba. This is ludicrous.

H.R. 2410 contains worrying language that would create a new office with a vague directive of promoting “women’s empowerment internationally.” While I support ensuring that women are treated equitably, it is important to understand that this language will lead to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton testified before the Foreign Affairs Committee stating that she would use the State Department to “. . . protect the rights of women, including their right to reproductive choice [which] includes the right to abortion.” Thus, money will be spent within this office to promote abortion overseas, a policy which tens of millions of Americans object to.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this legislation and work for the good of those whom we represent by reining in the spending. Congress should authorize and appropriate funding sufficient for conducting a strong foreign policy, rather than increasing government salaries, expanding the size of government, foreign aid, and rewarding the U.N. with more money than they asked for.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act and want to thank our colleagues for their outstanding leadership and work on this major legislation.

In the words of President Obama, “America is a friend of each nation and every man, woman and child who seeks a future of peace and dignity,” and this legislation rightfully commits the resources necessary to uphold that promise.

I want to just take a moment to highlight a couple of provisions that we worked to have included in this bill:

First, I want to thank Chairman Berman for including the United States-Caribbean Educational Exchange Program from legislation I introduced which previously passed the House in the 110th Congress, the Shirley A. Chisholm United States-Caribbean Educational Exchange Act.

This valuable initiative will promote better understanding of U.S. values and culture by offering scholarships to Caribbean students to pursue studies in the United States.

Second, I am pleased this legislation includes reporting language I offered regarding the enduring and horrible humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Improving the lives of the Palestinian people in Gaza is essential to fostering conditions necessary for stability, economic and social development, and lasting peace.

Finally, on the heels of President Obama’s brilliant speech in Cairo, I want to take a moment to underscore the importance of supporting the President, Special Envoy Mitchell and Secretary Clinton as they bring renewed focus and energy toward advancing a two state solution that will bring lasting peace. And that includes supporting Israel’s right to exist and the call for an end of the continued Israeli settlements.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman for the time and encourage support for this important bill.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chair, while our constituents are losing jobs and homes, H.R. 2410 would use borrowed money to increase funding by one-third in a single year for State Department operations, for the UN regular budget, and for the Peace Corps.

It would increase the State Department’s basic salary and operations account by 35%.

It would add 2,200 new Foreign Service Officers, 20 new government entities, and 48 new reporting requirements.

Without requiring any reform, it would authorize all UN arrearages and volunteers the U.S. pay $100 million more for peacekeeping next year beyond what the UN is currently charging us.

The reported bill also embraces a controversial social agenda, including provisions that would allow abortion provisions.

Attempts at full committee mark-up to affirm the genuine empowerment and protection of women and girls around the world was soundly rejected.
In addition to problems with what the bill includes, many deserving Republican amendments were excluded from the reported version.

One of those was a funding amendment I have offered which caps any account increases at 3.7 percent over current year levels.

This reasonable 3.7 percent increase is the average rate of inflation for 2008.

By taking this measured, responsible approach, my funding amendment would produce a single-year cost savings of 2.82 billion dollars in 2010, as compared to the Majority’s bill.

In short, H.R. 2410 is an irresponsible bill on policy and funding levels.

Mr. BERMAN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

The text of the committee amendment is as follows:

H.R. 2410

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents
Sec. 3. Appropriate congressional committees defined.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101. Administration of Foreign Affairs.
Sec. 102. International organizations.
Sec. 103. International commissions.
Sec. 104. Migration and refugee assistance.
Sec. 105. Central aid grants.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Basic Authorities and Activities
Sec. 201. International Litigation Fund.
Sec. 203. Special agents.
Sec. 204. Repatriation loans.
Subtitle B—Public Diplomacy at the Department of State
Sec. 211. Concentration of public diplomacy responsibilities.
Sec. 212. Establishment of Public Diplomacy Reserve Corps.
Sec. 213. Enhancing United States public diplomacy outreach.
Sec. 214. Public diplomacy resource centers.
Sec. 215. Grants for international documentary exchange programs.
Sec. 216. United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.
Sec. 217. Special Olympics.
Sec. 218. Extension of program to provide grants to American-sponsored schools in predominantly Muslim countries to provide scholarships.
Sec. 219. Central Asia scholarship program for public policy internships.
Sec. 220. United States-South Pacific Scholarship Program.
Sec. 221. Scholarships for indigenous peoples of Mexico and Central and South America.

Sec. 222. United States-Caribbean Educational Exchange Program.
Sec. 223. Exchanges between Sri Lanka and the United States to promote dialogue among minority groups in Sri Lanka.
Sec. 224. Exchanges between Liberia and the United States for women legislators.
Sec. 225. Public diplomacy plan for Haiti.
Sec. 226. Transfer of the Vietnam Education Foundation to the Department of State.
Subtitle C—Consular Services and Related Matters
Sec. 231. Permanent authority to assess passport surcharge.
Sec. 232. Sense of Congress regarding additional consular services in Moldova.
Sec. 233. Reforming refugee processing.
Sec. 234. English language and cultural awareness training for approved refugee applicants.
Sec. 235. Iraqi refugees and internally displaced persons.
Sec. 236. Videoconference interviews.
Sec. 237. Tibet.
Sec. 238. Processing of certain visa applications.
Subtitle D—Strengthening Arms Control and Nonproliferation Activities at the Department of State
Sec. 241. Findings and sense of Congress on the need to strengthen United States arms control and nonproliferation capabilities.
Sec. 242. Authorization of additional arms control and nonproliferation positions.
Sec. 243. Additional authority of the Secretary of State.
Sec. 244. Additional flexibility for rightsizing arms control and nonproliferation functions.
Sec. 245. Arms control and nonproliferation rotation program.
Sec. 246. Arms control and nonproliferation scholarship program.
Sec. 247. Scientific advisory committee.

TITLE III—ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

Sec. 301. Towards a more modern and expeditious Foreign Service.
Sec. 302. Locally employed staff compensation.
Sec. 303. Quadrennial review of diplomacy and development.
Sec. 304. Establishment of the Lessons Learned Center.
Sec. 305. Lying employed staff compensation.
Subtitle B—Foreign Service Pay Equity and Performance
Sec. 311. Foreign Service Pay Equity and Death Gratuity.
Sec. 312. Overseas comparability pay adjustment.
Sec. 313. Death gratuity.

TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Subtitle A—International Leadership
Sec. 401. Short title.
Sec. 402. Promoting assignments to international organizations.
Sec. 403. Implementation and establishment of office on multilateral negotiations.
Sec. 404. Synchronization of United States contributions to international organizations.
Sec. 405. United States arrearages to the United Nations.
Subtitle B—General Provisions
Sec. 411. Organization of American States.
Sec. 412. Peacekeeping operations contributions.
Sec. 413. Pacific Islands Forum.
Sec. 414. Review of activities of international organizations.
Sec. 415. Enhancing nuclear safeguards.
Sec. 417. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

TITLE V—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Sec. 501. Authorization of appropriations for international broadcasting.
Sec. 502. Personal services contracting program.
Sec. 503. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty pay parity.
Sec. 504. Employment for international broadcasting.
Sec. 505. Domestic release of the Voice of America film entitled "A Fateful Harvest".

TITLE VI—PEACE CORPS

Sec. 601. Findings; statement of policy.
Sec. 602. Amendments to the Peace Corps Act.
Sec. 603. Report.

TITLE VII—SENATOR PAUL SIMON STUDY ABRAD FOUNDATION ACT OF 2009

Sec. 701. Short title.
Sec. 702. Findings.
Sec. 703. Purposes.
Sec. 704. Definitions.
Sec. 705. Establishment and management of the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation.
Sec. 706. Establishment and operation of program.
Sec. 707. Annual report.
Sec. 708. Powers of the Foundation; related provisions.
Sec. 709. General personnel authorities.
Sec. 710. GAO review.
Sec. 711. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE VIII—EXPORT CONTROL REFORM AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Subtitle A—Defense Trade Controls Performance Improvement Act of 2009
Sec. 801. Short title.
Sec. 802. Findings.
Sec. 803. Strategic review and assessment of the United States export controls system.
Sec. 804. Performance goals for processing of applications for licenses to export items on United States Munitions List.
Sec. 805. Requirement to ensure adequate staff and resources for the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls of the Department of State.
Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Export Licenses

Sec. 820. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 821. Availability to Congress of Presidential directives regarding United States arms export policies, practices, and regulations.

Sec. 822. Increase in value of defense articles and services for congressional review and expediting congressional review for Israel.

Sec. 823. Diplomatic efforts to strengthen national and international arms export controls.

Sec. 824. Reporting requirement for unlicensed exports.

Sec. 825. Report on value of major defense equipment and defense articles exported under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act.

Sec. 826. Average satellites and related components from the United States Munitions List.

Sec. 827. Review and report of investigations of violations of sections 3 and 38 of the Arms Export Control Act.

Sec. 828. Clarification of certification requirement relating to Israel’s qualitative military edge.

Sec. 829. Expediting congressional defense export review period for Israel.

Sec. 830. Updating and conforming penalties for violations of sections 38 and 39 of the Arms Export Control Act.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 831. Authority to build the capacity of foreign military forces.

Sec. 832. Foreign Military Sales Stockpile Fund.

Sec. 833. Annual estimate and justification for the Foreign Military Sales program.

Sec. 834. Sense of Congress on the global arms trade.

Sec. 835. Report on United States’ commitments to the security of Israel.

Sec. 836. War Reserves Stockpile.

Sec. 837. Excess defense articles for Central and South Europe and other countries and certain other countries.

Sec. 838. Support to Israel for missile defense.

TITLE IX—ACTIONS TO ENHANCE THE MERIDA INITIATIVE

Subtitle A—General Provisions

Sec. 901. Coordinator of United States Government activities to implement the Merida Initiative.

Sec. 902. Adding the Caribbean to the Merida Initiative.

Sec. 903. Merida Initiative monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

Sec. 904. Merida Initiative defined.

Subtitle B—Prevention of Illicit Trade in Small Arms

Sec. 905. Task force on the prevention of illicit small arms trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.

Sec. 906. Audit by Inspector General of the Department of State.

Sec. 907. Increased flexibility for use of defense trade controls registration fees.

Sec. 908. Review of International Traffic in Arms Regulations and United States Munitions List.

Sec. 909. Special licensing authorization for certain exports to Nato member states, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Israel, and South Korea.

Sec. 910. Availability of information on the status to remove applications under chapter 3 of the Arms Export Control Act.

Sec. 911. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 912. Increase in penalties for illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons to countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Sec. 913. Department of State rewards program.

Sec. 914. Statement of Congress supporting United States ratification of CIFTA.

TITLE X—EXPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 1001. Assessment of Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Sec. 1002. Report on United States capacities to prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

Sec. 1003. Reports relating to programs to encourage good governance.

Sec. 1004. Reports relating to programs to encourage good governance.

Sec. 1005. Democracy in Georgia.

Sec. 1006. Diplomatic relations with Israel.

Sec. 1007. Police training report.

Sec. 1008. Report on humanitarian assistance in Gaza.

Sec. 1009. Report on activities in Haiti.

Sec. 1010. Report on religious minority communities in the Middle East.

Sec. 1011. Iran’s influence in the Western Hemisphere.

TITLE XI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—General Provisions

Sec. 1101. Bilateral commission with Nigeria.

Sec. 1102. Assistance to the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund.

Sec. 1103. Development, treatment and prevention and safe water and sanitation for Pacific Island countries.

Sec. 1104. Statelessness.


Sec. 1106. Limitation on assistance for weather cooperation activities to countries in the Americas.

Sec. 1107. Statement of Congress regarding Afghan women.

Sec. 1108. Global Peace Operations Initiative programs and activities.

Sec. 1109. Freedom of the press.

Sec. 1110. Information for Country Commercial Guides on business and investment climate in the Middle East.

Sec. 1111. International protection of girls by preventing child marriage.

Sec. 1112. Statement of Congress regarding return of Jewish and other Holocaust victims to artist Dina Babbitt.

Sec. 1113. Statement of policy regarding Somalia.

Subtitle B—Sense of Congress Provisions

Sec. 1121. Promoting democracy and human rights in Belarus.


Sec. 1123. West Papua.

Sec. 1124. Sense of Congress relating to Soviet nuclear tests and Kazakhstan’s property restitution and compensation.

Sec. 1125. Sense of Congress on Holocaust-era property restitution and compensation.

Sec. 1126. Efforts to secure the freedom of Gilad Shalit.

Sec. 1127. Sense of Congress relating to Sudan.

Sec. 1128. Sense of Congress on restrictions on religious freedom in Vietnam.

TITLE XII—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State under “Administration of Foreign Affairs” to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of foreign affairs of the United States, and for other purposes authorized by law:

(1) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For “Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, $5,166,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(B) WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION.—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraphs (A), $1,545,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011 are authorized to be appropriated for worldwide security protection.

(C) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—Of the amounts authorized by subparagraph (A), $500,278,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated for public diplomacy.

(D) BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), $20,659,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011 are authorized to be appropriated for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

(2) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—For “Capital Investment Fund”, $160,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(3) EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—For “Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance”, $1,815,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary are authorized for fiscal year 2011.

(4) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs”, $8,233,243,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(B) TIBETAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), $750,000 for fiscal year 2010 and $800,000 for fiscal year 2011 are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Tibetan scholarship program established under section 103(b)(1) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–319; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note).

(C) NGAWANG CHOEPHEL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 for the “Ngawang Choepel Exchange Programs” (formerly known as “programs of educational and cultural exchange between the United States and the people of Tibet”) under section 103(a) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–319; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note).

(5) CIVILIAN STABILIZATION INITIATIVE.—For “Civilian Stabilization Initiative”, $323,272,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary are authorized for fiscal year 2011.

(6) REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES.—For “Representation Allowances”, $8,173,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(7) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials, $27,159,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(B) REIMBURSEMENT FOR PAST EXPENSES OWED BY THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), there are authorized to be appropriated $21,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and $23,000,000 for fiscal year 2011 for reimbursement of Foreign Missions and Officials” to be used only to reimburse State and local governments for
necessary expenses incurred since 1998 for the protection of foreign missions and officials and recognized by the United States.

(b) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—In addition to the funds provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 101, the Department of State is authorized to use for the protection of missions, officers, consular employees, and families of such missions, funds appropriated in advance for such purposes, and to expend from money to the credit of the Fund as Congress may authorize, to cover such expenditures, which amounts are necessary due to such fluctuations.

(2) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—For "International Joint Commission", $7,974,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(3) INTERMEDIARIES COMMISSIONS.—For "International Fisheries Commissions", $43,576,000 for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(4) MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.—There are authorized to be appropriated for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" for authorized activities for fiscal year 2010, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011.

(b) CASH DISBURSEMENTS.—Nothing in paragraph (1) of this section shall be construed to limit the investigative authority of any other Federal department or agency.

Subtitle B—Public Diplomacy at the Department of State

SECT. 201. INTERNATIONAL LITIGATION FUND.

Section 38(d)(3) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2710(d)(3)) is amended by striking "the Department of State from another agency of the United States as defined in paragraph (9) of section 7 of title 18, United States Code, except that such jurisdiction relates to the premises of United States military missions and related facilities;"

(b) BURGESS LOANS.—Nothing in paragraph (1) of such section 37(a) (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) shall be construed to limit the investigative authority of any other Federal department or agency.

SEC. 203. SPECIAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 37(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2709a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) conduct investigations concerning—

"(A) illegal passport or visa abuse;" and

"(B) identity theft or document fraud affecting or relating to the programs, functions, and authorities of the Department of State; and

"(2) conduct investigations concerning allegations not later than 30 days after the initial meeting of the working group under subparagraph (C) to carry out the requirement specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection. The designation of the Secretary as the primary responsible for such ongoing consultations and coordination.

SEC. 207. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

SEC. 102. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended—

(A) by striking "The Secretary shall, subject to the direction of the President, have primary responsibility for the coordination described in subsection (b)(1), and shall make every effort to establish and present to foreign publics unified United States public diplomacy activities."

B) CHAIR AND ROTATING VICE CHAIR.—The Secretary shall serve as the permanent chair of the quarterly meetings required under subparagraph (A). Each head of a Federal agency referred to in subsection (b) shall serve on a rotating basis as the vice chair of each such quarterly meeting.

"(C) INITIAL MEETING.—The initial meeting of the working group established under subparagraph (A) shall be not later than the date that is six months after the date of the enactment of this subsection.

"(D) ONGOING CONSULTATIONS AND COORDINATION.—The Secretary and each head of the Federal agencies referred to in subsection (b) shall designate a representative of each respective agency to consult and coordinate with such other representatives on an ongoing basis beginning not later than 30 days after the initial meeting of the working group under subparagraph (C) to carry out the requirement specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection. The designation of the Secretary as the primary responsible for such ongoing consultations and coordination.
“(3) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), each head of a Federal agency referred to in subsection (b)(1) shall annually submit to the President a report on the public diplomacy activities of such agency in the preceding year.

“(B) INFORMATION SHARING.—The President shall require each head of a Federal agency referred to in subsection (b)(1) to share information on programs referred to in paragraph (1) pursuant to subparagraph (A).

“(C) INITIAL SUBMISSIONS.—The first annual reports required under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted not later than the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this subsection.

“(D) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an agency with respect to a fiscal year before the first year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 212. ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESERVE CORPS.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that currently a shortage of trained public diplomacy Foreign Service officers at the mid-career level threatens the effectiveness of United States outreach to publics abroad.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of State should recruit individuals with professional experience relevant to public diplomacy, and provide training and mentoring to cultivate their skills in order to build the core of professionals in the public diplomacy cone; and

(2) apart from the public diplomacy cone, training of all Foreign Service officers should include more information on techniques of public diplomacy.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESERVE CORPS.—Section 301 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY RESERVE CORPS.—(1) The Secretary of State is authorized to establish a Public Diplomacy Reserve Corps consisting of mid- and senior-level former Foreign Service officers and other individuals with experience in the private or public sector relevant to public diplomacy, to serve for a period of six months to two years in postings abroad.

“(2) The Secretary of State may—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''and'' at the end and inserting ''or'';

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(D) in subparagraph (G), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a comma and a period;

(E) in subparagraph (H), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a comma and a period; and

(F) in subparagraph (I), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a comma and a period.

(b) OPERATIONS.—In making the grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) provide at least 35 percent of the total project cost in matching funds from non-Federal sources; and

(2) have prior experience supporting independently produced documentary films that have been broadcast on public television in the United States.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the program described in subsection (b) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be used to carry out the following activities:

(1) Fund, distribute, and promote documentary films that convey a diversity of views about life in the United States to foreign audiences and bring insightful foreign perspectives to United States audiences.

(2) Support documentaries described in paragraph (1) that are made by independent foreign and domestic producers, selected through a peer review process.

(3) Develop a network of overseas partners to produce, distribute, and broadcast such documentaries.

(d) GENERAL.—In making the grants described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall give preference to nongovernmental organizations that—

(1) provide at least 35 percent of the total project cost in matching funds from non-Federal sources; and

(2) have prior experience supporting independently produced documentary films that have been broadcast on public television in the United States.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains a detailed description of the implementation of this section for the prior year.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs pursuant to section 1014(a), there is authorized to be appropriated for this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to carry out this section.

SEC. 215. GRANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTARY EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Since September 11, 2001, a distorted perception of the United States has grown abroad, even as many Americans struggle to understand the increasingly complex world beyond the borders of the United States.

(2) This public diplomacy crisis poses an ongoing threat to United States security, diplomatic relations, commerce, and citizen-to-citizen relationships between the United States and other countries.

(3) Independently produced documentary films have proven to be an effective means of communicating United States ideas and values to populations of other countries.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State is authorized to make grants, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine, to United States nongovernmental organizations that use independently produced documentary films to promote better understanding of the United States abroad and better understanding of United States perspectives and other countries in the United States.

(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Grants provided under subsection (b) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be used to carry out the following activities:

(1) Fund, distribute, and promote documentary films that convey a diversity of views about life in the United States to foreign audiences and bring insightful foreign perspectives to United States audiences.

(2) Support documentaries described in paragraph (1) that are made by independent foreign and domestic producers, selected through a peer review process.

(3) Develop a network of overseas partners to produce, distribute, and broadcast such documentaries.

(d) GENERAL.—In making the grants described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall give preference to nongovernmental organizations that—

(1) provide at least 35 percent of the total project cost in matching funds from non-Federal sources; and

(2) have prior experience supporting independently produced documentary films that have been broadcast on public television in the United States.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains a detailed description of the implementation of this section for the prior year.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs pursuant to section 1014(a), there is authorized to be appropriated for this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to carry out this section.

SEC. 216. UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—

SEC. 111. EXTENSION OF PROGRAM TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS IN PREDOMINANTLY MUS-LIM COUNTRIES TO PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS.


(a) Pilot Program Established.—As part of the educational and cultural exchange programs of the Department of State, the Secretary of State shall establish a pilot program for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to award scholarships to undergraduate and graduate students from Central Asia for public policy internships in the United States. Subject to the availability of appropriations, for each fiscal year not more than 50 students may participate in the program established under this section.

(b) Number of Positions.—

(1) In General.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the program established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be carried out under applicable provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 1469(c)(2)), as amended, and referred to as the “Fulbright-Hays Act”.

(2) Scholarship Eligibility Requirements.—In addition to such other requirements as may be established by the Secretary of State, a scholarship recipient under this section—

(A) shall be proficient in the English language;

(B) shall be a student at an undergraduate or graduate school level at an accredited institution of higher education with a record of outstanding academic achievement and demonstrated intellectual promise;

(C) may not have received an academic scholarship or grant from the United States Government in the three years preceding the award of a scholarship under this program; and

(D) may not be or have been a member of a foreign terrorist organization (as designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a))) or involved in organized crime.

(3) Internships.—Internships under this section shall be for periods of not more than six months.

(4) Priority Consideration.—In the award of internships under this section, the Secretary of State shall give priority consideration to students who are underprivileged or members of ethnic, religious, or cultural minorities.

(5) Central Asia Defined.—For the purposes of this section, the term “Central Asia” means the countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

(6) Authorization of Appropriations.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 101(4), $350,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to make available for the United States-Central Asia Scholarship Program.

(7) Appropriations.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(8) CARICOM Country.—The term “CARICOM country” means—

(A) a member country of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); or

(B) any country having observer status in CARICOM.

SEC. 220. UNITED STATES-SOUTH PACIFIC SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States-South Pacific Scholarship Program (USSP), authorized by Congress and funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, is a competitive, merit-based scholarship program that ensures that Pacific Islanders have an opportunity to pursue higher education in the United States.

(2) It is expected that these students will one day assume leadership roles.

(3) As the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs, the late Congressman Phillip Burton was a voice for Pacific Island populations.

(4) He was also a voice for workers, the poor, and the elderly.

(5) Congressman Burton was one of the most brilliant and productive legislators in United States politics.

(6) He served in Congress from 1964 to 1983.

(7) He worked every day of his life to ensure social justice and human dignity for all people.

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) so that future generations will know his name and remember his service, it is fitting that the leadership and vision of Phillip Burton, so esteemed by Congress, remains in the halls of government;

(2) the United States-South Pacific Scholarship Program should be renamed the Phillip Burton United States-South Pacific Island Scholarship Program; and

(3) scholarships awarded under the Program shall be referred to as “Burton Scholarships”.

(c) Funding.—In General.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 101(4), $759,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to make available for the United States-South Pacific Scholarship Program.

(d) Appropriations.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 221. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

(a) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) CARICOM Country.—The term “CARICOM country” means—

(A) a member country of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); or

(B) a country having observer status in CARICOM.

(3) Central America Defined.—For the purposes of this section, the term “Central America” means the countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

(4) Merica Defined.—For the purposes of this section, the term “MERICA” means—

(A) the countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); and

(B) the countries of Central America.

(5) SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—The term “SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM” means—

(A) the United States-CARIBICOM Scholarship Program; and

(B) the United States-CENTRAL AMERICA Scholarship Program.
(A) an institution of higher education (as such term is defined in section 101(a)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)), including, to the maximum extent practicable, a historically Black college or university that is a part B institution (as such term is defined in section 322(2) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1011a(2))) or a Hispanic-serving institution (as such term is defined in section 502(5) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1118a(5)));

(b) a higher education association;

(c) a nongovernmental organization incorporated in the United States; or

(d) a consortium consisting of two or more such institutions, associations, or nongovernmental organizations.

(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of State is authorized to establish an educational exchange program between the United States and CARICOM countries that will be known as the “Shirley A. Chisholm United States-Caribbean Educational Exchange Program”, under which—

(1) secondary school students from CARICOM countries will—

(A) attend a public or private secondary school in the United States; and

(B) participate in activities designed to promote a greater understanding of the values and culture of the United States; and

(2) undergraduate students, graduate students, faculty, and scholars from CARICOM countries will—

(A) attend a public or private college or university, including a community college, in the United States; and

(B) participate in activities designed to promote a greater understanding of the values and culture of the United States.

(c) DEFINITION.—The program authorized under subsection (b) shall meet the following requirements:

(1) the program will offer scholarships to students and scholars based on merit and need. It is the sense of Congress that scholarships should be offered to students and scholars who evidence merit, achievement, and strong potential for the studies such students and scholars wish to undertake under the program and 60 percent of scholarships offered under the program should be based on financial need.

(2) The program will seek to achieve gender equality in granting scholarships under the program.

(3) Fields of study under the program will support the labor market and development needs of CARICOM countries, assuring a pool of technical experts to address such needs.

(4) The program will limit participation to—

(A) one year of study for secondary school students;

(B) two years of study for undergraduate students; and

(C) 12 months of study for graduate students, post-graduate students, and scholars.

(5) For purposes of this section, time equal to the period of time of participation in the program, but not to exceed two years, the program will require participants who are students and scholars described in subsection (b) to—

(A) agree to return to live in a CARICOM country and maintain residence in such country, within six months of completion of academic studies;

(B) agree to obtain employment that directly benefits the growth, progress, and development of one or more CARICOM countries and the people of such countries.

(6) The Secretary may waive, shorten the duration, or otherwise alter the requirements of paragraph (4) in limited circumstances of hardship, humanitarian needs for specific educational purposes, or in furtherance of the national interests of the United States.

(d) ROLE OF UNITED STATES Cooperating Agencies.—The Secretary shall consult with United States cooperating agencies in developing the program authorized under subsection (b). The Secretary is authorized to provide grants to United States cooperating agencies in carrying out the program authorized under subsection (b).

(e) MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the program and the plans established for the program, including an estimate of the number of students and scholars selected under the program, the costs of providing scholarships to fund exchanges to enable students and scholars to attend a public or private college or university in the United States, and the extent to which such scholarships are used for full or partial support of living expenses in the United States for participants in such program.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review on a regular basis—

(A) financial information relating to the program;

(B) budget plans for the program;

(C) adjustments to plans established for the program;

(D) graduation rates of participants in the program;

(E) the percentage of participants who are students described in subsection (b)(1) who pursue higher education;

(F) the percentage of participants who return to their home country or another CARICOM country;

(G) the types of careers pursued by participants in the program, the extent to which such careers are linked to the political, economic, and social development needs of CARICOM countries; and

(H) the impact of gender, country of origin, financial need of students, and other relevant factors on the data collected under subparagraphs (D) through (G).

(3) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on plans to implement the program authorized under this section.

(4) MATTRESSES TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a plan for selecting participants in the program, including an estimate of the number of secondary school students, undergraduate students, graduate students, post-graduate students, and scholars from each country, by educational level, who will be selected as participants in the program in a given year;

(B) a timeline for selecting United States cooperating agencies that will assist in implementing the program;

(C) a financial plan that—

(i) identifies budget plans for each educational level under the program; and

(ii) identifies plans or systems to ensure that the costs to public school, college, and university education under the program and the costs to private school, college, and university education under the program are reasonably allocated; and

(D) a plan to provide outreach to and linkages with schools, colleges and universities, and non-governmental organizations in the United States and CARICOM countries for implementation of the program.

(5) UPDATES OF REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees updates of the report required by paragraph (1) for each fiscal year for which amounts are appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations provided under subsection (g).

(B) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Such updates shall include the following:

(i) Information on United States cooperating agencies that are selected to assist in implementing the programs authorized under this section;

(ii) An analysis of the positive and negative impacts the program authorized under this section will have or is having on “brain drain” from the participating CARICOM countries.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this section (20 U.S.C. 1101a(5)), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to carry out this section.

SEC. 223. EXCHANGES BETWEEN SRI LANKA AND THE UNITED STATES TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE AMONG MINORITY GROUPS IN SRI LANKA.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide financial assistance to—

(1) establish an exchange program for Sri Lankan students currently pursuing a high school degree to participate in dialogue and understanding workshops in the United States; and

(2) establish an exchange program for Sri Lankan participation in exchange programs of the Department of State; and

(3) promote dialogue between young adults from diverse ethnic, religious, linguistic, and other minority groups in Sri Lanka.

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish an exchange program to provide scholarships to fund exchanges to enable Sri Lankan high school students from various ethnic, religious, linguistic, and other minority groups to participate in post-conflict resolution, understanding, and dialogue promotion workshops.

(2) DIALOGUE WORKSHOPS.—The exchange program established under paragraph (1) shall include a dialogue workshop located in the United States for participants in such program.

(c) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term “scholarship” means an amount to be used for full or partial support of living expenses in the United States for a participant in the exchange program established under subsection (b), including travel expenses to, from, and within the United States.

SEC. 224. EXCHANGES BETWEEN LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES FOR WOMEN LEGISLATORS.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide financial assistance to—

(1) establish an exchange program for Liberian women legislators and women staff members of the Liberian Congress;

(2) expand Liberian participation in exchange programs of the Department of State; and

(3) promote the advancement of women in the field of politics, with the aim of eventually reducing the rates of domestic abuse, illiteracy, and sexism in Liberia.

(b) PROGRAM.—The Secretary of State shall establish an exchange program in cooperation with Women’s Legislative Network (California) to provide scholarships to fund exchanges to enable Liberian women legislators and exceptional women Liberian Congressional staffers to encourage more women to participate in, and continue to be active in, politics and the democratic process in Liberia.

(c) SCHOLARSHIP DEFINED.—In this section, the term “scholarship” means an amount to be used for full or partial support of living expenses in the United States for a participant in the exchange program established under subsection (b), including travel expenses to, from, and within the United States.

SEC. 225. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PLAN FOR HAITI.

The Secretary of State shall develop a public diplomacy plan to be implemented in the event that Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is extended to Haitian nationals in the United States to effectively inform Haitians living in Haiti the program has been extended to Haiti the program has not been extended to Haiti.

(1) TPS only permits people already in the United States as of a specifically designated date to remain in the United States.

(2) There are extraordinary dangers of travel by sea to the United States in unsafe, overcrowded vessels.

(3) Haitians interdicted at sea traveling to the United States will be repatriated to Haiti.

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(A) by inserting after paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following:

"(3) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of State.'';

(2) in section 204(a)(1), the words "the Secretary, in accordance with part III of title 5, United States Code," shall be inserted after paragraph (3).

(3) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking "BOARD" and inserting "SECRETARY";

(ii) by striking "Secretary" and inserting "Secretary'; and

(iii) by striking "Secretary" and inserting "Secretary'.

(4) MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961.—Section 112(a) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and";

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(10) programs administered by the Vietnam Education Foundation.''

(5) SUPPORT FOR INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM.—

(A) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, is authorized to award 1 or more grants to institutions of education and cultural affairs to support Vietnam's equitable and sustainable socioeconomic development.

(B) FURTHER RATIONALE.—Each grant shall be awarded to an institution of higher education in Vietnam for the purpose of supporting the development of institutional capacity in Vietnam; and

(C) OPERATING REQUIREMENTS.—Each grant shall be used to implement core principles of good governance; and

(E) ENJOY AUTONOMY FROM THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT.

(6) APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each institution of higher education desiring the grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary of State at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(B) COMPETITIVE BASIS.—Each grant authorized under subsection (a) shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

(7) SOURCE OF GRANT FUNDS.—The Secretary of State may use funds made available to the Vietnam Education Foundation under section 207(c) of the Vietnam Education Foundation Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) for the grant awarded under this section.

(8) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle C—Consular Services and Related Matters

SECTION 231. PERMANENT AUTHORITY TO AUTHORIZE PASSPORT SURCHARGE.

Section 1 of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 252), section 225, 41 Stat. 750, is amended by—

(1) striking subsection (b)(2); and

(2) redesigning subsection (b)(3) as subsection (b)(2).

SECTION 232. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL CONSULAR SERVICES IN MOLDOVA.

It is the sense of Congress that in light of serious problems with human trafficking as well as the exceptionally high volume of applications by citizens of Moldova to theomeran Summer Work Travel program, the Secretary of State should make every effort to enhance consular services at the United States embassy in Chișinău, Moldova, including considering assigning an additional consular officer to such post, and providing enhanced anti-trafficking training, especially related to student exchange programs and other vulnerable categories of visa applicants.

SECTION 233. REFORMING REFUGEE PROCESSING..

(A) WORLDWIDE PROCESSING PRIORITY SYSTEM.

(1) EMBASSY REFERRALS.—The Secretary of State shall expand training of United States consular personnel to ensure that appropriate United States embassies and consulates are equipped and enabled to refer to the United States refugee admissions program aliens in urgent need of resettlement.

(2) NGO REFERRALS.—The Secretary shall expand training of, and communication with, nongovernmental organizations that provide assistance to displaced and persecuted persons to enable such organizations to refer to the United States refugee admissions program aliens in urgent need of resettlement.

(B) WORLDWIDE PROCESSING PRIORITY SYSTEM.

(1) ELIMINATING DUAL REFERRALS TO CONGRESS.—Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following new sentence:

"In the event that a fiscal year begins without such determination having been made, there is authorized to be admitted in the first quarter of such fiscal year 25 percent of the number of refugees fixed by the President in the previous fiscal year’s determination, and any refugees admitted under this section shall be counted toward the President’s determination when it is made.; and

(2) in subsection (e), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “discussions in person” and inserting "discussions in person, to be commenced not later than June 1 of each year,".

(2) FAMILY REUNIFICATION.—

(A) MULTIPLE FORMS OF RELIEF.—Applicants for refugee status who are otherwise admissible shall be granted an immigration visa and be admitted to the United States pursuant to any visa category for which such applicants may be eligible.

(B) SEPARATED CHILDREN.—In the case of a child under the age of 18 who has been separated from the birth or adoptive parents of such child and who is living under the care of an alien who has been approved for admission to the United States as a refugee, such child shall be, if it is in the best interest of such child to be placed with such alien in the United States, admitted to the United States as a refugee or otherwise admissible as described in section 207(c)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157(c)(3)).

(C) CHILDREN OF REFUGEE SPOUSES.—For the purposes of sections 207(c)(2)(A) and 207(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157(c)(2)(A) and 1158(b)(3)), if a refugee or an applicant proves that such spouse is the biological or adoptive parent of a child, such child shall be eligible to accompany or follow to join such parent.

(D) ERAA ACCOUNT.—Section 2 of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2561) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking "President" and inserting "Secretary of State"; and

(2) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "to the President" and inserting "to the Secretary of State"; and

(3) by striking "$200,000,000" and inserting "$200,000,000"; and

(4) in subsection (d), by striking "$200,000,000" and inserting "$200,000,000;".
(2) in subsection (d), by striking "President" and inserting "Secretary of State".

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary—

(2) to carry out section 104, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section, including the amendments made by this section.

(2) OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to reduce funds or services for other refugee assistance or resettle-

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section, and the amendments made by this section, shall take ef-

fect on the first day of the first fiscal year that begins after the date of the enactment of this section.

SEC. 234. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING FOR AP-

PROVED REFUGEE APPLICANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish overseas refugee training programs to pro-

vide English as a second language, cultural orientation, and work orientation training for refugees who have been approved for admission to the United States before their departure for the United States.

(b) DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION.—In design-

ing and implementing the pilot training programs referred to in subsection (a), the Sec-

retary shall consult with or utilize both—

(1) for international organizations or organi-

zations with direct ties to the United States ref-

ugee resettlement program; and

(2) nongovernmental or international organi-

zations with expertise in developing curriculum and teaching English as a second lan-

guage.

(c) IMPACT ON PROCESSING TIMES.—The Sec-

retary shall ensure that such training programs occur within current processing times and do not unduly delay the departure for the United States of refugees who have been approved for admission to the United States.

(d) TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that such train-

ing programs are operating in at least three ref-

ugee processing regions.

(2) ADDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the appro-

priate congressional committees that such train-

ing programs are operating in five refugee processing areas.

(e) GAO REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the implementation of this section, including an assessment of the quality of English as a second language curriculum and instruction. The Secretary of State shall consult with or utilize both—

(1) for international organizations or orga-

nizations with direct ties to the United States ref-

ugee resettlement program; and

(2) nongovernmental or international organi-

zations with expertise in developing curriculum and teaching English as a second language.

(f) STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING EN-

couraging Voluntary Returns.—It shall be the policy of the United States to encourage Iraqi refugees to return to Iraq only when condi-

tions permit safe, sustainable returns on a vol-

untary basis with the coordination of the UNHCR and the Government of Iraq.

(g) INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.—The Sec-

retary of State shall work with the international community, including governments hosting the refugees, refugee hosting organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and donors, to de-

velop a long-term, comprehensive international strategy for assistance and solutions for Iraqi refugees and IDPs, and to pro-

vide—

(1) a comprehensive assessment of the needs of Iraqi refugees and IDPs, and the needs of the populations that host such refugees and IDPs;

(2) assistance to international organizations and other relevant entities, including such organi-

zations and entities providing psychosocial services and cash assistance, and such organi-

zations and entities facilitating voluntary returns of displaced persons;

(3) technical assistance to the Government of Iraq to establish better systems for meeting the needs of Iraqi IDPs and refugees, and to other government entities, international organiza-

tions, or nongovernmental organizations de-

veloping legal frameworks and systems to resolve land and housing claim disputes, including res-

titution;

(4) enhanced residency protections and oppor-

tunities for Iraqi refugees to work legally; and

(5) increased transparency on behalf of host governments, international organizations, and
governmental organizations that receive as-

sistance for Iraqi refugees and IDPs.

(h) ENHANCED ACCOUNTING.—To better assess the benefits of United States assistance to Iraqi refu-

gees and IDPs, the Secretary of State, in co-

ordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, shall—

(1) conduct and report funding apportioned, ob-

ligated, and expended for Iraqi refugee pro-

grams in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the other host countries, to the extent practicable;

(2) in coordination with the Government of Iraq to establish better systems for meeting the needs of Iraqi IDPs and refugees, and the needs of the populations that host such refugees and IDPs, foster long-term solutions for stabilizing the lives of such refugees and IDPs, monitor the implementation of assistance programs and the effective use of assistance to improve living and working conditions for displaced persons in the Middle East that are hosting refugees from Iraq, en-

sure the Government of Iraq to actively re-

gage the Government of Iraq in actively re-

gardless of the length of residence in the United States and the nature of their legal status, to the extent practicable; and

(3) by redesigning paragraph (2) as para-

graph (3); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-

lowing new paragraph:

"(2) POLICY COORDINATION.—The President shall direct the National Security Council to en-

sure that, in accordance with this Act, United States policy on Tibet is coordinated and com-

municated with all Executive Branch agencies in contact with the Government of China.".

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 616 of the Tibetan Refugee Policy Act of 2002 is amended by—

(c) IN GENERAL.—The President shall—

(1) by redesigning subsection (d) as sub-

section (e); and
(d) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—The President shall provide grants to nongovernmental organizations to support sustainable economic development, cultural and historical preservation, health care, education, and environmental sustainability projects for Tibetan communities in Tibet, the Tibet Autonomous Region, and other Tibetan communities in China, in accordance with the principles specified in subsection (e) and subject to the review and approval of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues under section 621(d)."

(c) SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES.—Section 621 of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

‘‘(6) review and approve all projects carried out pursuant to section 616(d); and’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

‘‘(e) personnels.—The Secretary shall assign dedicated personnel to the Office of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues sufficient to assist in the management of the responsibilities of this section pursuant to section 616(d).’’

(d) DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION RELATING TO TIBET.—

(1) UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN BEIJING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to establish a Tibet Section within the United States Embassy in Beijing, People’s Republic of China, for the purposes of following political, economic, and social developments inside Tibet, including Tibetan areas of Qinghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan provinces, until such time as a United States consulate in Tibet is established. Such Tibet Section shall have the primary responsibility for reporting on human rights issues in Tibet and shall work in close cooperation with the Office of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues. The chief of such Tibet Section should be of senior rank.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 1112 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Reimbursement Act of 2002, those authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to carry out this paragraph.

(2) IN TIBET.—Section 618 of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 is amended to read as follows:

‘‘SEC. 618. ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED STATES CONSULATE IN LHASA, TIBET.

‘‘The Secretary shall seek to establish a United States consulate in Lhasa, Tibet, to provide services to United States citizens traveling to Tibet and to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet, including Tibetan areas of Qinghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan provinces.’’.

(e) RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN TIBET.—Section 609(b) of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 is amended by adding before the period at the end the following: ‘‘, including the reincarnation system of Tibetan Buddhism.’’

SEC. 388. PROCESSING OF CERTAIN VISA APPLICATIONS.

(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the Department of State to process immigrant visa applications, nonimmigrant k-1 visa applications, and all other visa applications for United States citizens and nonimmigrant k-1 visa applicants of United States citizens in 30 days of the receipt of all necessary documents from the applicant and the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) REVIEW BY HEAD OF CONSULAR SECTION.—For any visa application described in subsection (a), it shall be the policy of the Department of State to require the head of the consular section (or designee) of any United States diplomatic or consular post to review any such application that is not processed within the appropriate time period specified in such subsection by more than five days, and, as appropriate, provide expedited processing of such application.

SEC. 389. FUNDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC AND NON-PROLIFERATION CAPABILITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) International security relies upon collective security arrangements and alliances, as unilateral actions by one country, no matter how powerful, are insufficient to cope effectively with security threats.

(2) In the same manner, collective arrangements, conventions, and alliances devoted to halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of production and delivery, frequently result in multilateral treaties and conventions, are critical to effective collective global action.

(3) In order to advance United States national security, the Department of State must have the structural and human resources necessary to lead and participate in all international negotiations, conventions, organizations, arrangements, and implementations in the field of nonproliferation and arms control.

(4) North Korea and Iran present fundamental challenges to the global nonproliferation regime, challenges that can only be met by active, committed, and long-term multilateral engagement, participation, and leadership by the United States.

(5) Further, the United States has outlined an ambitious agenda in arms control and nonproliferation for the coming years, including—

(A) the conclusion of a strategic arms reduction treaty with Russia that preserves the benefits of the expiring START I treaty and makes further reductions consistent with national security needs;

(B) United States ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), considered a foundational treaty by the global nonproliferation community for further advances toward greater stability and the reduction of role of nuclear weapons;

(C) the creation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) to reduce the rate of production and ultimately halt the production of militarily useful fissile material weapons;

(D) the securing of vulnerable nuclear materials worldwide that can be stolen and utilized by terrorist groups and rogue countries for nuclear and radiological weapons;

(E) the reinvigoration of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the cornerstone of the global nuclear nonproliferation regime, especially at the 2010 Review Conference;

(F) the expansion and greater development of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the Global initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism into durable international institutions;

(G) the disruption and prevention of nuclear black markets;

(H) the continuing of a Global Summit on Nuclear Security;

(I) strengthening the infrastructure and technical and financial resources available to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its international nuclear safeguards system; and

(2) GOALS.—The Rotation Program shall—

(a) focus especially on the recruitment and professional development of civilian and Foreign Service officers in the areas of arms control and nonproliferation within the Department of State, especially to increase the number of personnel assigned to arms control and nonproliferation and enhance recruitment of technical specialists, as well as provide for the long-term sustainability of personnel and resources; and

(b) identify measures to make service in arms control and nonproliferation offices, bureaus, and foreign postings an attractive path for further promotion within the Foreign Service.

(c) The Secretary of State should regularly keep Congress informed as to the measures taken to strengthen the arms control and nonproliferation capabilities of the Department of State, including what additional legal authority or appropriations are required.

SEC. 242. AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION POSITIONS.

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101, $3,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for an additional 25 positions at the Department of State, the Arms Control and Nonproliferation functions over the number of such positions in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 243. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SEC. 244. ADDITIONAL FLEXIBILITY FOR RIGHTS AND RECIPROCITY AND NONPROLIFERATION FUNCTIONS.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 1112 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Reimbursement Act of 2002 is amended, in the first proviso, by striking ‘‘the President’’ and inserting ‘‘the Secretary of State’’.

SEC. 245. ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION ROTATION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State (in this section referred to as the ‘‘Secretary’’), in consultation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies that are involved in United States arms control and nonproliferation activities, shall establish the Arms Control and Nonproliferation Rotation Program (in this section referred to as the ‘‘Rotation Program’’) for employees of the Department of State (in this section referred to as the ‘‘Department’’) and such other Federal departments and agencies. The Rotation Program shall use applicable best practices, including those prescribed by the Chief Human Capital Officers Council. Employees of the Department and any other Federal department or agency participating in the Rotation Program may be detailed among the Department or such department or agency on a non-reimbursable basis.

(II) The Rotation Program shall—

(A) be established in accordance with the human capital strategic plan of the Department;
(B) provide midlevel Foreign Service officers and employees of the Department, and employees of other Federal departments and agencies concerned with arms control and nonproliferation, with the opportunity to broaden a their knowledge through exposure to other areas of the Department and other Federal departments and agencies;

(C) expand the knowledge base of the Department by providing for rotational assignments of employees to other Federal departments and agencies;

(D) strengthen professional relationships and contacts among the employees in such other Federal departments and agencies;

(E) promote the Department's arms control and nonproliferation workforce with professionally rewarding opportunities; and

(F) incorporate human capital strategic plans and development of the Department, and address critical human capital deficiencies, professional development, recruitment and retention efforts, and succession planning within the Federal workforce of the Department.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) provide oversight of the establishment and implementation of the Rotation Program;

(B) create a framework that supports the goals of the Rotation Program and promotes cross disciplinary rotational opportunities;

(C) establish eligibility for employees of other Federal departments and agencies engaged with national security responsibilities to participate in the Rotation Program and select participants from such employees who apply;

(D) establish criteria for such employees to participate in the Rotation Program, including promotions and employment preferences;

(E) ensure that the Rotation Program provides professional education and training;

(F) ensure that the Rotation Program develops qualified employees and future leaders with broad based experience throughout the Department; and

(G) provide for greater interaction among employees in such Federal departments and agencies, including the Agency.

(4) ALLOWANCES, PRIVILEGES, AND BENEFITS.—All allowances, privileges, rights, seniority, and other benefits of employees participating in the Rotation Program shall be preserved.

(5) REPORTING.—Not later than one year after the date of the establishment of the Rotation Program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of the Rotation Program, including a description of the Rotation Program, the number of individuals participating, and how the Rotation Program is used for succession planning and leadership development.

SEC. 246. ARMS CONTROL AND NONPROLIFERATION SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall establish a scholarship program (to be known as the "Arms Control and Nonproliferation Scholarship Program") to award scholarships for the purpose of recruiting and preparing students for civilian careers in the fields of nonproliferation, arms control, and international security to meet the critical needs of the Department of State (in this section referred to as the "Department").

(2) SELECTION OF RECIPIENTS.—

(A) MERIT AND AGENCY NEEDS.—Individuals shall be selected to receive scholarships under this section through a competitive process primarily on the basis of academic record and the arms control and nonproliferation needs of the Department.

(B) DEMONSTRATED COMMITMENT.—Individuals selected under this section shall have a demonstrated interest in public service and a commitment to the field of study for which the scholarship is awarded.

(C) CRITERIA.—In order to carry out the scholarship program, the Secretary shall enter into contractual agreements with individuals selected under paragraph (2) pursuant to which such individuals agree to serve as full-time employees of the Department, for a period to be determined by the Secretary, not to have arms control and nonproliferation positions needed by the Department and for which the individuals are qualified, in exchange for receiving a scholarship.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Except as provided in subsection (f), in order to be eligible to participate in the scholarship program, an individual shall be enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a full-time student at an institution of higher education and be pursuing or intend to pursue undergraduate or graduate education in an academic field as specified in the list made available under subsection (d) and be a United States citizen.

(c) APPLICATION.—An individual seeking a scholarship under this section shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information, agreements, or assurances as the Secretary may require.

(d) PROGRAMS AND FIELDS OF STUDY.—The Secretary shall make publicly available a list of graduate or professional academic programs for which scholarships under this section may be awarded.

(e) SCHOLARSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award a scholarship under this section for an academic year if the individual applying for the scholarship has submitted to the Secretary, as part of the application required under subsection (c), a proposal for academic program leading to a degree in a program or field of study specified on the list made available under subsection (d).

(2) LIMITATION ON YEARS.—An individual may not receive a scholarship under this section for more than four academic years, unless the Secretary grants a waiver.

(f) STUDY OF ELIGIBILITIES.—Scholarship recipients shall maintain satisfactory academic progress.

(g) AMOUNT.—The dollar amount of a scholarship awarded under this section for an academic year shall be determined under regulations issued by the Secretary, but shall in no case exceed the cost of tuition, fees, and other authorized expenses as determined by the Secretary.

(h) USE OF SCHOLARSHIPS.—A scholarship awarded under this section may be expended for tuition, fees, and other authorized expenses as established by the Secretary.

(i) PAYMENT TO INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The Secretary may enter into a contractual agreement with an institution of higher education under which the amounts provided for a scholarship under this section for tuition, fees, and other authorized expenses are paid directly to the institution with respect to which such scholarship is awarded.

(j) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR CURRENT EMPLOYEES.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), up to five scholarships awarded under this section may be set aside for individuals who are Federal employees on the date of the enactment of this Act to enhance the education of such employees in areas of critical arms control or nonproliferation needs of the Department, for undergraduate or graduate education under the scholarship on a full-time or part-time basis.

(k) REPAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A scholarship recipient who fails to maintain a high level of academic standing, as determined by the Secretary, or who is dismissed for disciplinary reasons from the educational institution such recipient is attending, or who voluntarily terminates academic training before graduation from the educational program for which the scholarship was awarded shall be in breach of the contractual agreement under subsection (a)(3) and, in lieu of any service obligation, be liable to the United States for repayment within one year after the date of such default of all scholarship funds paid to such recipient and to the institution of higher education on the behalf of such recipient under such agreement.

(2) LIABILITY.—A scholarship recipient who, for any reason, fails to begin or complete the service obligation under the contractual agreement, or fails to submit any documentation of academic training, or fails to comply with the terms and conditions of deferment established by the Secretary under paragraph (1), shall be in breach of such contractual agreement and shall be liable to the United States for an amount equal to—

(A) the total amount of the scholarship received by such recipient under this section; and

(B) the interest on such amounts which would be payable if at the time the scholarship was received such scholarship was a loan bearing interest at the maximum legally prevailing rate.

(h) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations necessary to carry out this section.

(i) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term under section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101, such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

SEC. 247. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may establish a Scientific Advisory Committee (in this section referred to as the "Committee") of not to exceed ten members, not fewer than eight of whom shall be scientists.

(2) APPOINTMENT.—If the Committee is established in accordance with paragraph (1), the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the President, as follows:

(A) One member, who shall be a person of special scientific distinction, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as Chairman of the Committee.

(B) Nine other members shall be appointed by the President.

(3) MEETINGS.—If the Committee is established in accordance with paragraph (1), the Committee shall meet not less often than twice per year.

(b) FUNCTION.—If the Committee is established in accordance with subsection (a)(1), the Committee shall advise the President, the Secretary of State, and the Undersecretary for Arms Control and International Security regarding scientific, technical, and policy matters affecting arms control and nonproliferation.

(c) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—If the Committee is established in accordance with subsection (a)(1), the members of the Committee may receive reimbursement of expenses only in accordance with the provisions applicable to the reimbursement of expenses under section 401(d) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (Public Law 87-297; 22 U.S.C. 2581(d)).

(d) SCIENTIST DEFINED.—In this section, the term "scientist" means an individual who has demonstrated knowledge and technical expertise with respect to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament matters and who has distinguished himself or herself in any of the fields of physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, or engineering, including weapons engineering.
TITLE III—ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES

Subtitle A—Towards Modernizing the Department of State

SEC. 301. TOWARDS A MORE MODERN AND EXPEDITED FOREIGN SERVICE.

(a) TARGETED EXPANSION OF FOREIGN SERVICE.—The Secretary of State shall expand the Foreign Service to—

(1) hire additional Foreign Service officers and other personnel to meet, mitigate, and prevent national and international crises and instability in foreign countries that threaten key United States foreign policy and national security interests; and

(2) increase the capacity of the Department of State to assign and deploy Foreign Service officers and other personnel to meet, mitigate, and prevent national and international crises and instability in foreign countries that threaten key United States foreign policy and national security interests; and

(3) ensure that before being assigned to assignments requiring new or improved skills, members of the Foreign Service, other than foreign national employees and consular agents (as such terms are defined in section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 2392)), are appropriate medical examinations. If based on such examinations the Secretary determines that such applicant is ineligible to be assigned worldwide, the Secretary may waive the worldwide availability requirement under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines that such waiver or reduction is required to fulfill the Service’s need. To do so, the Secretary shall establish an internal administrative review process for medical ineligibility determinations.

"(C) The Secretary may also waive or reduce the worldwide availability requirement under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines, in the Secretary’s discretion, that such waiver or reduction is warranted."

(c) EXPANDING THE ROLE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.—Section 301(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1947, as amended by section 212(c) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(1) EXPANDING THE ROLE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE. The fact that an applicant for appointment as a Foreign Service officer candidate has the experience of working in situations where public order has been undermined by instability, or where there is no civil authority that can effectively provide public safety, may be considered an affirmative factor in making such appointments."

"(2) TRAINING.—Section 700(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1947, as amended by section 402(b) of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in 2013, the President shall ensure that members of the Service, other than foreign national employees and consular agents, as appropriate, receive training on methods for conflict mitigation and resolution and on the necessary skills to be able to function successfully where public order has been undermined by instability, or where there is no civil authority that can effectively provide public safety.

"(2) THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that members of the Service, other than foreign national employees and consular agents, as appropriate, have opportunities during their careers to obtain advanced education and training in academic and other relevant institutions in the United States and abroad to increase the capacity of the Service to fulfill its mission."

SEC. 302. QUADRENNIAL REVIEW OF DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL STRATEGY ON DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 1, 2010, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy for United States diplomacy and development. The strategy shall include the following:

(A) An identification of key objectives and missions for United States foreign policy and foreign assistance policies and programs, including a clear statement of the United States objectives for development assistance.

(B) A description of the roles of civilian agencies and mechanisms for implementing such strategy, including interagency coordination.

(C) The requirements for overseas infrastructure necessary to carry out such strategy.

(D) Plans to respond to and enable the necessary planning and policy mechanisms to changing circumstances and the role of international institutions in such strategy.

(E) Budget requirements to carry out such strategy.

(F) Other elements of United States foreign policy and foreign assistance policies and programs with a comprehensive strategy and assessing the strategy of the United States and establishing a diplomacy and development program for the next ten years.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.—The strategy described in paragraph (1) shall be consistent with any National Security Strategy prescribed by the President pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be implemented by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Trade Representative, and the head of any other relevant agency.

(d) QRDD AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

(1) CONSULTATION.—In developing the strategy, the President shall—

(A) conduct the review required under subsection (a) and conducting the review required under subsection (b), the President shall consult with private businesses, non-governmental organizations involved in diplomacy and development, and experts at academic institutions or institutions involved in the study of foreign policy or development matters.

(2) REPORT.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on each Quadrennial Review of Diplomacy and Development. The report shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than the date on which the President submits the budget for the next fiscal year to Congress. The report shall be submitted in time for the President to conduct a Quadrennial Review of Diplomacy and Development. The report shall include the following:

(A) The results of such a Quadrennial Review, including a comprehensive discussion of the national strategy for United States diplomacy and foreign assistance policies and programs, the roles and responsibilities of and strategic
guidance for civilian agencies and mechanisms in implementing such strategy, the requirements for overseas infrastructure necessary to carry out such strategy, plans to adapt such agencies and mechanisms to the historical circumstances, and the role of international institutions in such strategy.

(b) The assumed or defined objectives and missions that inform the national strategy for United States foreign policy and foreign assistance policies and programs.

(c) The threats to the assumed or defined objectives and missions of the United States that were examined for the purposes of such a Quadrennial Review.

(d) The assumptions used in such a Quadrennial Review, including assumptions relating to—

(i) the capacity of United States diplomatic and development personnel to respond to such threats;

(ii) the cooperation and capacity of allies, other friendly countries, and international institutions in addressing such threats;

(iii) levels of displacement in operations other than war and smaller-scale contingencies and withdrawal from such operations and contingencies; and

(iv) the intensity, duration, and military and political end-states of conflicts and smaller-scale contingencies that arise in the diplomatic and development context.

(e) The anticipated roles and missions of the reserve components available to civilian agencies, including capabilities and resources necessary to ensure that such reserve components can capably discharge such roles and missions.

(f) The extent to which diplomatic and development personnel need to be shifted to different regions to carry out the national strategy under subsection (a).

(g) Any other matter the Secretary considers appropriate.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the LLC is to—

(a) Establish a Locally Employed Staff Compensation Review process whereby the Office of Overseas Employment reviews the connectivity between the activities of the Office of Overseas Employment and the Quadrennial Review, the constant management functions, the Office's operations and budget in the Bureau of Resource Management, and makes and distributes written, documented determinations as to the data used by the two offices to make estimates of locally employed staff compensation adjustments, the timing of these activities, and the responsibility each office has for tracking implementations of locally employed staff compensation adjustments.

(b) The Bureau of Human Resources, in coordination with the Office of Management, Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation, should hire an outside contractor with international experience to perform an organizational review of the Compensation Management Division of the Office of Overseas Employment to advise on the organization of the compensation management division and how that management division can handle the compensation management responsibilities, and to recommend training and certification for the analysts.

(c) The Office of Management, Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation, in coordination with the Bureau of Human Resources and the Office of Overseas Employment, should ensure that the working group on locally employed staff compensation reviews the connectivity between the activities of the Office of Overseas Employment and the Quadrennial Review, the constant management functions, the Office's operations and budget in the Bureau of Resource Management, and makes and distributes written, documented determinations as to the data used by the two offices to make estimates of locally employed staff compensation adjustments, the timing of these activities, and the responsibility each office has for tracking implementations of locally employed staff compensation adjustments.

(d) The Bureau of Human Resources, in coordination with the Office of Management, Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation, should establish, maintain, and monitor a database that tracks information related to locally employed staff compensation adjustments, including budgetary resources, salary levels, salary surveys for the host country. This database should be documented and made a part of the periodic process.

(e) The Bureau of Human Resources, in coordination with the Office of Management, Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation, should establish, maintain, and monitor a database that tracks information related to locally employed staff compensation adjustments, including salary levels, salary surveys for the host country. This database should be documented and made a part of the periodic process.

(f) The Office of Management, Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation, should develop a competitive compensation package for locally employed staff that is commensurate with their experience, technical skills, and responsibilities.

(3) Rightsizing and Innovation should ensure that the working group on locally employed staff compensation reviews the connectivity between the activities of the Office of Overseas Employment and the Quadrennial Review, the constant management functions, the Office's operations and budget in the Bureau of Resource Management, and makes and distributes written, documented determinations as to the data used by the two offices to make estimates of locally employed staff compensation adjustments, the timing of these activities, and the responsibility each office has for tracking implementations of locally employed staff compensation adjustments.

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decision widely in the Department of State and to other agencies that employ locally employed staff.

(8) The Office of Management, Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation should ensure that the working group on locally employed staff compensation considers the possibility of centralizing decision making for locally employed staff increases and, whether such is eventually implemented or not, make a determination as to its value, document the decision in writing, and distribute the decision widely in the Department of State.

(9) The Bureau of Human Resources, in cooperation with Resource Management International Cooperative Administrative Service, should establish a senior level interagency locally employed staff board of governors to set overall locally employed staff policy.

(10) The effectiveness of the Office of Human Resources should send the cable announcing the proposed salary increases for locally employed staff to the attention of both the chief of mission and the management officer.

(11) The Bureau of Human Resources should request a list of position titles and grades from all positions with exception rate ranges and details on the exception rate range adjustments in the 2010 Locally Employed Staff Compensation Questionnaire.

(g) DEPARTMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate committees a report on the implementation of this section, that permits an employee to be assigned to a position with the Department.

The Secretary may assign a member of the Service, who is designated class 1 or below for purposes of centralizing decision making for locally employed staff increases and, whether such is eventually implemented or not, make a determination as to its value, document the decision in writing, and distribute the decision widely in the Department of State.

The effectiveness of the Office of Human Resources should send the cable announcing the proposed salary increases for locally employed staff to the attention of both the chief of mission and the management officer.

The Bureau of Human Resources should request a list of position titles and grades from all positions with exception rate ranges and details on the exception rate range adjustments in the 2010 Locally Employed Staff Compensation Questionnaire.

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents set forth in section 2 of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 414 the following:

"Sec. 415. Overseas comparability pay adjustment.

(b) Conforming Amendments Relating to the Foreign Service Retirement Systems.—

(1) CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND.—Effective as of the first pay period beginning on or after October 1, 2010, section 803(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4045(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking "7.25 percent" and inserting "7 percent"; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking "The contribution is paid by the agency" and inserting "The contribution is paid by the employer".

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ", plus an amount equal to .25 percent of basic pay";

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ", plus an amount equal to .25 percent of basic pay";

and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking all that follows "Code" and inserting a period.

(2) COMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES.—Section 806(a)(9) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4046(a)(9)) is amended by striking "is outside the continental United States during the period beginning on December 29, 2002, and ending on the day before the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after October 1, 2011 (or during any portion thereof), shall, to the extent that such computation is based on the basic salary or basic pay of such member for such portion (or portion thereof),", by striking all that follows "Code" and inserting a period.

(3) ENTITLEMENT TO ANNUITY.—Section 853(a)(3) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4071(a)(3)) is amended—

(A) by striking "section 8414" and inserting "section 8415"; and

(B) by striking "outside the continental United States shall" and inserting "outside the continental United States during the period beginning on December 29, 2002, and ending on the day before the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after October 1, 2011 (or during any portion thereof), shall, to the extent that such computation is based on the basic salary or basic pay of such member for such period (or portion thereof),", by striking all that follows "Code" and inserting a period.

(4) DEDUCTION AND WITHHOLDINGS FROM PAY.—Section 856(a)(2) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4071(e)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) The applicable percentage under this subsection shall be as follows:

"Percentage Time Period
7.5............. Beginning on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after October 1, 2011.

7.5............. Beginning on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after October 1, 2011.

(c) Reporting Requirements.—Not later than October 1, 2010, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of all allowances provided to members of the Foreign Service under the Foreign Service Act of 1980 or under title 5, United States Code, and in particular, how such allowances have been or will be affected by the amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 made by this Act.

SEC. 313. DEATH GRATUITY.

The first sentence of section 413(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3973(a)) is amended by striking "at the time of death" and inserting "at level II of the Executive Schedule under section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, at the time of death, except that for employees compensated under local compensation plans established under section 408, the amount shall be equal to the greater of 1 year's salary at the time of death or 1 year's salary at the highest step of the highest grade on the local compensation plan from which the employee was being paid at the time of death".

Subtitle C—Other Organization and Personnel Matters

SEC. 321. TRANSATLANTIC DIPLOMATIC FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) FELLOWSHIP AUTHORIZED.—Chapter 5 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3981 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 506. TRANSATLANTIC DIPLOMATIC FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to establish the Transatlantic Diplomatic Fellowship Program. Under the program, the Secretary may assign a member of the Service for not more than one year, to a position with any designated country or designated entity that permits an employee to be assigned to a position with the Department.

"(b) SALARY AND BENEFITS.—The salary and benefits of a member of the Service shall be paid as described in subsection (b) of section 503 during a period in which the member is participating in the Transatlantic Diplomatic Fellowship Program. The salary and benefits of an employee of a designated country or designated entity participating in such program shall be paid by such country or entity during the period in which such employee is participating in the program.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'designated country' means a member country of—

"(A) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; or

"(B) the European Union.

"(2) The term 'designated entity' means—

"(A) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; or

"(B) the European Union.

"(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

"(1) authorize the appointment as an officer or employee of the United States—

"(A) an individual whose allegiance is to any country, government, or foreign or international entity other than to the United States; or

"(B) an individual who has not met the requirements of sections 3331, 3332, 3333, and 7311 of title 5, United States Code, and any other provisions of law concerning eligibility for appointment as, and continuation of employment as, an officer or employee of the United States; or

"(2) authorize the Secretary to assign a member of the Service to a position with any foreign country whose laws, or foreign or international

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The document is a legislative text discussing various provisions related to the Foreign Service, including amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and other matters related to the Transatlantic Diplomatic Fellowship Program. It contains detailed language about compensation, benefits, and allowances for Foreign Service personnel, as well as provisions for the Transatlantic Diplomatic Fellowship Program.
entity whose rules, require such member to give allegiance or loyalty to such country or entity while assigned to such position.”

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS—
Section 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended—

(1) in section 503 (22 U.S.C. 3983)—
(A) in the section heading, by striking “AND” and inserting “FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, or”; and
(B) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, or with a foreign government under sections 506 or 507”;
and

(2) in section 2, in the table of contents—
(A) delete the reference to section 503 and inserting the following new item:

“Sec. 503. Assignments to agencies, international organizations, foreign governments, or other bodies.”;

(B) by adding after the item relating to section 503 the following new item:

“Sec. 506. Transatlantic diplomatic fellowship program.”.

SEC. 322. SECURITY OFFICERS EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 5 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3945 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 506 (as added by section 321(a) of this Act) the following new section:

“SEC. 507. SECURITY OFFICERS EXCHANGE PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to establish the Security Officers Exchange Program; under the program, the Secretary may assign a member of the Service, for not more than a total of three years, to a position in any country or international organization designated by the President for pursuit in subsection (c) that permits an employee to be assigned to a position with the Department.

(b) SALARY AND BENEFITS.—The salary and benefits of the members of the Service shall be paid as described in subsection (b) of section 503 during a period in which such officer is participating in the Security Officers Exchange Program. The salary and benefits of an employee of a designated country or international organization participating in such program shall be paid by such country or international organization during such period in which such employee is participating in the program.

“(c) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may designate a country or international organization to participate in this program if the Secretary determines that such participation is in the national security interests of the United States.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(1) authorize the appointment as an officer or employee of the United States of—

“(A) an individual whose allegiance is to any country, foreign government, or international entity other than to the United States; or

“(B) an individual who has not met the requirements of sections 3331, 3332, 3333, and 7311 of title 5, United States Code, and any other provision of law concerning eligibility for appointment as, and continuation of employment as, an officer or employee of the United States;

“(2) authorize the Secretary to assign a member of the Service to a position with any foreign country whose laws, or foreign or international entity whose rules, require such member to give allegiance or loyalty to such country or entity while assigned to such position.”;

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended, in the table of contents, by adding after the item relating to section 506 (as added by section 506(b)(2)(B) of this Act) the following new item:

“Sec. 507. Security officers exchange program.”.

SEC. 323. SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN SERVICE MEMBERS WITHOUT PAY.

(a) SUSPENSION.—Section 610 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010) is amended by adding, after the ending, the following new sub-section:

“(c)(1) In order to promote the efficiency of the Service, the Secretary may suspend a member of the Foreign Service without pay when the member’s security clearance is suspended or when there is reasonable cause to believe that the member has committed a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed.

“(2) Any member of the Foreign Service for whom a suspension is proposed shall be entitled to—

“(A) writen notice stating the specific reasons for the proposed suspension; 

“(B) a reasonable time to respond orally and in writing to the proposed suspension; 

“(C) representation by an attorney or other representative; and

“(D) a final written decision, including the specific reasons for such decision, as soon as practicable.

“(3) Any member suspended under this section may file a grievance in accordance with the procedures applicable to grievances under chapter 11 of this title.

“(4) In the case of a grievance filed under paragraph (3)—

“(A) the review by the Foreign Service Grievance Board shall be limited to a determination of whether the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) have been fulfilled; and

“(B) the Foreign Service Grievance Board may not exercise the authority provided under section 1106.

“(5) In this subsection—

“(A) The term ‘reasonable time’ means—

“(i) with respect to a member of the Foreign Service assigned to duty in the United States, 15 days after receiving notice of the proposed suspension; and

“(ii) with respect to a member of the Foreign Service assigned to duty outside the United States, 30 days after receiving notice of the proposed suspension.

“(B) the term ‘suspend’ or ‘suspension’ means the placing of a member of the Foreign Service in a temporary status without duties and pay.”.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) AMENDMENT OF SECTION HEADING.—Such section, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is to be known as the “Security Officers Exchange Program”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to such section in the table of contents of Title 5, United States Code, is amended by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

SEC. 324. REPEAL OF RECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

Section 305(d) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3945(d)) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 325. LIMITED APPOINTMENTS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

Section 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3949) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “subsection (b)” and inserting “subsection (b) or (c)”;

(2) in subsection—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “(A),” after “if”; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “, or (B), the career candidate is serving in the uniformed services, as defined by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (38 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), and the limited appointment expires in the course of such service;”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” and adding “or” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(D) by adding after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

“(6) In exceptional circumstances where the Secretary determines the needs of the Service require the extension of a limited appointment (A), for a period of time not to exceed 12 months (provided such period of time does not permit additional review by the boards under section 506 or (B), for the minimum time needed to settle a grievance, claim, or complaint not otherwise provided for in this section.”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) Non-career Foreign Service employees who have served five consecutive years under a limited appointment may be reappointed to a subsequent limited appointment provided there is a one year break in service between each appointment. The Secretary may in cases of special need waive the requirement for a one year break in service.”.

SEC. 326. COMPENSATORY TIME OFF FOR TRAVEL.

Section 3550(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding, after the end the following new section:

“(c) The maximum amount of compensatory time off earned under this section may not exceed 120 hours for each appointment (as defined by regulations established by the Office of Personnel Management).”.

SEC. 327. REEMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS.

Section 824(g) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4064(g)) is amended—

(a) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “to facilitate the” and all that follows through “Armenia”;

(b) by striking paragraph (2); and

(c) by redesigning paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

SEC. 328. PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to other authorities that may be available, the Secretary of State may establish a pilot program (in this section referred to as the “program”) for the purpose of hiring United States citizens or aliens as personal services contractors, for service in the United States, or for service both in the United States and abroad, to respond to new or emerging needs or to augment current services.

(b) CONDITIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to use the authority of subsection (a), subject to the following conditions:

(1) The Secretary determines that existing personnel resources are insufficient.

(2) The contract length, including options, may not exceed two years, unless the Secretary makes a finding that exceptional circumstances justify an extension of up to one additional year.

(3) Not more than a total of 200 United States citizens or aliens are employed at any one time as personal services contractors under this section.

(4) This authority may only be used to obtain specialized skills or experience or to respond to urgent needs.

(c) STATUS OF PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual hired as a personal services contractor pursuant to this section shall not, by virtue of such hiring, be considered to be an employee of the United States Government for purposes of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

(2) APPLICABLE LAWS.—An individual hired as a personal services contractor pursuant to this section shall be covered, in the same manner as a similarly-situated employee, by—

(A) the Ethics in Government Act of 1978;

(B) section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act; and

(C) chapter 73 of title 5, sections 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, and 209 of title 18, and section 1346 and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(3) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not affect the determination as to whether an individual hired as a personal service contractor
pursuant to this section is an employee of the United States Government for purposes of any Federal law not specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to award personal services contracts under the program authorized by this section shall terminate on September 30, 2011. A contract awarded to the termination date under this subsection may remain in effect until expiration.

SEC. 329. PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

(a) RESOURCES TO PROTECT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the protection in foreign countries of the intellectual property rights of United States persons in other countries is a significant component of United States foreign policy in general and in relations with individual countries. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service and other agencies as appropriate, shall ensure that adequate resources are available to the diplomatic missions in any country that is identified under section 182(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2424(a)(1)).

(b) NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, shall appoint 10 intellectual property attaches to serve in United States embassies or other diplomatic missions. The 10 appointments shall be in addition to personnel serving, on the date of this Act, in the capacity of intellectual property attaches from any department or agency of the United States at United States embassies or other diplomatic missions.

(c) PRIORITY ASSIGNMENTS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), in designing the emphasis of other missions to which attaches are assigned under subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall give priority to those countries where the activities of an attaché would have the greatest potential benefit to reducing counterfeit and pirated products in the United States market, to protecting the intellectual property rights of United States persons and their licensees, and to protecting the interests of United States persons otherwise harmed by violations of intellectual property rights in those countries.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following: (A) A description of the progress, or lack thereof, in the preceding year regarding the resolution of general and specific intellectual property rights disputes and the valuation of the intellectual property attaché’s efforts in any permanent foreign establishment; (B) An assessment of the obstacles preventing the host government from enforcing intellectual property laws; (C) An assessment of the adequacy of the resources of the Department of State employed to conduct investigations and their enforcement; (D) An assessment of the obstacles preventing the host government of each country described in subparagraph (A) from implementing adequate measures to fulfill its international and bilateral obligations with respect to intellectual property rights.

(d) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ATTACHÉS.—The intellectual property attaches appointed under subsection (b), as well as others serving as intellectual property attaches of any other department or agency of the United States, shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) To promote cooperation with foreign governments in the enforcement of intellectual property rights and in the enforcement of laws against counterfeiting and piracy in particular.

(2) To assist United States persons holding intellectual property rights, and the licensees of such United States persons, in their efforts to combat counterfeiting and piracy of their products or works within the host country, including counterfeit or pirated goods exported from or transshipped through that country.

(3) To chair an intellectual property protection task force representative of the United States Government and all other relevant sections or bureaus of the embassy or other mission.

(4) To coordinate with representatives of the intellectual property attaches of other countries in information sharing, private or public communications with the government of the host country, and other forms of cooperation for the purpose of improving enforcement against counterfeiting and piracy.

(5) As appropriate and in accordance with applicable laws, to evaluate the intellectual property attaches, to engage in public education efforts against counterfeiting and piracy in the host country.

(6) To coordinate training and technical assistance programs of the United States Government within the host country that are aimed at improving the enforcement of laws against counterfeiting and piracy.

(7) To identify and promote other means to more effectively combat counterfeiting and piracy activities under the jurisdiction of the host country.

(e) TRAINING.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that each attached appointed under subsection (b) is fully trained for the responsibilities of the intellectual property attaches at the United States embassy or other mission in question.

(f) COORDINATION.—The activities of intellectual property attaches under this section shall be carried out in coordination with the United States Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator appointed under section 301 of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (15 U.S.C. 3311).

(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report on the appointment, designation for assignment, and activities of all intellectual property attaches of any Federal department or agency who are serving at United States embassies or other diplomatic missions.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the progress, or lack thereof, in the preceding year regarding the resolution of general and specific intellectual property rights disputes and the valuation of the intellectual property attaché’s efforts in any permanent foreign establishment; (B) An assessment of the obstacles preventing the host government of each country described in subparagraph (A) from implementing adequate measures to fulfill its international and bilateral obligations with respect to intellectual property rights.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term ‘‘agency’’ means any department or agency of the United States, in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, shall conduct a review of the employment composition,
recruitment, advancement, and retention policies of the Department of State for women and minority groups, including the information in the reports required under section 324 of the Foreign Relations and Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003, as amended by subsection (b) of this section.

(e) ACQUISITION.—Section 324 of the Foreign Relations and Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003, as amended by subsection (b) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives a report on the mission and effectiveness of the existing Department of State legislative liaison office; and

SEC. 334. OFFICE FOR GLOBAL WOMEN’S ISSUES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an Office for Global Women’s Issues (in this section referred to as the “Office”) in the Office of the Secretary of the Department of State. The Office shall be headed by the Ambassador-at-Large (in this section referred to as the “Ambassador”), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Ambassador shall report directly to the Secretary of State.

(b) PURPOSE.—The Office shall coordinate efforts of the United States Government regarding gender integration and women’s empowerment in United States foreign policy.

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Ambassador shall—

(a) coordinate and advise on activities, policies, programs, and funding relating to gender integration and women’s empowerment in all bureaus and offices of the Department of State and in the international programs of other United States Government departments and agencies; and

(b) determine, as appropriate, limited projects regarding women’s empowerment internationally;

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect with respect to the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to the representation of the United States in matters relevant to the status of women internationally.

TITLE IV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Subtitle A—International Leadership

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “United States International Leadership Act of 2009”.

SEC. 402. PROMOTING ASSIGNMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) PROMOTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 603(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4063) is amended, in the second sentence, by inserting before the period at the end of the following:

“and should consider whether the member of the Service has served in a position where primary responsibility is to formulate policy toward, or represent the United States at, an international organization, multilateral basis or a principal task of multilateral negotiation of an international instrument”; and

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this paragraph (1) shall take effect with respect to the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to the representation of the United States in matters relevant to the status of women internationally.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY CORNER IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.—

SEC. 403. FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

The Department of State maintains a number of United States missions both within the United States and abroad that are dedicated to representing the United States to international organizations, and intergovernmental bodies.

The Department of State maintains a significant number of positions in bureaus that are either dedicated, or whose primary responsibility is, to represent the United States, and annually submit to the Senate a report on the mission and effectiveness of the existing Department of State legislative liaison office; and

(C) Given the large number of positions in the United States and abroad that are dedicated to multilateral diplomacy, the Department of State may be well served in developing persons with specialized skills necessary to become experts in that form of diplomacy.
of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) evaluating whether a new cone should be established for the Foreign Service that concentrates the Service’s expertise at international organizations and multilateral institutions or are primarily responsible for participation in broad-based multilateral negotiations of international instruments; and

(B) alternative mechanisms for achieving the objective of developing a core group of United States diplomats and other Government employees who have expertise and broad experience in conducting multilateral diplomacy.

SEC. 403. IMPLEMENTATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE ON MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—The Secretary of State is authorized to establish, within the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, an Office on Multilateral Negotiations, to be headed by a Special Representative for Multilateral Negotiations (in this section referred to as the “Special Representative”).

(b) APPOINTMENT.—If the office referred to in subsection (a) is established, the Special Representative shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall have the rank of Ambassador-at-Large and shall direct the efforts of the United States delegation to multilateral negotiations.

(c) STAFFING.—The Special Representative shall have a staff of Foreign Service and civil service officers skilled in multilateral diplomacy.

(d) DUTIES.—The Special Representative shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) IN GENERAL.—The primary responsibility of the Special Representative shall be to assist in the overall preparation for, United States participation in multilateral negotiations, including the advocacy efforts undertaken by the Department of State and other United States agencies.

(2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The Special Representative shall advise the President and the Secretary of State, as appropriate, regarding advocacy at international organizations and multilateral institutions and, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, shall make recommendations regarding—

(A) effective strategies and tactics to achieve United States policy objectives at multilateral negotiations;

(B) the need for and timing of high level intervention by the President, the Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of State, and other United States officials to secure support from key foreign government officials for the United States position at such organizations, institutions, and negotiations;

(C) the composition of United States delegations to multilateral negotiations; and

(D) liaison with Congress, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector on matters affecting multilateral negotiations.

(3) LEADERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The Special Representative, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of International Organization Affairs, shall direct the efforts of the United States Government to reform the criteria for leadership and membership of international organizations.

(4) PARTICIPATION IN MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS.—The Special Representative, or members of the Special Representative’s staff, may, as required by the President or the Secretary of State, serve on a United States delegation to any multilateral negotiation.

SEC. 404. SYNCHRONIZATION OF UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan on the implementation of section 404 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) (22 U.S.C. 267 note) is amended at the end by adding the following new clause:

“(f) For assessments made during calendar years 2009, 2010, and 2011, 27.1 percent.”

SEC. 405. UNITED STATES ARRANGEMENTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available for the payment of contributions to International Organizations and Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for payments in arrears to the United Nations recognized by the United States.

Subtitle B—General Provisions

SEC. 411. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) multilateral diplomacy in the context of the Americas has suffered considerably in the past decade, to the detriment of the national interest of the United States in the region;

(2) given the recent proliferation of multilateral groupings in the Americas region in which the United States is not a member, it is imperative to focus on and promote United States diplomatic efforts in the Organization of American States (OAS), where the United States is a founding member and whose central tenets include democratic values considered vital for this region;

(3) it is critical for the United States to immediately re-establish its unique leadership voice in this region and specifically in the OAS setting; and

(4) an effective way to achieve this short term objective is to establish a fund to promote multilateral interests of the United States in the region.

(b) MULTILATERAL FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby established in the Department of State a fund to Promote Multilateralism in the Americas (referred to in this section as the “Fund”).

(2) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—The Fund shall support activities that promote the multilateral interests of the United States in the Americas region, including—

(A) United States diplomatic activities within and relating to the Organization of the Americas;

(B) voluntary contributions to entities and organs of the OAS to carry out programs and activities that support the interests of the United States;

(C) outreach and cultural activities; and

(D) conferences; and

(3) GENERAL ADVOCACY FOR UNITED STATES INTERESTS, ADMINISTRATION.—The Fund shall be administered by the United States Mission to the Organization of the Americas as directed by the United States Permanent Representative to the OAS, for use on matters that arise in the context of the OAS.

(d) AUTHORIZATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Administration of Foreign Affairs pursuant to section 101, it is authorized to be appropriated $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 only to carry out this section.

SEC. 412. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS CONTRIBUTIONS.

Section 409(b)(3)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) (22 U.S.C. 267 note) is amended at the end by adding the following new clause:

“(f) For assessments made during calendar years 2009, 2010, and 2011, 27.1 percent.”
civillian nuclear power must be evaluated against the challenges it poses to verification of the assurances of peace and security provided by the IAEA safeguards system.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for the refurbishment or possible replacement of the IAEA’s Safeguards Analytical Laboratory.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the refurbishment or possible replacement of the IAEA’s Safeguards Analytical Laboratory.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the refurbishment or possible replacement of the IAEA’s Safeguards Analytical Laboratory.

SEC. 416. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to implement the following recommendations of the Report of the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism regarding the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and nuclear security:

(1) The United States should work with the IAEA Director General to consider establishing a safeguards user fee, whereby countries with inspected facilities would be assessed a fee to help defray the costs of IAEA inspections.

(2) The United States should work with the IAEA Director General and other interested parties to routinely (at least every two years) assess whether the IAEA can meet its own inspection goals, whether those goals afford timely warning of an ability to account for a bomb’s worth of nuclear material, whether legal requirements are appropriate, and what corrective actions, if any, might help the IAEA to achieve its inspection goals. This assessment should also clarify those instances in which achieving the goals is not possible.

(3) The United States should work with the IAEA Director General to provide for the acquisition and implementation of near-real-time surveillance equipment at a number of sites where nuclear fuel rods are located and where such equipment must be installed so that the IAEA can extend continuous monitoring of the fresh and spent fuel rods and to install wide-area surveillance needed to monitor activities under the Additional Protocol.

(4) The United States should work with the IAEA Director General to promote much-needed transparency at suspect sites, to help deter transfers of nuclear fuel and nuclear weapons technology, and to encourage IAEA member states to maintain a registry of all foreign visitors to safeguarded sites. This registry should be made available to other IAEA member states upon request.

(5) The United States should work with the IAEA Director General to establish a complete counterintelligence inventory of nuclear materials that could be used to make nuclear bombs. The information should be shared, as appropriate, with individual IAEA member states and the public at large to encourage and assist in developing the plan for IAEA safeguards. The IAEA should update the database regularly.

(6) The United States should work with the IAEA Director General to require that the transfer of all items on the Nuclear Suppliers Group dual-use and trigger lists be reported to the IAEA or relevant authority and assist in developing a system to process and analyze the information gathered, making unreported transfers illegal and subject to seizure.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congres-
(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “, and shall further specify that funds to carry out the activities of Radio Free Asia may not be available after September 30, 2010’’,
(2) in subsection (f); and
(3) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsection (f) and (g), respectively.

TITLE VI—PEACE CORPS

SEC. 601. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
(1) On October 14, 1960, then Senator John F. Kennedy addressed students on the steps of the University of Michigan Union to enlist their effort to make the world a better place by serving their country abroad.
(2) On April 19, 1961, then President John F. Kennedy signed an Executive Order establishing a Peace Corps that was “designed to permit our people to exercise more fully their responsibilities in the great common cause of world development’’.
(3) Since its establishment, the Peace Corps has been guided by its mission to promote world peace and friendship and has sought to fulfill the following three goals: (A) To help the people of interested countries in meeting their needs for trained men and women. (B) To promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served. (C) To promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.
(4) Over the last 48 years, nearly 200,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in 139 countries.
(5) The Peace Corps is the world’s premier international service organization dedicated to promoting sustainable grassroots development by working with local communities and organizations in the areas of agriculture, business development, education, the environment, health and HIV/AIDS, and youth.
(6) The Peace Corps remains committed to sending well trained and well supported Peace Corps volunteers overseas to promote peace, friendship, cross-cultural awareness, and mutual understanding between the United States and other countries. The Peace Corps has an impressive record of engendering good will through the service that American volunteers provide.
(7) Recognizing the Peace Corps’ unique and effective role in promoting volunteer service by American citizens, President Obama and Vice President Biden announced their intent to double the size of Peace Corps in an expeditious and effective manner.
(8) In 2009, more than 25,000 Americans applied in 2009 to volunteer their service to serve the world’s poorest communities in the Peace Corps, a 16 percent increase over the nearly 11,000 applications received in 2007.
(9) Under current funding levels, the Peace Corps is able to provide new placements for only one-third of the American applicants seeking the opportunity to serve their country and the world. At the end of fiscal year 2008, there were nearly 8,000 Peace Corps volunteers serving in 76 countries around the world.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—
(1) double the number of Peace Corps volunteers,1 with host and improve the Peace Corps and its programs; and
(2) improve the coordination of Peace Corps programs with development programs of other Federal departments and agencies, without diminishing the independence of the Peace Corps; and
(3) promote all types of volunteerism by Americans in the developing world.

SEC. 602. AMENDMENTS TO THE PEACE CORPS UNIFORM NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 2009

(a) PEACE CORPS RESPONSE PROGRAM.—The Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 5 the following new section:

SEC. 5A. PEACE CORPS RESPONSE PROGRAM.

The Director of the Peace Corps is authorized to establish a special program that assigns returned Peace Corps volunteers or other volunteers to provide short-term development or other relief assistance or to otherwise be assigned or made available to any entity referred to in subsection (a) of this section,” and (b) the term “Peace Corps” means the Peace Corps and the Peace Corps Volunteers Act of 2001 (as added by section 602(a) of this Act), including information on the following:

(1) The achievements and challenges of the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program since its inception as the Peace Corps Crisis Corps in 1996.
(2) The goals, objectives, program areas, and growth projections for the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program from fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2011.

(3) The process and standards for selecting partners and projects for the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program.

(4) The standards and requirements used to select volunteers for service under the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program.

(5) The measures used to evaluate projects of the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program and the effectiveness of volunteers assigned to such program or similar program at achieving identified objectives.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Peace Corps shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program developed under in accordance with section 5A of the Peace Corps Act (as added by section 602(a) of this Act), including information on the following:

(1) The achievements and challenges of the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program since its inception as the Peace Corps Crisis Corps in 1996.
(2) The goals, objectives, program areas, and growth projections for the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program from fiscal year 2010 through fiscal year 2011.

(3) The process and standards for selecting partners and projects for the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program.

(4) The standards and requirements used to select volunteers for service under the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program.

(5) The measures used to evaluate projects of the Peace Corps Response Program or any similar program and the effectiveness of volunteers assigned to such program or similar program at achieving identified objectives.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section (b)(1) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2502(b)(1)) is amended by striking “$270,000,000” and inserting “$250,000,000”.

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE. This Act may be cited as the “Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation Act of 2009”.

SEC. 702. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to former President George W. Bush, “America’s leadership and national security rest on our commitment to educate and prepare our youth for active engagement in the international community.”
(2) According to former President William J. Clinton, “Today, the defense of United States interests, the effective management of global issues, and even an understanding of our nation’s diversity require ever-greater contact with, and understanding of, people and cultures beyond our borders.”
(3) In 2009, Congress authorized the establishment of the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program pursuant to section 5 of the Foreign Service National Interest Determinations Appropriations and O\n
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(3) In 2009, Congress authorized the establishment of the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program pursuant to section 5 of the Foreign Service National Interest Determinations Appropriations and
life through the unique dialogue that takes place among citizens from around the world when individuals study abroad.

(14) An enhanced national study abroad program will better ensure that United States Government initiatives to promote educational, social, and political reform and the status of women in developing and reforming societies around the world, such as the Middle East Partnership Initiative.

(15) To complement such worthwhile Federal programs and initiatives as the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, the National Security Education Program, and the National Security Language Initiative, a broad-based undergraduate study abroad program is needed to provide many more study abroad opportunities accessible to all undergraduate students, regardless of their field of study, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or gender.

(16) To restore America’s standing in the world, President Barack Obama has said that he will call on our nation’s greatest resource, our people, to reach out to and engage with other nations.

SEC. 703. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to significantly enhance the global competitiveness and non-traditional knowledge base of the United States by ensuring that more United States students have the opportunity to acquire foreign language skills and international knowledge through significantly expanded study abroad;

(2) to enhance the foreign policy capacity of the United States by significantly expanding and diversifying the talent pool of individuals with non-traditional foreign language skills and cultural knowledge in the United States who are available for recruitment by United States foreign agencies, legislative branch agencies, and nongovernmental organizations involved in foreign affairs activities;

(3) to ensure that an increasing portion of study abroad opportunities for United States students will take place in nontraditional study abroad destinations such as the People’s Republic of China, countries of the Middle East region, and developing countries; and

(4) to create greater cultural understanding of the United States by exposing foreign students and their families to United States students in countries of traditional and nontraditional foreign language study programs hosted by large numbers of United States students.

SEC. 704. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Board of Directors of the Foundation established pursuant to section 705(d).

(3) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—The term “Chief Executive Officer” means the chief executive officer of the Foundation appointed pursuant to section 705(c).

(4) FOUNDATION.—The term “Foundation” means the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation established by section 705(a).

(5) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(6) NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term “national of the United States” means a national of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (as those terms are defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a))).

(7) NONTRADITIONAL STUDY ABROAD DESTINATION.—The term “nontraditional study abroad destination” means a location that is determined by the Foundation to be a less common destination for United States students who study abroad.

(8) STUDY ABROAD.—The term “study abroad” means an educational program of study, work, research, internship, or combination thereof that is conducted outside the United States and that provides opportunities for fulfilling the participating student’s degree requirements.

(9) UNITED STATES.—The term “United States” means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(10) UNITED STATES STUDENT.—The term “United States student” means a national of the United States who is enrolled at an institution of higher education located within the United States.

SEC. 705. ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SENATOR PAUL SIMON STUDY ABROAD FOUNDATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the executive branch a corporation to be known as the “Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation” that shall be responsible for carrying out this title. The Foundation shall be a government corporation incorporated in section 103 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The Foundation shall be governed by a Board of Directors in accordance with this title.

(3) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress in establishing the structure of the Foundation set forth in this subsection to create an entity that will administer a study abroad program that—

(A) serves the long-term foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States; and

(B) operates independently of short-term political and foreign policy considerations.

(4) B UNDAR D OF FOUNDATION.—In administering the program referred to in subsection (a)(3), the Foundation shall—

(A) promote the objectives and purposes of this title;

(B) through responsive, flexible grant-making, promote access to study abroad opportunities by United States students at diverse institutions of higher education, including two-year institutions, minority institutions, and institutions that serve nontraditional students;

(C) through creative grant-making, promote access to study abroad opportunities by United States students, including minority students, students of limited financial means, and nontraditional students;

(D) solicit funds from the private sector to supplement funds made available under this title; and

(E) minimize administrative costs and maximize the availability of funds for grants under this title.

(5) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Foundation a Chief Executive Officer who shall be responsible for the management of the Foundation.

(B) APPOINTMENT.—The Chief Executive Officer shall be appointed by the Board and shall be a recognized leader in higher education, business, or foreign policy, chosen on the basis of the search.

(C) RELATIONSHIP TO BOARD.—The Chief Executive Officer shall report to and be under the direct authority of the Board.

(6) COMMUNITY MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Executive Officer shall be compensated at the rate provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) AMENDMENT.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Chief Executive Officer, Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation.”.

(5) AUTHORIZED AND DUTIES.—The Chief Executive Officer shall be responsible for the management of the Foundation and shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the Foundation.

(6) AUTHORITY TO APPOINT OFFICERS.—In consultation and with approval of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer shall appoint all officers of the Foundation.

(7) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There shall be in the Foundation a Board of Directors.

(2) DUTIES.—The Board shall perform the functions specified to be carried out by the Board in this title and may prescribe, amend, and repeal by-laws, rules, regulations, and procedures governing the manner in which the business of the Foundation is conducted and in which the powers granted to it by law may be exercised.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Board shall consist of—

(A) the Secretary of State (or the Secretary’s designee), the Secretary of Education (or the Secretary’s designee), the Secretary of Defense (or the Secretary’s designee), and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program (or the Administrator’s designee); and

(B) five other individuals with relevant experience in matters relating to study abroad (such as individuals who represent institutions of higher education, business organizations, foreign policy organizations, or other relevant organizations) who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of which—

(i) one individual shall be appointed from among a list of individuals submitted by the majority leader of the House of Representatives;

(ii) one individual shall be appointed from among a list of individuals submitted by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(iii) one individual shall be appointed from among a list of individuals submitted by the majority leader of the Senate; and

(iv) one individual shall be appointed from among a list of individuals submitted by the minority leader of the Senate.

(4) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—The Chief Executive Officer of the Foundation shall serve as a non-voting, ex-officio member of the Board.

(5) TERMS.—

(A) OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—Each member of the Board described in paragraph (3)(A) shall serve for a term that is concurrent with the term of that individual’s position as an officer within the other Federal department or agency.

(B) OTHER MEMBERS.—Each member of the Board described in paragraph (3)(B) shall be appointed for a term of three years and may be reappointed for one additional three-year term.

(C) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(6) CHAIRPERSON.—There shall be a Chairperson of the Board, The Secretary of State (or the Secretary’s designee) shall serve as the Chairperson.

(7) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board described in paragraph (3) shall constitute a quorum, which, except with respect to matters relating to study abroad, may be conducted by telephone or other electronic means.

(8) COMPENSATION.—Except with respect to matters relating to study abroad, the Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(9) CONSIDERATION.—

(A) OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A member of the Board described in paragraph (3)(A) shall receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of the member’s service on the Board.

(ii) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Board described in paragraph (3)(A) shall receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of the member’s service on the Board.
(ii) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each such member of the Board shall receive travel expenses, includ-
ing per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accord-
ance with applicable provisions under sub-
chapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) OTHER MEMBERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a board described in paragraph (3)(B) while away from the member’s home or regular place of business on necessary travel in the actual performance of duties as a member of the Board, shall be paid per diem, travel, and transportation expenses in the same manner as is provided under subsection I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

(ii) MEMBER OF THE BOARD MAY NOT BE PAID COMPENSATION UNDER CLAUSE (I) FOR MORE THAN 90 DAYS IN ANY CALENDAR YEAR.

SEC. 706. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROGRAM.—There is hereby established a program, which shall—

(1) be administered by the Foundation; and

(2) award grants to—

(A) United States students for study abroad;

(B) nongovernmental institutions that provide and promote opportunities for United States students, in consortium with institutions described in subparagraph (C); and

(C) institutions of higher education, individually or in combination, in order to accomplish the objectives set forth in subsection (b).

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the pro-
gram established under subsection (a) are that, within a ten-year period of the enactment of this Act—

(1) not less than 1,000,000 undergraduate United States students will study abroad annu-
ally for credit;

(2) the demographics of study-abroad partici-
pants will reflect the demographics of the United States undergraduate population, in-
cluding students enrolled in community colleges, minority-serving institutions, and institutions serving large numbers of low-income and first-
generation students; and

(3) an increasing portion of study abroad will take place in nontraditional study abroad des-
tinations, with a substantial portion of such in-
creases taking place in developing countries.

(c) MANDATE OF THE PROGRAM.—In order to ac-
complish the objectives set forth in subsection (b), the Foundation shall, in administering the program established under paragraph (a), take fully into account the recommendations of the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program (established pursuant to the National Foundation Authorization and Appropriations Act, 2004 (division H of Public Law 108-199)).

(d) STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Pro-
gram, grants awarded under the program estab-
lished under this section shall be structured to the maximum extent practicable to promote appropriate reforms in institutions of higher education in order to remove barriers to participa-
tion by students in study abroad.

(e) GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITU-
TIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the Foundation should award not more than 25 percent of the funds awarded as grants to individuals described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(2) and not less than 75 percent of such grants to institutions described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of such subsection; and

(B) the Foundation should ensure that not less than 85 percent of the amount awarded to such institutions is used to award scholarships to students.

(f) BALANCE OF LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS.—In administering the program established under subsection (a), the Foundation shall seek an appropriate balance between—

(1) longer-term study abroad programs, which maximize foreign-language learning and inter-
cultural understanding; and

(2) shorter-term study abroad programs, which maximize the number of students studying abroad.

(g) QUALITY AND SAFETY IN STUDY ABROAD.—

In administering the program established under subsection (a), the Foundation shall require that institutions receiving grants demonstrate that—

(1) the study abroad programs for which stu-
dents receive grant funds are for academic cred-
it; and

(2) the programs have established health and safety guidelines and procedures.

SEC. 707. ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than De-
cember 15, 2010, and each December 15 there-
after, the Foundation shall submit to the appro-
priate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this title during the prior fis-
cal year.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by sub-
section (a) shall include—

(1) the total financial resources available to the Foundation during the year, including ap-
propriated funds, the value and source of any gifts or donations made pursuant to section 107(a)(6), and any other resources;

(2) a description of the Board’s policy prior-
ities for the year and the bases upon which such policies were solicited and awarded to in-
stitutions of higher education, nongovern-
mental institutions, and consortiums pursuant to sections 706(a)(2)(B) and 706(a)(2)(C);

(3) a list of grants made to institutions of higher education, nongovernmental institutions, and consortiums pursuant to sections 706(a)(2)(B) and 706(a)(2)(C) that includes the identity of the Foundation’s recipi-
ent, the dollar amount, the estimated number of study abroad opportunities provided to United States students by each grant, the amount of the grant used by each institution for administrative expenses and information on cost-sharing by each instit-
tution receiving a grant;

(4) a description of the bases upon which the Foundation made grants directly to United States students pursuant to section 706(a)(2)(A);

(5) the number and total dollar amount of grants made directly to United States students by the Foundation pursuant to section 706(a)(2)(A); and

(6) the total administrative and operating ex-
penses of the Foundation for the year, as well as specific information concerning—

(A) the number of Foundation employees and the cost of compensation for Board members, Foundation employees, and personal service contract employees;

(B) costs associated with securing the use of real property for carrying out the functions of the Foundation;

(C) total travel expenses incurred by Board members and Foundation employees in connec-
tion with Foundation activities; and

(D) total representational expenses.

SEC. 708. PROHIBITIONS ON USE OF FOUNDATION RELATION PROVISIONS.

(a) POWERS.—The Foundation—

(1) shall have perpetual succession unless dis-
olved by a law enacted after the date of the en-
actment of this Act;

(2) may adopt, alter, and use a seal, which shall be judicially noticed;

(3) may make and perform such contracts, grants, and other agreements with any person or government however designated and where-
evver situated, as may be necessary for carrying out the functions of the Foundation;

(4) may determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses allowed and paid, including expenses for representation; and

(5) may lease, purchase, or otherwise acquire, improve, and use such real property wherever situated, as may be necessary for carrying out the functions of the Foundation;

(b) TRANSACTIONS.—The Foundation shall be permitted to transact business in the District of Columbia or elsewhere and to maintain its principal office in the metropolitan area of Washington, District of Columbia.

(c) APPLICATION OF GOVERNMENT CORPORA-
TION CONTROL ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall be subject to chapter 94 of subtitle VI of title 31, United States Code, except that the Foundation shall not be authorized to issue obligations or offer obligations to the public.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 9501(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subpara-
graph:

“(5) The Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Found-

(d) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Department of State shall serve as Inspector General of the Foundation, and, in acting in such capacity, may conduct reviews, investiga-
tions, and inspections of all aspects of the oper-
ations and activities of the Foundation.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—In carrying out the responsibilities under this subsection, the Inspector General shall report to be under the general supervision of the Board.

(3) REIMBURSEMENT AND AUTHORIZATION OF SERVICES.—

(A) REIMBURSEMENT.—The Foundation shall reim-
burse the Department of State for all ex-
penses incurred by the Inspector General in con-
nection with the Inspector General’s responsibil-
ities under this subsection.

(B) AUTHORIZATION OF SERVICES.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 711(a) for a fiscal year, up to $2,000,000 is authorized to be made available to the Inspec-
tor General of the Department of State to con-
duct reviews, investigations, and inspections of operations and activities of the Foundation.

SEC. 709. GENERAL PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES.

(a) DETAIL OF PERSONNEL.—Upon request of the Chief Executive Officer of the agency, any employee of an agency may detail any employee of such agency to the Foundation on a reimbursable basis. Any employee so detailed remains, for the purpose of preserving such employee’s allowances, privi-
leges, rights, seniority, and other benefits, an employee of the agency from which detailed.

(b) REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An employee of any agency who is detailed under this paragraph is entitled to be reemployed in such employee’s former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay in such agency, if such employee—

(A) is separated from the Foundation for any reason, other than misconduct, neglect of duty, or malfeasance; and

(B) applies for reemployment no later than 90 days after the date of separation from the Found-

(c) EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS.—Any employee who satis-

(1) is entitled to be reemployed at an agency pursuant to paragraph (a) within 30 days after applying for reemployment and, on reemployment, is entitled to at least the rate of
basic pay to which such employee would have been entitled had such employee never transferred.

(c) HIRING AUTHORITY.—Of persons employed by the Foundation, not to exceed 20 persons may be appointed, compensated, or removed without regard to the civil service laws and regulations.

(d) BASIC PAY.—The Chief Executive Officer may fix the rate of basic pay of employees of the Foundation without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code (relating to the classification of positions), subchapter III of chapter 3 of such title (relating to General Schedule pay rates), except that no employee of the Foundation may receive a rate of basic pay in excess of the rate for the executive schedule of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of such title.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) the term “agency” means an executive agency, as defined by section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) the term “detail” means the assignment or loan of an employee, without a change of position, from the agency by which such employee is employed to the Foundation.

SEC. 710. GAO REVIEW.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall commence a review of the operations of the Foundation.

(b) CONTENT.—In conducting the review required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall analyze—

(1) whether the Foundation is organized and operating in a manner that will permit it to fulfill the purposes of this section, as set forth in section 603;

(2) to what extent the Foundation is operating efficiently and in a manner consistent with the requirements of paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 605(b);

(3) whether grant-making by the Foundation is being undertaken in a manner consistent with subsections (d), (e), and (f) of section 606;

(4) the extent to which the Foundation is using best practices in the implementation of this Act and the administration of the program described in section 606; and

(5) other relevant matters, as determined by the Comptroller General, after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report on the results of the review conducted under subsection (a) to the Secretary as Chairperson of the Board of the Foundation and to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 711. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2011.

(2) AMOUNTS IN ADDITION TO OTHER AVAILABLE AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) are in addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for educational exchange programs, including the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Program and the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

(b) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation may allocate an amount authorized by paragraph (1) of this section to any agency of the United States Government which asks for the funds available for carrying out this Act. Such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure for the purposes for which the funds were authorized, in accordance with authority granted in this Act or under authority governing the activities of the United States Government agency to which such funds are allocated or transferred.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—The Foundation shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the amount of any allocation or transfer of funds pursuant to paragraph (1).

TITLE VIII.—EXPORT CONTROL REFORM AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

Subtitle A. Defense Trade Controls Performance Improvement Act of 2009

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Defense Trade Controls Performance Improvement Act of 2009.”

SEC. 802. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In a time of international terrorist threats and a dynamic, evolving defense and security environment, United States policy with regard to export controls is in urgent need of a comprehensive review in order to ensure such controls are effective and in line with foreign policy interests of the United States.

(2) In January 2007, the Government Accountability Office designated the effective identification and protection of critical technologies as a government-wide, high-risk area, warranting a strategic reexamination of existing programs, including programs relating to arms export controls.

(3) Federal Government agencies must review licenses for export of munitions in a thorough and timely manner. For example, in 2007, United States was able to assist United States allies and to prevent nuclear and conventional weapons from getting into the hands of enemies of the United States.

(4) Both staffing and funding that relate to the Department of State’s arms export control responsibilities have not kept pace with the increased workload relating to such responsibilities, especially during the current decade.

(5) Outsourcing and off-shoring of defense production to the United States and the United States trading partners to require offsets for major sales of defense and aerospace articles present a potential threat to United States national security and economic well-being and serve to weaken the defense industrial base.

(6) Export control policies can have a negative impact on United States employment, non-proliferation goals, and the health of the defense industrial base, particularly when facilitating the overseas transfer of technology or production and other forms of outsourcing, such as offshoring (direct or indirect), co-production, subcontracting, overseas investment and joint ventures in defense and commercial industries. Federal Government agencies must develop new and effective ways of ensuring that export control systems address these problems and the threat they pose to national security.

(7) In the report to Congress required by the Conference Report (Report 109-272) accompanying the bill, H.R. 2862 (the Science, State, Justice, Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006) (150 Stat. 169-178), the Department of State concluded that—

(A) defense trade licensing has become much more complex in recent years as a consequence of the increasing globalization of the defense industry;

(B) the most important challenge to the Department of State’s licensing process has been the sheer growth in volume of applicants for licenses and agreements, without the corresponding increase in licensing officers; and

(C) the increase in licensing volume without a corresponding increase in experienced personnel has resulted in delays and increased processing times.

(8) In 2007, the Department of State processed over three times as many licensing applications as the Department of Commerce with about a fifth of the staff of the Department of Commerce.

(9) On July 27, 2007, in testimony delivered to the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives to examine the effectiveness of the United States export control regime, the Government Accountability Office said that—

(A) the United States Government needs to conduct assessments to determine its overall effectiveness in the area of arms export control; and

(B) the processing times of the Department of State doubled over the period from 2002 to 2006.

(10) In the General Accounting Office report entitled “Efficiency, Effectiveness, and the U.S. Defense Industrial Base” found that the large backlog and long processing times by the Department of State for applications for licenses and export defense items led to an impairment of United States firms in some sectors to conduct global business relative to foreign competitors.

(11) Additionally, the report found that United States commercial firms have been reluctant to engage in research and development activities for the Department of Defense because this raises the future prospects that the products based on this research and development, even if intrinsically commercial, will be sold by Department of State munitions controls due to the link to that research.

(12) According to the Department of State’s fiscal year 2008 budget submission, commercial exports licensed or approved under the Arms Export Control Act exceeded $30,000,000,000, with nearly eighty percent of these items shipped to United States NATO allies and other major non-NATO allies.

(13) A Government Accountability Office report of October 9, 2001 (GAO-02-120), documents the ambiguous export jurisdiction affecting 25 percent of the items that the United States Government agreed to control as part of the United States Export Technology Control Regime. The United States Government has not clearly determined which department has jurisdiction over these items, which increases the risk that these items will fall into the wrong hands. During both the 108th, 109th, and 110th Congresses, the House of Representatives passed legislation mandating that the Administration clarify this jurisdiction.

(14) During 2007 and 2008, the management and staff of the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls of the Department of State have engaged in an extraordinary effort and have eliminated the large backlog of open applications and have reduced average processing times for license applications; however, the Directorates of Defense and Foreign Policy have understaffed and long delays remain for complicated cases.

SEC. 803. STRATEGIC REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF THE UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM.

(a) REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than March 31, 2009, the President shall conduct a comprehensive and systematic review and assessment of the United States arms export controls system in the context of the national security interests and strategic foreign policy objectives of the United States.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The review and assessment required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) determine the overall effectiveness of the various United States arms export controls system in order to, where appropriate, strengthen and improve efficiency; and reduce redundancies across Federal Government agencies, through administrative actions, including regulations, and to formulate legislative proposals for new authorities;

(B) develop processes to ensure better coordination of arms export control activities of the Department of State with other departments and agencies of the United States that are responsible for enforcing United States arms export control laws;
(C) ensure that weapons-related nuclear tech-
ology, other technology related to weapons of
mass destruction, and all items on the Missile
Technology Control Regime Annex are subject to
stringent control by the United States Govern-
ment;

(D) determine the overall effect of arms export
controls on counterterrorism, law enforcement,
and United States military and construction mis-
sions of the Department of Homeland Security;

(E) determine the effects of export controls
policies and the practices of the export control
agencies on the United States defense industrial
base and United States employment in the in-
dustries affected by export controls;

(F) contain a detailed summary of known at-
tempts by unauthorized end-users (such as intem-
tional terrorist, foreign intelligence agencies,
and foreign terrorist organizations) to acquire
items on the United States Munitions List;

(G) destination countries and transit coun-
tries;

(V) modes of transport;

(VI) trafficking methods, such as use of false
documentation and front companies registered
under flags of convenience;

(VII) whether the attempted illicit transfer
was successful; and

(VIII) any administrative or criminal enforce-
ment actions taken by the United States and
any other government in relation to the at-
tempts illicit transfer;

(ii) a thorough evaluation of the Blue Lan-
tern program, including the adequacy of current
staffing and funding levels;

(iii) a detailed analysis of licensing exemp-
tions and their successful exploitation by unau-
thorized end-users; and

(iv) an examination of the extent to which the
increased tendency toward outsourcing and off-
shoring of defense production harm United States
national security and weaken the defense
industrial base, including direct and indirect im-
 pact of such actions on our economic
infrastructure and on United States
competitiveness.

(b) ADDITIONAL REVIEW.—(1) If an appli-
cation described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsec-
tion (a) is not processed within the time period
described in the respective paragraph of such sub-
section, then the Managing Director of the Di-
rectorate of Defense Trade Controls or the Direc-
torate of Defense Trade and Regional Security of the Department of State, as
appropriate, shall review the status of the appli-
cation to determine if further action is required

(2) If an application described in paragraph
(1) or (2) of subsection (a) is not processed with-
in 90 days from the date of receipt of the appli-
cation, the Assistant Secretary for Political-
Military Affairs of the Department of State shall—

(A) review the status of the application to de-
termine if further action is required to process
the application; and

(B) submit to the appropriate congressional
committees a notification of the review con-
ducted under subparagraph (A), including a de-
scription of the application, the reason for delay
in processing the application, and a proposal for
further action to process the application.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—(1) The
President shall provide periodic briefings to the appro-
priate congressional committees on the progress of the review and as-
sement conducted under subsection (a). The requirement to provide con-
gressional briefings under this subsection shall terminate on the date on which the President
transmits to the appropriate congressional com-
mittees the report required under subsection (c).

(2) The President shall transmit to the ap-
propriate congressional committees and the Committee on Armed
Services representation from the President shall provide periodic briefings to the appro-
riate congressional committees and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a re-
port that contains the results of the review and as-
sement conducted under subsection (a). The report
shall contain a certification that the requirement of sub-
section (a)(2)(C) has been met, or if the require-
ment has not been met, the reasons therefor. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
a classified annex, if necessary, not more than 30 days from the date of
receipt of the application.

(d) PRIORITY FOR APPLICATIONS FOR
EXPORT OF U.S.-ORIGIN EQUIPMENT.—In meet-
ing the requirements established by this section, it shall be the policy of the Director of Defense Trade
Controls of the Department of State to prioritize the processing of all applications submitted in
response to the United States Munitions List for
applications for licenses to export items on the United States Munitions List.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—(1) If an
application described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) is not processed within the time period
described in the respective paragraph of such sub-
section, then the Managing Director of the Di-
rectorate of Defense Trade Controls or the Direc-
tor of Defense Trade and Regional Security of the Department of State, as
appropriate, shall review the status of the appli-
cation to determine if further action is required

(2) If an application described in paragraph
(1) or (2) of subsection (a) is not processed with-
in 90 days from the date of receipt of the appli-
cation, the Assistant Secretary for Political-
Military Affairs of the Department of State shall—

(A) review the status of the application to de-
termine if further action is required to process
the application; and

(B) submit to the appropriate congressional
committees a notification of the review con-
ducted under subparagraph (A), including a de-
scription of the application, the reason for delay
in processing the application, and a proposal for
further action to process the application.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—(1) The
President shall provide periodic briefings to the appro-
priate congressional committees and the Committee on Armed
Services representation from the President shall provide periodic briefings to the appro-
riate congressional committees and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a re-
port that contains the results of the review and as-
sement conducted under subsection (a). The report
shall contain a certification that the requirement of sub-
section (a)(2)(C) has been met, or if the require-
ment has not been met, the reasons therefor. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
a classified annex, if necessary, not more than 30 days from the date of
receipt of the application.

(d) PRIORITY FOR APPLICATIONS FOR
EXPORT OF U.S.-ORIGIN EQUIPMENT.—In meet-
ing the requirements established by this section, it shall be the policy of the Director of Defense Trade
Controls of the Department of State to prioritize the processing of all applications submitted in
response to the United States Munitions List for
applications for licenses to export items on the United States Munitions List.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—(1) If an
application described in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) is not processed within the time period
described in the respective paragraph of such sub-
section, then the Managing Director of the Di-
rectorate of Defense Trade Controls or the Direc-
tor of Defense Trade and Regional Security of the Department of State, as
appropriate, shall review the status of the appli-
cation to determine if further action is required

(2) If an application described in paragraph
(1) or (2) of subsection (a) is not processed with-
in 90 days from the date of receipt of the appli-
cation, the Assistant Secretary for Political-
Military Affairs of the Department of State shall—

(A) review the status of the application to de-
termine if further action is required to process
the application; and

(B) submit to the appropriate congressional
committees a notification of the review con-
ducted under subparagraph (A), including a de-
scription of the application, the reason for delay
in processing the application, and a proposal for
further action to process the application.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—(1) The
President shall provide periodic briefings to the appro-
priate congressional committees and the Committee on Armed
Services representation from the President shall provide periodic briefings to the appro-
riate congressional committees and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a re-
port that contains the results of the review and as-
sement conducted under subsection (a). The report
shall contain a certification that the requirement of sub-
section (a)(2)(C) has been met, or if the require-
ment has not been met, the reasons therefor. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain
a classified annex, if necessary, not more than 30 days from the date of
receipt of the application.

(d) PRIORITY FOR APPLICATIONS FOR
EXPORT OF U.S.-ORIGIN EQUIPMENT.—In meet-
ing the requirements established by this section, it shall be the policy of the Director of Defense Trade
Controls of the Department of State to prioritize the processing of all applications submitted in
response to the United States Munitions List for
applications for licenses to export items on the United States Munitions List.
(iii) the model or part number of the item; and
(iv) the United States Munitions List designation under which the item has been designated, except that—
(I) the name of the person or business organization that sought the commodity jurisdiction determination shall not be published if the person or business organization is not the manufacturer of the item; and
(II) the names of the customers, the price of the item, and any proprietary information relating to the item indicated by the person or business organization that sought the commodity jurisdiction determination shall not be published; and
(B) maintain on the Internet website of the Department of State an archive, that is accessible to the general public and other departments and agencies of the United States, of the information published under subparagraph (A).
(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the President or Congress from undertaking a thorough review of the national security and foreign policy implications that result from the export of the item.

SEC. 807. INCREASED FLEXIBILITY FOR USE OF DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS REGISTRATION FEES
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2717) is amended—
(1) in the first sentence—
(A) by striking “For” and inserting “In General.—For”; and
(B) by striking “Office” and inserting “Directorate”;
(2) by amending the second sentence to read as follows:
“(B) AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—Fees credited to the account referred to in subsection (a) shall be available only for payment of expenses incurred for—
“(1) management,
“(2) licensing (in order to meet the requirements of section 805 of the Defense Trade Controls Performance Improvement Act of 2009 (relating to adequate staff and resources of the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls)),
“(3) compliance,
“(4) policy activities, and
“(5) facilities, of defense trade controls functions.”; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:
“(C) ALLOCATION OF FEES.—In allocating fees for payment of expenses described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall accord the highest priority to payment of expenses incurred for personnel and equipment of the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, including payment of expenses required under the requirements of section 805 of the Defense Trade Controls Performance Improvement Act of 2009.”.
(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 38(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 808. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS AND UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant departments and agencies of the United States Government, shall review, with the assistance of United States manufacturers and other interested parties described in section 811(2) of this Act, the International Traffic in Arms Regulations and the United States Munitions List to determine those technologies and goods that warrant different or additional controls.
(b) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—In carrying out the review required under subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall—
(1) conduct a review and public hearing to determine the technologies and goods that warrant different or additional controls.
(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that contains the result of each audit conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 809. SPECIAL LICENSING AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN EXPORTS TO NATO MEMBER STATES, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, ISRAEL, AND SOUTH KOREA
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(K) SPECIAL LICENSING AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN EXPORTS TO NATO MEMBER STATES, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND, ISRAEL, AND SOUTH KOREA.—
(1) AUTHORIZATION.—(A) The President may provide for special licensing authorization for exporting certain spare and replacement parts or components to be exported under the special licensing authorization in connection with defense items previously exported to NATO member states, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Israel, and South Korea. A special licensing authorization issued pursuant to this clause shall be effective for a period not to exceed 5 years.
(B) An authorization may be issued under subparagraph (A) only if the applicable government of the country described in subparagraph (A), acting through the applicant for the authorization, certifies that—
(i) the export of spare and replacement parts or components supports a defense item previously lawfully exported;
(ii) the spare and replacement parts or components will be transferred to a defense agency of a country described in subparagraph (A) that is previously approved to receive the defense item and not to a distributor or a foreign con- signee of such defense items;
(iii) the spare and replacement parts or components will not be used to materially enhance, optimize, or otherwise modify or upgrade the capability of the defense items;
(iv) the spare and replacement parts or components relate to a defense item that is owned, operated, and in the inventory of the armed forces a country described in subparagraph (A);
(v) the export of spare and replacement parts or components will be effectuated using the freight forwarder designated by the purchasing country’s diplomatic mission responsible for handling transfers under chapter 2 of this Act as required under regulations; and
(vi) the spare and replacement parts or components to be exported under the special licensing authorization are specifically identified in the application.
(C) An authorization may not be issued under subparagraph (A) for purposes of establishing offshore procurements or producing defense articles offshore.
(D)(i) For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘United States-manufactured spare and replacement parts or components’ means spare and replacement parts or components—
(I) with respect to which—
(aa) United States-origin content costs constitute at least 85 percent of the total content costs; and
(bb) United States manufacturing costs constitute at least 85 percent of the total manufacturing costs; and
(cc) foreign content, if any, is limited to content from countries eligible to receive exports of items on the United States Munitions List under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (other than de minimis foreign content).
(ii) that were last substantially transformed in the United States; and
(iii) that are not—
(aa) classified as significant military equipment; and
(bb) listed on the Missile Technology Control Regime Annex.
(iii) For purposes of clause (i)(1)(aa) and (bb), the costs of non-United States-origin content shall be determined using the final price or final cost associated with the non-United States-origin content.
(2) INAPPLICABILITY PROVISIONS.—(A) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply with respect to re-exports or re-transfers of spare and replacement parts or components and related services of defense items described in paragraph (1).
(B) The congressional notification requirements contained in section 36(c) of this Act shall not apply with respect to an authorization issued under paragraph (1).”.
(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The President shall issue regulations to implement amendments made by subsection (a) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.
SEC. 810. AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE STATUS OF LICENSE APPLICATIONS UNDER CHAPTER 3 OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

Chapter 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 38 the following new section:

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

(1) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—(A) The term "Public Information" has the meaning given the term in section 11B(c)(4) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401b(c)(2)).

(2) The date on which the license application is received by the Department of State and becomes an ‘open application’.

(3) The date on which the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls makes a determination with respect to the application of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations’ or ‘ITAR’ means those provisions of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations) that implement chapter 1 (Part 120 et seq.) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771 et seq.) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 C.F.R. 120 et seq.) that implement chapter 2 (Part 121 et seq.) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2772 et seq.).

SEC. 811. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1)(A) the advice provided to the Secretary of State by the Director of Defense Trade Advisory Group (DTAG) supports the regulation of defense trade and helps ensure that United States national security and foreign policy interests continue to be protected and advanced while helping to reduce unnecessary impediments to legitimate exports in order to support the defense requirements of United States friends and allies; and

(B) the Secretary of State should share significant planned rules and policy shifts with DTAG for comment; and

(2) recognizing the constraints imposed on the Department of State by the nature of a voluntary organization such as DTAG, the Secretary of State is encouraged to ensure that members of DTAG are drawn from a representative cross-section of subject matter experts from the United States defense industry, relevant trade and labor associations, academic, and foundation personnel.

SEC. 812. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle—

(1) INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS; ITAR.—The term ‘International Traffic in Arms Regulations’ or ‘ITAR’ means those regulations contained in parts 120 through 130 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

(2) MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY.—The term “major non-NATO ally” means a country that is designated in accordance with section 517 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321k) as a major non-NATO ally for purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

(3) MANUFACTURING LICENSE AGREEMENT.—The term ‘Manufacturing License Agreement’ means an agreement described in section 120.21 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations) by which a country obtains a license to manufacture defense articles or defense services.

(4) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME; MTCR.—The term ‘Missile Technology Control Regime’ or ‘MTCR’ has the meaning given the term in section 11B(c)(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401b(c)(2)).

(5) MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME ANNEX; MSTCA.—The term ‘Missile Technology Control Regime Annex’ or ‘MSTCA’ has the meaning given the term in section 11B(c)(4) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401b(c)(4)).

(6) OFFSETS.—The term ‘offsets’ includes compensation payments required of purchase in either government-to-government or commercial sales of defense articles or defense services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) and the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (22 C.F.R. 120 et seq.).

(7) UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST; USML.—(A) The term “United States Munitions List” or “USML” means the list referred to in section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778a(a)).

(8) USER.—The term ‘User’ means—

(A) the person to whom a Defense Article or Defense Service is transferred under a license; or

(B) the Department of State by the nature of a voluntary organization such as DTAG, the Secretary of State for comment; and

(9) VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION.—A voluntary organization such as DTAG, the Secretary of State by the nature of a voluntary organization such as DTAG, the Secretary of State for comment; and

(10) WITH RESPECT TO.—The term “with respect to” has the meaning given the term in section 11B(c)(2) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401b(c)(2)).
SEC. 825. REPORT ON VALUE OF MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT OR DEFENSE ARTICLES EXPORTED UNDER SECTION 38 OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778), as amended by section 808(a) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) In General.—The President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that contains a detailed listing, by country and by international organization, of the total dollar value of major defense equipment and defense articles, weapon systems, and related components that may, directly or indirectly, be transferred to, or launched into outer space by, the People’s Republic of China.

(b) Exception.—The authority of subsection (a) may not be exercised with respect to any satellite or related component that may, directly or indirectly, be transferred to, or launched into outer space by, the Government of Israel.

(2) United States Munitions List.—In this section, the term ‘‘United States Munitions List’’ means—

(A) the list referred to in section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1));

(b) The Date.—The President may not exercise the authority provided in this section before the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 827. REVIEW AND REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS OF VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 3 OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

(a) Review.—The Inspector General of the Department of State shall conduct a review of investigations by the Department of State during each fiscal years 2010 through 2014 of any and all possible violations of section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751) with respect to misuse of United States-origin defense items that are in the export license or classification process regarding the unlawful use or transfer of United States-origin defense articles, defense services, and technology by foreign countries, as required by section 7 of the Arms Export Control Act.

(b) Report.—The Inspector General of the Department of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014 a report that contains the findings and results of the review conducted under subsection (a). The report shall be submitted in an unclassified form to the maximum extent possible, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 828. REPORT ON SELF-FINANCING OPTIONS FOR EXPORT LICENSING FUNCTIONS OF DOT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the export licensing functions of the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls of the Department of State on a 100 percent self-financing basis.

SEC. 829. CLARIFICATION OF CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT RELATING TO ISRAEL’S QUALITY EDGE.

Section 36(h)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(h)(1)) is amended by striking ‘‘a determination’’ and inserting ‘‘an unclassified determination’’.

SEC. 830. EXPEDITING CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE Export Review Period for Israel.

The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in sections 3(d)(2)(B), 3(d)(3)(A)(i), 3(d)(5), 21(c)(2)(A), 36(b)(3) (as redesignated by section 821(b)(1) of this Act), 36(d)(4)(A), 62(c)(1), and 63(a)(2) by inserting ‘‘Israel’’, before ‘‘or New Zealand’’; and

(2) in section (d), by inserting the ‘‘Government of Israel’’, before ‘‘or the Government of New Zealand’’.

SEC. 831. UPDATING AND CONFIRMING PENALTIES AND VIOLATIONS OF SECTIONS 38 AND 39 OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

(a) In General.—Section 38(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(c)) is amended to read as follows:

(1) UNLAWFUL ACTS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to attempt to violate, cause to violate, or conspire to violate, or to attempt or conspire to violate, any provision of section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)).

(b) MECHANISMS TO IDENTIFY VIOLATORS.—Section 38(g) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ‘‘or otherwise charged’’ after ‘‘indictment’’;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking ‘‘or’’ and inserting ‘‘or otherwise charged’’ after ‘‘indictment’’;

(iii) in clause (iii), by inserting ‘‘or otherwise charged’’ after ‘‘indictment’’;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting ‘‘or otherwise charged’’ after ‘‘indictment’’;

(3) in paragraphs (3) and (4), by inserting ‘‘or otherwise charged’’ after ‘‘indictment’’; and

(4) in paragraph (6), by inserting ‘‘or otherwise charged’’ after ‘‘indictment’’.

(b) AVAILABILITY AND REFERENCE.—Amounts made available to conduct the program authorized under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 842. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES STOCKPILE FUND.

(a) In General.—Section 51(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2755(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Special Defense Acquisition Fund’’ and inserting ‘‘Foreign Military Sales Stockpile Fund’’; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting ‘‘building the capacity of recipient countries and’’ before ‘‘narcotics control purposes’’. Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

SEC. 841. AUTHORITY TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES.

(a) Authority.—The Secretary of State may use any funds available under any other provision of law to—

(1) conduct counterterrorism operations; or

(2) participate in or support military and stabilization operations in which the United States is a participant.

(b) Types of Capacity-Building.—The program authorized under subsection (a) may include the provision of equipment, supplies, and training.

(c) Limitations.—

(1) Assistance Otherwise Prohibited by Law.—The Secretary of State may not use the authority in subsection (a) to provide any type of assistance described in subsection (b) that is otherwise prohibited by any provision of law.

(2) Limitation on Eligible Countries.—The Secretary of State may not use the authority in subsection (a) to provide any type of assistance described in subsection (b) to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited from receiving such type of assistance under any other provision of law.

(d) Formulation and Execution of Activities.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the head of any other appropriate department or agency in the formulation and execution of the program authorized under subsection (a).

(e) Congressional Notice.—The Secretary of State shall submit to—

(1) the Congress for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011—

(A) the country whose capacity to engage in activities in subsection (a) will be assisted;

(B) the budget, implementation timeline with milestones, and completion date for completing the activities.

(f) Specific Congressional Committees.—The congressional committees specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall—

(A) The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(j) Authorization of Appropriations.—For each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to conduct the program authorized under subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated—

(1) $25,000,000 for each of such fiscal years for the purpose of providing assistance under any other provision of law.


(a) In General.—For the purpose of providing assistance under section 38(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(d)); or the Secretary of State may use up to $25,000,000 of funds available under the Foreign Military Financing program for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to conduct the program authorized under subsection (a).

(b) Use of FMF Funds.—The Secretary of State may use up to $25,000,000 of funds available under the Foreign Military Financing program for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to conduct the program authorized under subsection (a).

(c) Availability and Reference.—Amounts made available to conduct the program authorized under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.
(1) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end; 
(2) in paragraph (3), by inserting "and" at the end; 
(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the follow-
ing: 
"(4) collections from leases made pursuant to section 61 of this Act;". 
(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) The head-
ing of section 51 of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by striking "SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND" and inserting "FOREIGN MIL-
ITARY SALES STOCKPILE FUND". 
(2) The heading of chapter 5 of the Arms Ex-
port Control Act is amended by striking "SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND" and inserting "FOREIGN MIL-
ITARY SALES STOCKPILE FUND". 
SEC. 843. ANNUAL ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR FOREIGN MILITARY SALES PRO-
GRAMS. 
Section 28(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2760(a)(1)) is amended by striking ", together with an indication of which sales and licensed commercial exports" and inserting "and". 
SEC. 844. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE GLOBAL ARMS TRADE. 
It is the sense of Congress that— 
(1) the United States, as the world’s largest ex-
porter of conventional weapons, has a special ob-
ligation to promote responsible practices in the 
global arms trade and should actively work to 
prevent conventional weapons from being used to per-
petrate— 
(A) breaches of the United Nations Charter rel-
ating to the use of force; 
(B) gross violations of international human 
rights; 
(C) serious violations of international human-
itarian law; 
(D) acts of genocide or crimes against human-
ity; 
(E) acts of terrorism; and 
(F) destabilizing buildups of military forces and 
such weapons; 
(2) the United States should actively engage 
in the development of a legally binding treaty 
establishing common international standards for 
the import, export, and transfer of conventional 
weapons. 
SEC. 845. REPORT ON UNITED STATES’ COMMIT-
MENTS TO THE SECURITY OF ISRAEL. 
(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 30 days 
after the enactment of this Act, the President shall trans-
mit to the appropriate congres-
ssional committees a report that contains— 
(1) a complete, unedited, and unredacted copy of 
each assurance made by United States Gov-
ernment officials to officials of the Government of 
Israel regarding Israel’s security and mainte-
nance of Israel’s qualitative military edge, as 
well as any assurance regarding Israel’s security and 
maintenance of Israel’s qualitative military edge 
provision in conjunction with ex-
ports under the Arms Export Control Act 
(22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the period beginning 
on January 1, 1975, and ending on the date of the 
enactment of this Act; and 
(2) an analysis of the extent to which, and by 
what means, each such assurance has been and 
is continuing to be fulfilled. 
(b) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.— 
(1) NEW ASSURANCES AND REVISIONS.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congres-
sional committees a report that contains the informa-
tion required under subsection (a) with respect to— 
(A) each assurance described in subsection (a) 
made on or after the date of the enactment of 
this Act, and 
(B) revisions to any assurance described in 
subsection (a) or subparagraph (A) of this para-
graph, 
within 15 days of the new assurance or revision 
being conveyed. 
(2) 5-YEAR REPORTS.—Not later than 5 years 
after the date of the enactment of this Act, and 
every 5 years thereafter, the President shall trans-
mit to the appropriate congressional com-
mittees a report that contains the information 
required under subsection (a) with respect to each assurance described in subsection (a) or 
paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection and revisions to any assurance described in subsection (a) or paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection during the preceding 5-year period. 
(c) FORM AND CONTENT.—Every report required by this sec-
ton shall be transmitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex, if nec-
ecessary. 
SEC. 846. WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE. 
(a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005.—Section 1201(d) of the Department of 
Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287; 118 Stat. 863) is amended by striking "4" and inserting "7". 
(b) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Section 516(b)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking "fiscal years 2007 and 2008" and insert-
ing "fiscal years 2009 and 2011". 
SEC. 847. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CEN-
TRAL AND SOUTH EUROPEAN COUN-
TRIES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUN-
TRIES. 
Section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)) is amended— 
(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting "exception " and inserting "General Ex-
ception"; and 
(2) in paragraph (2), in the heading by strik-
ing "EXCEPTION" and inserting "GENERAL Ex-
ception"; and 
(3) by adding at the end the following new par-
grahs: 
"(4) EXCEPTION FOR SPECIFIC COUNTRIES.—For 
fiscal years 2010 and 2011, the President may 
provide for the crating, packing, handling, and 
transportation of excess defense articles trans-
ferred under the authority of this section to 
Albania, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, 
Macau, Georgia, India, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, 
Laos, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Slo-
vakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine."

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SEC. 848. SUPPORT TO ISRAEL FOR MISSILE DE-
FENSE. 
(a) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—Of the amounts 
authorized to be appropriated to carry out 
this Act, there are authorized to be appro-
priated such sums as may be necessary for co-
development of joint ballistic missile, medium 
and short-range projectile defense projects with 
Israel, including— 
(1) complete accelerated co-production of 
Arrow missiles; 
(2) system development of the Israel Missile 
Defense Organization program to develop a 
short-range ballistic missile defense capability, 
(David’s Sling) which adapts and integrates the 
weapon system with the ballistic missile defense 
system and force protection efforts of the United 
States; and 
(3) research, development, and test and eval-
uation of the Iron Dome short-range projectile 
defense system. 
(b) REPORT AND STRATEGY.— 
(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after 
the date of the enactment of this Act, and 
annually thereafter in connection with the sub-
mission of congressional presentation materials for 
the foreign operations appropriations and 
defense appropriations budget request, the Sec-
retary of Defense, in consultation with the Sec-
retary of State, shall submit to the appro-
ciate congressional committees a report regard-
ing the activities authorized under subsection 
(4)(1). 
(2) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—The report required 
under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in un-
classified form or in an unclassifiable format, 
but may include a classified annex, if nec-
necessary. 
(3) DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRES-
SIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means— 
(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the 
Committee on Armed Services of the House of 
Representatives; and 
(b) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the 
Committee on Armed Services in the Senate. 

TITLE IX—ACTIONS TO ENHANCE THE 
MERIDA INITIATIVE 
Subtitle A—General Provisions 
SEC. 901. COORDINATOR OF UNITED STATES GOV-
ERNMENT ACTIVITIES TO IMPE-
LEMENT THE MERIDA INITIATIVE. 
(a) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—Congress de-
clares that the Merida Initiative is a Depart-
ment of State-led initiative which combines the 
programs of numerous United States Govern-
ment departments and agencies and therefore 
requires a single individual to coordinate and 
track all Merida Initiative-related efforts gov-
ernment-wide to avoid duplication, coordinate 
management, and facilitate accountability and 
communication with Congress. 
(b) DESIGNATION OF HIGH-LEVEL COORDI-
NATOR.— 
(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall desig-
nate, within the Department of State, a Coor-
dinator of United States Government Activities 
To Implement the Merida Initiative (hereafter in 
this section referred to as the “Coordinator”) 
who shall be responsible for— 
(A) designing and shaping an overall strategy 
for the Merida Initiative; 
(B) ensuring program and policy coordination 
among United States Government departments 
and agencies in carrying out the Merida Initia-
tive, including avoiding duplication among pro-
grams and ensuring that a consistent message 
emanates from the United States Government; 
(C) ensuring that efforts of the United States 
Government are in full consonance with the ef-
forts of the countries within the Merida Initia-
tive; 
(D) tracking, in coordination with the rele-
vant officials of the Department of Defense and 
other departments and agencies of the United 
States, United States Government assistance 
programs that fulfill the goals of the Merida In-
itative or are closely related to the goals of the 
Merida Initiative; 
(E) to the extent possible, tracking informa-
tion required under the section 6203 of the 
Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 
2378d) (as added by section 631 of division J of 
Public Law 110–161) with respect to countries 
participating in the Merida Initiative; and 
(F) consulting with the Attorney General and 
the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect 
to the activities of Fiscal Year 2010 and local law 
enforcement authorities in the United States rel-
ating to the goals of the Merida Initiative, par-
ticularly along the United States-Mexico border. 
(2) RANK AND STATUS OF THE COORDINATOR.— 
The Coordinator should have the rank and sta-
tus of ambassador. 
(3) COUNTRIES WITHIN THE MERIDA INITIATIVE 
DEFINED.—The term “countries within the 
Merida Initiative” means Belize, Costa Rica, El 
Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nica-
ragua, and Panama and includes Haiti and the 
Dominican Republic. 
SEC. 902. ADDING THE CARIBBEAN TO THE 
MERIDA INITIATIVE. 
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following: 
(1) The illicit drug trade—which has taken a 
toll on the small countries of the Caribbean 
Community (CARICOM) for many years—is now 
moving even more aggressively into these coun-
tries. 
(2) A March 2007 joint report by the United Nations 
Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the 
World Bank noted that murder rates in the 
Caribbean—at 30 per 100,000 population an-
nually—are higher than for any other region of 
the world and have risen in recent years for 
many of the region’s countries. The report also 
noted that the stronger the police experience 
with the high crime and violence rates in the Caribbean and their rise in recent years is drug trafficking.
congressional committees as well as the government research, operations research, and program monitoring to ensure effectiveness of assistance provided under the Merida Initiative, to be expressed in an objective and quantifiable form at the inception of the program; and (2) the use of appropriate tools, based on rigorous scientific tools, to measure program impact and operational efficiency; and (4) adherence to a high standard of evidence in development of recommendations for adjustments to such assistance to enhance the impact of such assistance. (c) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall brief and consult with the appropriate congressional committees regarding the progress in establishing and implementing the program required under subsection (c). (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts appropriated for the Merida Initiative, up to five percent of such amounts is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section. (e) REPORT.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section and not later than December 1 of each year thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report regarding programs and activities carried out under the Merida Initiative during the preceding fiscal year. (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The reports required under subsection (g) shall include the following: (A) FINDINGS.—Findings related to the impact evaluation research, evaluation research, and program monitoring to ensure effectiveness of assistance provided under the Merida Initiative. (B) COORDINATION.—Efforts of the United States Government to coordinate its activities, including— (i) a description of all counternarcotics and organized crime assistance provided to Merida Initiative recipient countries in the previous fiscal year; (ii) an assessment of how such assistance was coordinated; and (iii) recommendations for improving coordination. (C) TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT.—A description of the transfer of equipment, including— (i) a description of the progress of each recipient country toward the transfer of equipment, if any, from its armed forces to law enforcement agencies; (ii) a list of agencies that have used air assets provided by the United States under the Merida Initiative, including—(a) recipients of United States helicopter and aircraft equipment and maintenance packages and (b) the findings, strategies, recommendations, and timetables that the United States has provided to those countries. (D) HUMAN RIGHTS.—In accordance with sections 116(d) and 302(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151m(d) and 2304(b)) and section 504 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2464), an assessment of the human rights impact of the equipment and training provided under the Merida Initiative, including—(i) a list of any human rights abuses committed by the armed forces and law enforcement agencies of recipient countries on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and (ii) a description of efforts by the governments of Merida recipient countries to investigate and prosecute allegations of abuses of human rights committed by any agency of such recipient countries. (E) EFFECTIVENESS OF EQUIPMENT.—An assessment of the long-term effectiveness of the equipment and maintenance packages and training provided to each recipient country’s security institutions. (F) MEXICO PUBLIC SECURITY STRATEGY.—A description of Mexico’s development of a public security strategy, including—(i) effectiveness of the Mexican Federal Registry of Police Personnel to vet police recruiting at the national, state, and municipal levels to prevent recruiting by one force to the next after disproportionately corrupting other forces; and (ii) an assessment of how the Merida Initiative complements and supports the Mexican Government’s own public security strategy. (G) FLOW OF ILLEGITIMATE ARMS.—A description and assessment of efforts to reduce the south-bound flow of illegal arms. (H) USE OF CONTRACTORS.—A detailed description of contracts awarded to private companies to carry out provisions of the Merida Initiative, including—(i) a description of the number of United States and foreign national civilian contractors awarded contracts; (ii) a list of the total dollar value of the contracts; and (iii) the purposes of the contracts. (I) PHASE OUT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—A description of the progress of phasing out law enforcement activities of the armed forces of each recipient country. (J) IMPACT ON BORDER VIOLENCE AND SECURITY.—A description of the impact that activities authorized under the Merida Initiative have had on violence against United States and Mexican border personnel and the extent to which these activities have increased the protection and security of the United States-Mexico border. SEC. 904. MERIDA INITIATIVE DEFINED. In this subtitle, the term “Merida Initiative” means the program announced by the United States and Mexico on October 22, 2007, to fight illicit narcotics trafficking and criminal organizations throughout the Western Hemisphere. Subtitle B—Prevention of Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons SEC. 911. TASK FORCE ON THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGITIMATE SMALL ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish an inter-agency task force to be known as the “Task Force on the Prevention of Illicit Small Arms Trafficking in the Western Hemisphere” (in this section referred to as the “Task Force”). (b) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall develop a strategy for the Federal Government to improve United States export controls on the illicit export of small arms and light weapons throughout the Western Hemisphere, including Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. The Task Force shall—(1) conduct a thorough review and analysis of the current regulation of exports of small arms and light weapons; and (2) develop integrated Federal policies to better control exports of small arms and light weapons in a manner that furthers the foreign policy and national security interests of the United States within the Western Hemisphere. (c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Task Force shall be comprised of—(1) the Secretary of State; (2) the Attorney General; (3) the Secretary of Homeland Security; and (4) the heads of other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate. (d) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary of State shall serve as the chairperson of the Task Force. (e) MEETINGS.—The Task Force shall meet at the call of the chairperson or a majority of its members. (f) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter until October 31, 2014, the chairperson of the Task Force shall submit to Congress and make available to the public a report that contains—(1) a description of the activities of the Task Force during the preceding year; (2) the findings, strategies, recommendations, and initiatives developed pursuant to
the duties of the Task Force under subsection (b) during the preceding year.

SEC. 912. INCREASE IN PENALTIES FOR ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS TO COUNTRIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 38(b) of the Arms Export Control Act of 2022, any person who knowingly and willfully exports to a country in the Western Hemisphere any small arm or light weapon without a license in violation of the requirements of section 38 of such Act shall upon conviction be fined for each violation not less than $1,000,000 but not more than $3,000,000 and imprisoned for not more than twenty years.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “small arm or light weapon” means any item listed in Category I(a), Category III (as it applies to Category I(a)), or grenades under Category Iva of the United Nations List (as contained in part 121 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) that requires a license for international export under this section.

SEC. 913. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Section 30(b) of the Department of State Rewards Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as paragraphs (5) through (8), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) The arrest or conviction in any country of any person engaged in illegally exporting or attempting to export to Mexico any small arm or light weapon (as defined in section 92(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005) shall result in the lifting of travel sanctions against that person, and the lifting of financial sanctions against any person acting on behalf of that person, and the imposition of a fine not to exceed $100,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years on any person engaged in such activities.

(3) The State Department shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report outlining specific plans for the implementation of government-wide efforts and the strengthening of United States civilian capacities for preventing genocide and mass atrocities.

(4) The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An evaluation of current mechanisms for government-wide early warning, information sharing, contingency planning, and coordination of effort to prevent and respond to situations of genocide, mass atrocities, and other mass violence.

(B) An assessment of current capacities within the Department of State, including specific staffing and training, for early warning, preventive diplomacy, and crisis response to help prevent genocide and mass atrocities.

(C) An evaluation of United States foreign assistance programs and mechanisms directed toward the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities, including costs, challenges to implementation, and successes of such programs and mechanisms.

(D) An assessment of the feasibility, effectiveness, and potential costs of implementing key recommendations made by the Genocide Prevention Task Force, including the establishment of an Atrocities Prevention Committee within the National Security Council and annual and contingency funding for the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities.

(E) Recommendations to further strengthen United States efforts to help prevent genocide, mass atrocities, and other mass violence, including enhanced early warning mechanisms, strengthened diplomatic capacities of the Department of State, and improved use of United States foreign assistance.

SEC. 1002. REPORT ON UNITED STATES CAPACITIES TO PREVENT GENOCIDE AND MASS ATROCITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The lack of an effective government-wide strategy and adequate capacities for preventing genocide and mass atrocities against civilians under international law within the United States and our allies contribute to the maintenance of global peace and security and protect vital United States interests.


(3) Specific training and staffing will enhance the diplomatic capacities of the Department of State to help prevent and respond to threats of genocide and mass atrocities.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report outlining specific plans for the implementation of government-wide efforts and the strengthening of United States capacities for preventing genocide and mass atrocities.

(2) CONTENT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include information concerning the following:

(A) The amount of United States assistance obligations and expenditures for international early warning and construction activities for the prior fiscal year.

(B) A description of the programs funded by such assistance, including humanitarian aid, reconstruction of critical infrastructure, economic development, political and democratic development, and broadcasting.

(C) An evaluation of the impact of such programs, including their contribution to the consolidation of democracy in Georgia and efforts by the Government of Georgia to improve democratic governance.

(D) An analysis of the implementation of the United States-Georgia Charter on Strategic Partnership.

SEC. 1003. REPORTS RELATING TO PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE GOOD GOVERNANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The question of section 133(d)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152(d)(2)) is amended by inserting prior to the period at the end the following: “, including, with respect to a country that produces or exports large amounts of natural resources such as petroleum or natural resources, the degree to which citizens of the country have access to information about government revenue from the extraction of such resources and credible reports of human rights abuses against individuals from civil society or the media seeking to monitor such revenue.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to reports required to be transmitted under section 133(d)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as so amended, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.
(1) The coordination, communication, program management, and policy implementation among the United States civilian police training programs in countries or regions that are at risk of, or are in transition from, conflict or civil strife.

(2) The number of private contractors conducting such training, and the quality and cost of such training.

(3) An assessment of pre-training procedures for verification of police candidates to adequately assess their aptitude, professional skills, integrity, and other qualifications that are essential to law enforcement work.

(4) An analysis of the practice of using existing Federal police entities to provide civilian police training to those at risk of, or are in transition from, conflict or civil strife, along with the subject matter expertise that each such entity may provide to meet local needs in lieu of the use of private contractors.

(5) Provide recommendations, including recommendations related to required resources and actions, to maximize the effectiveness and inter-agency coordination and the adequate provision of civilian police training programs in countries or regions that are at risk of, or are in transition from, conflict or civil strife.

SEC. 1008. REPORTS ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN GAZA.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and one year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the humanitarian conditions and efficacy and obstacles to humanitarian assistance and reconstruction assistance activities in Gaza.

(b) CONTENTS.—The reports required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the level of access to basic necessities in Gaza, including food, fuel, water, sanitation, education, and healthcare.

(2) An assessment of the ability to successfully deliver and distribute humanitarian and reconstruction goods and supplies.

(3) A description of the efforts of the United States and its allies to facilitate the receipt and distribution of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Gaza.

(4) An assessment of the obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, including the activities and policies of Hamas and any organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(5) Recommendations for actions the United States can take to best improve the level of access to and the efficacy referred to in paragraph (1) and overcome obstacles described in paragraphs (2) through (4).

(6) An assessment of the policy prohibiting personnel of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development from traveling to Gaza following the tragic roadside bombing in 2003. Such an assessment should include what actions the Department of State should take in lieu of personnel visits.

(7) peace and security reform; (8) rule of law; (9) anti-corruption efforts, establishment of greater transparency, and accountability; (10) monitoring whether bilateral efforts undertaken between respective Federal, State, and local governments are achieving the goals set forth by the Governments of the United States and Nigeria.

(b) BILATERAL COMMISSION.

(1) The President shall establish the bilateral commission referred to in subsection (a), the commission should have an equal number of members representing the United States and Nigeria, to be appointed by the respective Presidents of each country. Members should include representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—The commission should—

(A) work to establish a bilateral process that enhances the mission, goals, and objectives of a bilateral partnership and establish guidelines for accountability and rules to measure the effectiveness for any initiatives undertaken; (B) promote bilateral technical assistance and capacity building projects that are consistent with and further the mission, goals, and objectives established by the commission; and (C) submit to the United States President, the United States Congress, the Nigerian President, and the Nigerian National Assembly a report on the progress of projects undertaken by the two governments to achieve bilaterally determined goals established by the commission.

(c) REPORT AND REVIEW.—The Secretary of State should review the work of the commission and annually submit to the President and Congress a report on whether progress has been made to meet the goals set forth by the commission and whether bilateral efforts have served the interest of United States and Nigerian bilateral relations.

SEC. 1102. AUTHORITIES RELATING TO THE SOUTHERN AFRICA ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

(a) USE OF PRIVATE VENTURE CAPITAL.

(1) In General.—In order to maximize the effectiveness of the activities of the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund, the Fund may conduct public offerings or private placements for the purpose of soliciting and accepting private venture capital which may be used, separately or together with funds made available from the United States Government, for any lawful investment purpose that the Board of Directors of the Fund may determine, to the investors of such capital.

(b) NONAPPLICATION OF OTHER LAWS.—

(1) In General.—Funds made available from the United States Government to the Fund may be used for the purpose of facilitating agreements between the United States Government and the Fund notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(2) SUPPORT FROM FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—The heads of Federal departments and agencies may conduct programs and activities to provide support to investment activities of the Fund notwithstanding any other provision of law.
(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund” or “Fund” includes—

(1) any successor or related entity to the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund that is approved the United States Government; and

(2) any organization, corporation, limited-liability company, partnership, or other entity that the United States Government, in its discretion, deems appropriate.

SEC. 1103. DIABETES TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. INCREASE WATER AND SANITATION FOR PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL. There is authorized to be appropriated $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 and 2011 to establish a diabetes prevention and treatment program for Pacific Island countries and for safe water and sanitation.

(b) PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES DEFINED. In this section, the term “Pacific Island countries” means Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Is- lands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

SEC. 1104. STATELESSNESS.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to increase global stability and security for the United States and the international community and decrease trafficking and discrimination by reducing the number of individuals who are de jure or de facto stateless and as a consequence are unable to avail themselves of their right to a nationality and its concomitant rights and obligations and are excluded from full participation in civil society.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The right to a nationality is a foundation of human rights and a determinant of global security. The State is the primary vehicle through which individuals are guaranteed their inalienable rights and are made subject to the rule of law. Regional stability and security are undermined when individuals cannot avail themselves of their right to a nationality and its concomitant rights and obligations and are excluded from full participation in civil society.

(2) The right to a nationality and citizenship is therefore specifically protected in international declarations, including Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the 2006 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Article 1 of the 1984 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

(3) In the 21st century, the adverse effects of de jure or de facto statelessness still impact at least an estimated 11,000,000 million people worldwide, who are unable to avail themselves of the rights of free people everywhere to an effective nationality, to the rights to legal residence, to travel, to work in the formal economy and to the rights to the full enjoyment of all human rights and freedoms under international law.

(4) Any organization, corporation, limited-liability company, partnership, or other entity that the United States Government, in its discretion, deems appropriate.

(5) It is the purpose of this section to increase awareness of the United Nations' efforts to prevent discrimination and to protect the human rights of stateless persons, and to encourage the granting of full legal protection to such organizations, and to encourage other governments to provide similar support and access.

(6) UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES.—

(E) directing the Secretary of State to provide assistance to countries to prevent and resolve situations of de jure or de facto statelessness and to prevent the trafficking or exploitation of de jure or de facto stateless individuals;

(F) directing the Office of Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State to continue to document and analyze the effects of statelessness on trafficking in persons, both as a cause of trafficking and as an obstacle to reaching and staying trafficked;

(G) encouraging and facilitating the work of nongovernmental organizations in the United States and abroad that provide legal and human rights assistance to de jure and de facto stateless groups or individuals, to increase the access of de jure or de facto stateless groups or individuals to such organizations, and to encourage other governments to provide similar support and access.

(2) UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES.—

(b) IN GENERAL.—Given the importance of preventing new instances of de jure or de facto statelessness and the trafficking of de jure or de facto stateless individuals, and of protecting the human rights of de jure or de facto stateless individuals, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report that includes the following:

(i) A list of countries and territories with significant de jure or de facto stateless populations under their jurisdictions and the conditions and consequences of such de jure or de facto statelessness of such individuals;

(ii) An evaluation of the Government of the United States' efforts to prevent further de jure or de facto statelessness and encourage the granting of full legal protection of the human rights of de jure or de facto stateless individuals; and

(2) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to comply with the
principles and provisions of the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness to the fullest extent possible and to encourage other States to do so as well.

(3) Actions by Secretary of State.—

(A) INCREASE IN RESOURCES AND STAFF.—The Secretary of State shall permanently increase in the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration in the Department of State the resources dedicated to and staff assigned to work toward the prevention and resolution of de jure and de facto statelessness and the protection of de jure or de facto stateless individuals.

(B) COORDINATION.—To coordinate United States initiatives in combatting de jure and de facto statelessness, the Secretary of State shall establish an Interagency Working Group to Combat Statelessness. This working group should include representatives from the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, the Bureau of International Organizations, the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, the Office of Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State, and the United States Agency for International Development, as well as representatives from relevant offices of the Department of Homeland Security.

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

SEC. 1105. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE.

It shall be the policy of the United States to urge Turkey to—

(1) respect property rights and religious rights of the Ecumenical Patriarchate;

(2) recognize the Ecumenical Patriarchate as an autonomous, self-governing, autocephalous, Orthodox Church and ecclesiastic succession; and

(3) grant the Ecumenical Patriarchate the right to train clergy of all nationalities, not just Turkish nationals.

SEC. 1106. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR WEATHER COOPERATION ACTIVITIES TO COUNTRIES IN THE AMERICAS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should facilitate international cooperation on hurricane preparedness because—

(1) hundreds of millions of people in the Americas live in coastal communities and are susceptible to the consequences posed by hurricanes;

(2) the need for hurricane tracking overflights and other weather cooperation activities to track and monitor hurricanes in the Americas is acute;

(3) accurate hurricane forecasts can help prevent the loss of life and injury and reduce property loss and economic disruption.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of United States cooperation with other countries in the Americas on hurricane preparedness and other weather cooperation activities.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a list of countries in the Americas that do not cooperate with the United States on hurricane preparedness and other weather cooperation activities; and

(B) the status of any negotiations regarding hurricane preparedness and other weather cooperation activities between the United States and countries listed in subparagraph (A).

(c) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall provide assistance for weather cooperation activities to countries listed in the report under subsection (b)(2)(A).

(d) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the limitation on assistance required by paragraph (c) under subsection (c) if the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

SEC. 1107. STATEMENT OF CONGRESS REGARDING AFGHAN WOMEN.

Congress—

(1) supports the decision by President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan to submit for review the Shi‘ite Personal Status Law and strongly urges the Government of Afghanistan to amend the law so that it does not violate the basic human rights of women and is inconsistent with the Constitution of Afghanistan;

(2) urges President Karzai, the Ministry of Justice, and other parties involved in reviewing the law to formally declare as unconstitutional the provisions of such law regarding marital rape and restrictions on women's freedom of movement;

(3) reiterates its strong sense that the provisions in such law which restrict the rights of women should be removed, and that an amended draft of the Shi‘ite Personal Status Law should be submitted for parliamentary review;

(4) encourages the Secretary of State, the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women’s Issues, and the United States Ambassador to Afghanistan to consider and address the status of women’s rights in Afghanistan to ensure that such rights are not being eroded through unlawful laws, policies, or institutions; and

(5) encourages the Government of Afghanistan to solicit information and advice from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry for Women’s Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and women-led non-governmental organizations to ensure that current and future legislation and official policies protect and uphold the equal rights of women, including through recommendations to public discourse on the importance of women’s status and rights to the overall stability of Afghanistan.

SEC. 1108. GLOBAL PEACE OPERATIONS INITIATIVE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Over 100,000 military and civilian personnel are engaged in 18 United Nations peacekeeping operations around the world. Peacekeeping operations are critical to maintaining a peaceful and stable environment.

(2) The United States has a vital interest in ensuring that United Nations peacekeeping operations are successful. Countries undergoing conflict-related political, economic, and security degradation in the United States, risk becoming safe havens for terrorist organizations, and often feature levels of human rights abuses and human deprivation that are an affront to the values of the American people.

(3) Over the years, United Nations peacekeeping has evolved to meet the demands of different conflicts and a changing political landscape. Today’s peacekeeping mission is most often “multidimensional” and includes a wide variety of complex tasks such as civilian protection, infrastructure reconstruction, and humanitarian assistance, rule of law enforcement, human rights monitoring, security reform, facilitating delivery of humanitarian relief and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.

(4) United Nations peacekeeping operations allow the United States to respond to global crises within a multifaceted framework with costs shared among nations. A 2007 Government Accountability Office report found that in general a United States peacekeeping operation is likely to be “much more expensive” than a United Nations peacekeeping operation, regardless of location.

(5) In many missions due to vast swaths of terrain and limited infrastructure, ongoing lowintensity fighting, and the presence of “peace spoilers”, United Nations peacekeepers cannot carry out the complex tasks with which they are charged without critical enablers, and in particular air assets.

(6) The United Nations Secretary-General has repeatedly noted the deleterious impact of insufficient helicopters for peacekeeping missions in Darfur and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. History has shown that under-resourced peacekeeping troops are not only unable to carry out their mandated credibility of the United Nations and are themselves likely to come under attack.

(7) Senate Resolution 42 and House Resolution 325 of the 110th Congress—

(A) urged members of the international community, including the United States, that possession of additional and utility helicopters needed for the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) to do so as soon as possible; and

(B) directed the President personally by contacting other heads of state and asking them to contribute the aircraft and crews to the Darfur mission.

(8) The current framework of relying on member countries to provide air assets on a volunteer basis has not yielded sufficient results. The United Nations still faces a shortfall of over 50 aircraft for UNAMID, the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), and the Republic of Chad (MINURCAT). A review of trend lines suggests that any new United Nations peacekeeping missions authorized in the next five to seven years would face similar shortfalls.

(9) Numerous studies and reports have determined that there is no global shortage of air assets. It is inexcusable for the United Nations peacekeeping missions to founder for the lack of critical mobility capabilities.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of assistance authorized by this section is to help project civilians by training and equipping peacekeepers worldwide, to include financing the refurbishment of helicopters.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to use amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section to provide funding to carry out and expand Global Peace Operations Initiative programs and activities. Such programs and activities shall include—

(A) training and equipping peacekeepers worldwide, with particular focus on Africa;

(B) enhancing the capacity of regional and sub-regional organizations to plan, train, and field peacekeeping forces;

(C) providing training and equipping programs for peacekeepers worldwide, to include financing the refurbishment of helicopters; and

(D) providing transportation and logistics support for deploying peacekeepers;

(E) developing a cached equipment program to procure and warehouse equipment for use in peace operations globally;

(F) providing support to the international Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPUI) in Italy to increase the capabilities and interoperability of stability police to participate in peace operations;

(G) increasing support and self-sufficiency activities in support of the objectives described in subparagraphs (A) through (F) with a focus on assisting partners to sustain proficiency gained in training programs; and

(H) financing the refurbishment of helicopters in preparation for their deployment to United Nations peacekeeping operations or to regional peacekeeping operations which have been approved by the United Nations Security Council.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that failure on the part of the international community to increase capacity and readiness as necessary to deploy and maintain fully capacitated United Nations peacekeeping operations will result in continued loss of life and human suffering.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The Secretary of State should prioritize the refurbishment of helicopters with a goal of participating...
in the financing of no fewer than three helicopter refurbishments by the end of fiscal year 2011.

(3) SUPPORT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.—In providing for the paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall ensure that to the greatest extent possible seek to leverage such funding with financing from other countries.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and one year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the activities of the United States Government to carry out the provisions of this section.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a description of the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) and the funds obligated and expended in building and maintaining capability, including an assessment of the extent to which the GPOI is improving the ability to conduct operations and to deploy resources and personnel in a timely and efficient manner; and

(B) a description of the funds obligated and expended in the report, by program and fiscal year.

SEC. 1108. REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report on the activities of the United States Government to carry out the provisions of this section, including an assessment of the extent to which the United States Government has achieved the goals contained in this section, actions taken by the United States Government to—

(1) prevent unfair business and investment practices or other actions that have resulted in poor business and investment climates;

(2) improve business and investment climates; and

(3) protect United States intellectual property rights.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
subsection (a), and related nongovernmental organizations.

(d) BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT CLIMATE WARNINGS.—The Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, as well as the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Promotion and the Director General of the Foreign Commercial Service, shall establish a warning system that effectively alerts United States businesses and investors of—

(1) differences in government in the business and investment climate in a foreign country, including discriminatory treatment of United States businesses; or

(2) unacceptable constraint on the ability of the United States Government to assist United States businesses and investors in a foreign country, such as to the closure of a United States diplomatic or consular mission, that is not explained in the most recent Country Commercial Guide for such country.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) CO-PRODUCTION AGREEMENT.—The term "co-production agreement" means a United States Government or United States business working with a foreign government, foreign company, or an international organization to produce or manufacture an item.

(2) RULE OF LAW.—The term "rule of law" means a legal system in which laws of the foreign country are generally promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and are consistent with international norms and standards.

(3) UNFAIR BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT PRACTICES.—The term "unfair business and investment practices" includes any of the following:

(A) A violation under international law or the law of the foreign country taken by the government of such country or by businesses, citizens, or other entities of such country that have resulted in lost assets, contracts, or otherwise contributed to an inhospitable business or investment climate.

(B) Discriminatory treatment of United States businesses, diplomatic or consular missions, wholly or partially owned.

(C) Failure to protect intellectual property rights.

(D) Requiring a co-production agreement in order for goods from the United States to enter a foreign country.

SEC. 1111. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN BY PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) child marriage is a violation of human rights and the prevention and elimination of child marriage should be a foreign policy goal of the United States,

(2) the practice of child marriage undermines United States investments in foreign assistance to promote education and skills building for girls, reduce maternal and child mortality, reduce maternal illness, halt the transmission of HIV/AIDS, prevent gender-based violence, and reduce poverty; and

(3) expanding educational opportunities for girls, economic opportunities for women, and reducing maternal and child mortality are critical to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the development objectives of the United States, including efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS.

(b) STRATEGY TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

(1) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—The President, acting through the Secretary of State, shall establish a multi-year strategy to prevent child marriage in developing countries and promote the empowerment of girls at risk of child marriage in developing countries, including by addressing the vulnerabilities, challenges, and potential of girls under 18 in developing countries.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In establishing the strategy required by paragraph (1), the President shall consult with relevant Federal departments and agencies, multilateral organizations, and representatives of civil society.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required by paragraph (1) shall—

(A) focus on areas in developing countries with high prevalence of child marriage; and

(B) encourage initiatives between the United States and governments of developing countries, with attention to human rights, legal reforms and the rule of law, and promoting government initiatives that improve educational, health, income generation, changing social norms, human rights, and democracy building.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to Congress a report that includes—

(A) the strategy required by paragraph (1);

(B) an assessment, including data disaggregated by age and gender to the extent possible, of current United States-funded efforts to specifically assist girls in developing countries; and

(C) examples of best practices or programs to prevent child marriage in developing countries that could be replicated.

(c) RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION.—The Secretary of State shall work with relevant Federal departments and agencies as part of their ongoing research and data collection activities, to—

(1) collect and make available data on the incidence of child marriage in countries that receive foreign assistance from the United States where the practice of child marriage is prevalent; and

(2) collect and make available data on the impact of the incidence and age at marriage on progress in meeting key development goals.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) in section 116 (22 U.S.C. 2151a), by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(q) The report required by subsection (b) shall include for each country in which child marriage is prevalent at rates at or above 50 percent in at least one sub-national region, a description of the status of the practice of child marriage in such country. In this subsection, the term 'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy, not yet the minimum age for marriage stipulated in law in the country in which such girl or boy is a resident;"; and

(2) in section 502B (22 U.S.C. 2304), as amended by section 1109(b)(2) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) The report required by subsection (b) shall include for each country in which child marriage is prevalent at rates at or above 50 percent in at least one sub-national region, a description of the status of the practice of child marriage in such country. In this subsection, the term 'child marriage' means the marriage of a girl or boy, not yet the minimum age for marriage stipulated in law in the country in which such girl or boy is a resident.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 502B(c) of this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated as such sums as necessary for fiscal years 2010 through 2011 to carry out this section and the amendments made by this Act.

SEC. 1112. STATEMENT OF CONGRESS REGARDING RETURN OF PORTRAITS OF HOLOC AUSTIC ARTIST TO VICTIM OF ADOLF HITLER DINA BABBITT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Dina Babbitt (formerly known as Dinah Gottlieb), a United States citizen, has repeatedly requested the return of watercolor portraits she painted while suffering a 1 1/2-year-long internment at the Auschwitz death camp during World War II.

(2) Dina Babbitt was ordered to paint the portraits by the infamous war criminal Dr. Josef Mengele.

(3) Dina Babbitt's life, and her mother's life, were spared only because she painted portraits of doomed inmates of Auschwitz-Birkenau, under orders from Dr. Josef Mengele.

(4) These paintings are currently in the possession of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

(5) Dina Babbitt is the rightful owner of the artwork, because the paintings were produced by her own talented hands as she endured the unacceptable conditions that existed at the Auschwitz death camp.

(6) This continued injustice can be righted through cooperation between agencies of the United States and Poland.

(7) This issue was raised in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228).

(b) STATEMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) continues to recognize the moral right of Dina Babbitt to obtain the artwork she created, and recognizes her courage in the face of the evils perpetrated by the Nazi command of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, including the atrocities committed by Dr. Josef Mengele;

(2) urges the President to make immediately available the return to Dina Babbitt of the watercolors she produced in her capacity as an artist at Auschwitz, to return them to her;

(3) urges the Secretary of State to make immediate diplomatic efforts to facilitate the return of the seven original watercolors painted by Dina Babbitt from the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum to Dina Babbitt, her rightful owner;

(4) urges the Government of Poland to immediately facilitate the return to Dina Babbitt of the artwork painted by her that is now in the possession of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum;

(5) urges the officials of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum to transfer the seven original paintings to Dina Babbitt as expeditiously as possible.

SEC. 1113. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING SOMALIA.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States to—

(1) advance long-term stability and peace in Somalia;

(2) provide assistance to the government of Somalia and nongovernments, including Somali-led nongovernmental organizations, and particularly women's groups, as appropriate;

(3) support efforts to establish democratic civil authorities and institutions in Somalia that reflect local and traditional structures, built on the rule of law and respect for human rights, and strengthen the security sector; and

(4) support reconciliation efforts in Somalia in order to ensure lasting peace.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President, acting through the Secretary of State, should develop a comprehensive policy in coordination with the international community and the government of Somalia that aligns humanitarian, development, economic, political, counterterrorism, anti-piracy, and regional strategies in order to bring about peace and stability in Somalia and the region.

Subtitle B—Sense of Congress Provisions

SEC. 1121. PROMOTING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN BELARUS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Despite some modest improvements, notably the release of political prisoners, the Belarusian Government's human rights and democratic freedoms and protections as governmental authorities continue to commit frequent serious abuses.

(2) ...
SEC. 1120. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO NONPROLIFERATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) West Papuans are Melanesian and believe to be of African descent.

(2) In 1991, immediately after achieving independence, Kazakhstan closed and sealed the world’s second largest nuclear test site in Semipalatinsk which had been inherited from the former Soviet Union and at which more than 500 nuclear tests had been conducted from 1949 to 1991.

(3) The cumulative power of explosions from these tests, conducted above ground, on the ground, and underground is believed to be equal to the power of 20,000 explosions of the type being tested on Hiroshima.

(4) More than 3,500,000 people in Kazakhstan suffered because of decades of Soviet nuclear weapons tests in the region.

(5) A horrifying array of disease will continue to destroy the lives of hundreds of thousands and their descendants for many generations to come as a result of these tests.

(6) Because of the successful cooperation between the Governments of the United States and Kazakhstan, the last lethal weapon was removed from Kazakhstan.

(7) Kazakhstan, an ally of the United States, joined the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1992.

(8) By its actions, Kazakhstan has proven itself not only as a universally recognized leader and one of the key members in the nonproliferation process, but also as a reliable and consistent ally of the United States in combating nuclear threats and preventing lethal weapons from being acquired by terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda.

(9) Recently Kazakhstan has also offered to host an international nuclear fuel bank where such materials for safety, security, and safeguards.

(10) The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment is also working with Kazakhstan to strengthen nuclear security and nonproliferation.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) The United States Government remains a consistent ally of the United States in reducing nuclear threats.

(2) Kazakhstan’s actions in dismantling its arsenal, joined the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), and within the framework of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, the government of Kazakhstan, in cooperation with the United States Government, conducted a very successful secret operation, code-named Project Sapphire, as a result of which 81 kilograms (1,278 pounds) of highly enriched uranium enough to produce 20–25 nuclear weapons were removed from Semipalatinsk.

(3) By its actions, Kazakhstan has proven itself not only as a universally recognized leader and one of the key members in the nonproliferation process, but also as a reliable and consistent ally of the United States in combating nuclear threats and preventing lethal weapons from being acquired by terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda.

(4) A horrifying array of disease will continue to destroy the lives of hundreds of thousands and their descendants for many generations to come as a result of these tests.

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(7) Kazakhstan, an ally of the United States, joined the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1992.

(8) By its actions, Kazakhstan has proven itself not only as a universally recognized leader and one of the key members in the nonproliferation process, but also as a reliable and consistent ally of the United States in combating nuclear threats and preventing lethal weapons from being acquired by terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda.

(9) Recently Kazakhstan has also offered to host an international nuclear fuel bank where such materials for safety, security, and safeguards.

(10) The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment is also working with Kazakhstan to strengthen nuclear security and nonproliferation.
offering to host an international nuclear fuel bank; and
(2) the Secretary of State should work to es-
tablish a joint working group with the Govern-
ments of Kazakhstan and Norway to explore
common challenges and opportunities on disarm-
ament and non-proliferation, and to assist in
assessing the environmental damage and health
effects caused by Soviet nuclear testing in
Sempolatnisk.

SEC. 1125. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON HOLOCAUST-
ERA PROPERTY RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION.
In the case of Congress that—
(1) countries in Central and Eastern Europe which
were already done so may return the
looted and confiscated properties to their right-
ful owners or, where restitution is not possible,
pay equitable compensation, in accordance with
principles of justice and in an expeditious man-
ner that is transparent and fair;
(2) countries in Central and Eastern Europe
must enact and implement appropriate restitution
and compensation legislation to facilitate
private, communal, and religious property res-
titution; and
(3) countries in Central and Eastern Europe
must ensure that such restitution and com-
pensation legislation establishes a simple, trans-
parent, and timely process, so that such process
results in a real benefit to those individuals who
suffered from the unjust confiscation of their
property.

SEC. 1126. EFFORTS TO SECURE THE FREEDOM
OF GILAD SHALIT.
It is the sense of Congress that Israeli soldier
Gilad Shalit, who has been held captive con-
tinuously since his illegal abduction by Gazan
kidnappers in 2006, should be safely released at
the earliest possible time and that, pending his
release, the International Committee of the Red
Cross should be granted full access to him, in
accordance with international law and civilized
values.

SEC. 1127. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO
SUDAN.
It is the sense of Congress that—
(1) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(2) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(3) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(4) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(5) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
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to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
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wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(7) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(8) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
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wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
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wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(11) the United States should support efforts to
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wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(12) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(13) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(14) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan;
(15) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan; and
(16) the United States should support efforts to
find a stable and lasting peace in Sudan in the
wake of a devastating conflict that led to a
major humanitarian disaster and caused the
deaths of hundreds of thousands, and continues
to cause violence in Darfur and throughout
Sudan.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the
committee amendment is in order ex-
cept those printed in part C of House
Report 111–143. Each amendment may be
offered only in the order printed in the
report, by a Member designated in the
report, shall be considered read,
shall be debatable for the time speci-
fied in the report, equally divided and
controlled by the proponent and an op-
oponent of the amendment, shall not be
subject to amendment, and shall not be
subject to a demand for division of the
question.

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. BERMAN.
AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BERMAN.
The text of the amendment is as fol-
ows:
Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. BERMAN:
Page 12, line 3, strike "$105,500,000" and
insert "$115,000,000." Page 17, line 12, strike "in" before "sec-
section." Page 43, line 12, strike "live" and insert
"live and work, or study or volunteer,.
The CHAIR. No amendment to the
committee amendment is in order ex-
cept those printed in part C of House
Report 111–143. Each amendment may be
offered only in the order printed in the
report, by a Member designated in the
report, shall be considered read,
shall be debatable for the time speci-
fied in the report, equally divided and
controlled by the proponent and an op-
oponent of the amendment, shall not be
subject to amendment, and shall not be
subject to a demand for division of the
question.

The CHAIR. It is now in order to con-
sider amendment No. 1 printed in part
Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have
an amendment made in order by the
rule and ask for its immediate consid-
eration.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the
amendment.
Page 112, line 15, strike “equal to” and insert “up to”.

Page 112, line 19, strike “equal to” and insert “up to”.

Page 120, line 4, insert “and support for” after “cooperation with”.

Page 129, line 4, strike “government” and insert “foreign effort”.

Page 131, line 24, strike “coordinate” and insert “assist in the coordination of”.

Page 133, line 19, strike “subsection (A) and (B)” and insert “this section”.

Page 133, beginning line 25, strike “or” of or trafficking in and insert “or distribution of”.

Page 134, line 15, strike “or of or trafficking in” and insert “with or distribution of”.

Page 145, after line 8, insert the following:

(e) FOREIGN LICENSING LAW PROHIBITIONS.—Nothing in this section, and in particular the duties of the office described in subsection (c), shall be construed as affecting in any way existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or existing statutory prohibitions on the use of funds to engage in any activity or effort to alter laws or policies in effect in any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited.

Page 145, line 9, strike “(e)” and insert “(f)”.

Page 145, after line 15, insert the following:

SEC. 333. FOREIGN SERVICE VICTIMS OF TERRORISM.

(a) ADDITIONAL DEATH GRATUITY.—Section 413 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3973) is amended—

(1) redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) DEATH GRAUDITY. — The death gratuity under subsection (a), the Secretary or the head of the relevant United States Government agency is authorized to provide for payment to the surviving dependents of a Foreign Service employee or a Government executive branch employee, if such Foreign Service employee or Government executive branch employee is subject to the authority of the chief of mission pursuant to section 207, of an amount equal to a maximum of eight times the salary of such Foreign Service employee or Government executive branch employee and employee of an act of international terrorism. Such payment shall be accorded the same treatment as a payment made under subsection (a). For purposes of this section, the term ‘act of international terrorism’ has the meaning given such term in section 2331(1) of title 18, United States Code.”.

(b) CLAIM SPECIFIC PAYMENTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations specifically for the purpose specified in this subsection as provided in appropriations Acts enacted after October 1, 2007, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State shall pay the maximum amount of payment under section 413(d) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (as amended by subsection 2(a) of this section) to an individual described in such section 413(d) or to an individual who was otherwise serving at a United States diplomatic or consular mission abroad without a regular salary who was killed as a result of an act of international terrorism (as such term is defined in section 2331(1) of title 18, United States Code) that occurred between January 1, 1998, and the date of the enactment of this section, including the victims of the bombing of August 1998 at the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Kenya, when the payment shall be deemed to be a payment under section 413(d) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, except that for purposes of this section, such payment shall, with respect to a United States citizen receiving payment under this section, be in an amount equal to ten times the salary specified in this subsection.

For purposes of this section and section 413(d) of such Act, with respect to a United States citizen receiving payment under this section, the Secretary shall determine such payment to be $94,000.

Page 157, line 8, strike “State” and insert “State, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy.”

Page 157, line 9, strike “Committee’’ and insert “and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate’’.

Page 160, line 3, after “appropriate congressional committee’’ insert “and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate’’.

Page 163, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 418. IMPLEMENTING AN INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR FUEL BANK.

It is the sense of Congress that, not later than 120 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State should appoint a coordinator to help implement the International Nuclear Fuel Bank that ensure that countries have a supply of fuel for nuclear energy and do not have to enrich their own uranium.

Page 164, line 17, strike “200” and insert “125”.

Page 168, line 11, strike “majority leader” and insert “Speaker”.

Page 240, strike line 10 and all that follows through page 241, line 9 and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 38(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THIS SECTION AND SECTION 39.—Whoever willfully—

(1) violates this section or section 39, or

(2) in a response application or required report, makes any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading,

shall be fined not more than $1,000,000 or imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.”.

Page 242, after line 14, insert the following:

SEC. 852. REPORT ON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROLS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, taking into account the views of the relevant congressional committees, shall transmit to Congress a report on the plans of such departments and agencies to streamline United States export control and processes to better serve the needs of the United States scientific and research community, to better serve the needs of the United States export controls and processes such departments and agencies to streamline United States export controls and processes to better serve the needs of the United States scientific and research community, consistent with the protection of United States national interests.

Page 243, strike lines 19 through 23 and insert the following:

(d) FORMULATION AND EXECUTION OF ACTIVITIES.—

(1) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—To the extent that activities are carried out during a fiscal year pursuant to the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, the President, and the United States export control and processes to better serve the needs of the United States scientific and research community, consistent with the protection of United States national interests.

Page 250, strike line 10 and all that follows through page 251, line 9 and insert the following:

SEC. 832. REPORT ON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROLS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, taking into account the views of the relevant congressional committees, shall transmit to Congress a report on the plans of such departments and agencies to streamline United States export control and processes to better serve the needs of the United States scientific and research community, consistent with the protection of United States national interests.

Page 257, line 15 through 20, Page 267, line 11, after the period insert the following: “The United States should observe the European Union’s membership states, and the international community to call for an and complete and withdrawal of Russian troops deployed within Georgia in accordance with the August and September 2008 cease-fire agreements and for Russia to rescind its recognition of the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia.”
of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate''.

Page 281, after line 14, insert the following:

SEC. 1012. BUILDING AND HIRING OF VETERANS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Building a more expeditionary and capable Department of State and United States Agency for International Development requires the employment by personnel with experience working in unstable areas.

(2) Veterans of the Armed Forces have specialized experience gained from working under stressful circumstances in hostile, foreign environments or under difficult circumstances.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development should intensify their efforts to recruit more veterans, that those applicants who are entitled to five or ten points veterans preference have also served in the Armed Forces in areas of instability with specialties such as civil affairs, law enforcement, and assignments where they regularly performed other nation-building activities, and that this experience should be an additional affirmative factor in making appointments to serve in the Foreign Service.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report on the efforts of the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development to improve the recruitment of veterans into their respective workforces.

(d) ANNUAL EVALUATION PLANS.—In carrying out subsection (a) the Secretary, under the direction of the President, should ensure that the head of each Federal department or agency carrying out United States foreign assistance programs develops an annual evaluation plan for such programs stating how the department or agency will implement this section.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the evaluation plan, the head of each Federal department or agency carrying out United States foreign assistance programs should consult with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, governments of host countries, international and local non-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.

(3) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the head of each Federal department or agency carrying out United States foreign assistance programs should submit to the appropriate congressional committees an evaluation plan consistent with this subsection.

(4) CAPACITY BUILDING.—

(A) FOR FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.—The Secretary, under the direction of the President and in consultation with the heads of such Federal department or agency carrying out United States foreign assistance programs, should take concrete steps to enhance the performance monitoring and improvement and evaluation capacity of each such Federal department and agency, subject to the availability of resources for such purposes, including by increasing and improving training and education, and by adopting best practices and up-to-date evaluation methodologies to provide the best evidence available for assessing the outcomes and impacts of such programs.

(B) FOR RECIPIENT COUNTRIES.—The Secretary is authorized to provide assistance to increase the capacity of countries receiving United States foreign assistance to design and conduct performance monitoring and improvement and evaluation activities.

(5) Establishes a policy to publish all evaluation reports.

(6) Request of Congress.—The head of each Federal department or agency carrying out United States foreign assistance programs should request in the annual budget of the department or agency a funding amount to conduct performance monitoring and improvement and evaluations of such programs, projects, or activities.

(7) REPORT.—

(A) In general.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, and in each of the two subsequent fiscal years, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on

(i) the use of funds to carry out evaluations under this section;

(ii) the status and findings of evaluations under this section; and

(iii) the terms, conditions, and limitations of such programs.

(B) Definitions.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In this section—

(A) the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of State; and

(C) the term ‘United States foreign assistance programs’ means—

(i) assistance authorized under this Act; and

(ii) assistance authorized under this Act;
“(i) assistance authorized under any other provision of law that is classified under budget function 150 (International Affairs).”

(2) Terms relating to monitoring and evaluation.—

“(A) the term ‘evaluation’ means the systematic and objective determination and assessment of the design, implementation, and results of a ongoing or completed program, project, or activity;”

“(B) the term ‘impact evaluation research’ means the application of research methods and an analytical analysis to measure the extent to which change in a population-based outcome or impact can be attributed to United States program, project, or activity intervention instead of other environmental factors, including change in political climate and other donor assistance;”

“(C) the term ‘outcomes’ means the likely or achieved immediate and intermediate effects of the outputs of a program, project, or activity;”

“(D) the term ‘outputs’ means the products, capital, goods, and services that result from a program, project, or activity; and”

“(F) the term ‘performance monitoring and improvement’ means the continuous process of collecting, analyzing, and using data to compare how well a program, project, or activity is being implemented against expected outputs and to make appropriate improvements accordingly.

“(h) FUNDING.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for each United States foreign assistance program for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011, not less than 5 percent of such amounts should be made available to the United States for (I) provision of adequate and sustained resources, including multiyear funding, to enhance and remain committed to the United States comprehensive strategy described in paragraph (a); (II) related activities and support to vulnerable populations in times of conflict; (III) prevention of small-scale farmers, especially women, to sustain and increase food security; (IV) incorporate sustainable and environmentally sound agricultural methods and practices; (V) strengthen the ability of small-scale farmers, especially women, to sustain and increase food security.

“(B) the term ‘outputs’ means the products, capital, goods, and services that result from a program, project, or activity;”

“(E) Sections 494, 495, and 495B through 495K of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2407; relating to certain international disaster and emergency assistance) are repealed:

“(C) Title V of chapter 2 of part I (22 U.S.C. 2291; relating to disadvantaged children in Asia),

“(D) section 203 (22 U.S.C. 2286; relating to government-to-government technical assistance),

“(E) Section 204 (22 U.S.C. 2287; relating to market-based agriculture, the rehabilitation and expansion of rural agricultural infrastructure, and rural development),

“(F) agricultural education, research and development, and extension services;”

“(G) government-to-government technical assistance programs;”

“(H) the United States welcomes the Government of Sri Lanka to abide by its commitments to place the camps under civilian control and ensure that such camps meet international humanitarian standards, including the right to freedom of movement, as well as Sri Lanka’s pledge to release camps and permit them to return to their homes at the earliest possible opportunity.

“(i) the United States expects the Government of Sri Lanka to abide by its commitments to place the camps under civilian control and ensure that such camps meet international humanitarian standards, including the right to freedom of movement, as well as Sri Lanka’s pledge to release camps and permit them to return to their homes at the earliest possible opportunity.

“(j) the United States expects the Government of Sri Lanka to abide by its commitments to place the camps under civilian control and ensure that such camps meet international humanitarian standards, including the right to freedom of movement, as well as Sri Lanka’s pledge to release camps and permit them to return to their homes at the earliest possible opportunity.

“(k) the United States expects the Government of Sri Lanka to abide by its commitments to place the camps under civilian control and ensure that such camps meet international humanitarian standards, including the right to freedom of movement, as well as Sri Lanka’s pledge to release camps and permit them to return to their homes at the earliest possible opportunity.

“(l) Congress finds the following:

“(1) United States Air Force Reserve Major Karl D. Hoering, age 25, was a U.S. citizen who admirably served his country for over 25 years and flew over 200 combat missions.

“(2) The State of Ohio has charged Claudia C. Hoering, age 25, with aggravated murder in the case of State of Ohio v. Claudia C. Hoering.

“(3) The United States of Brazil recognizes that Claudia C. Hoering, Karl D. Hoering’s wife, allegedly purchased a .357 five-shot revolver, practiced shooting the weapon, and then shot Karl D. Hoering three times, which led to his death on March 12, 2007.

“(4) Brazil’s constitution forbids extradition of fugitive criminals, but the new extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States recognizes and upholds a Treaty of Extradition signed in 1964. 
(6) Law enforcement officials are vigorously pursuing State of Ohio v. Claudia C. Hoerig, the charge of aggravated murder is internationally recognized, and the punishment, which is not capital punishment, is internationally respected.

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the alleged aggravated murder of United States Air Force Reserve Major Karl D. Hoerig is deserving of justice, and his family and friends deserve closure regarding the murder of the beloved one;

(2) the United States Government should, as a priority matter, work with prosecutors in the State of Ohio, as well as facilitate cooperative development of an agreement in order to obtain justice in this tragic case; and

(3) a resolution of the case of State of Ohio v. Claudia Hoerig is important to maintain the traditionally close cooperation and friendship between the United States and Brazil.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 822, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

My amendment makes a number of changes. Many of these are minor or technical amendments. Others address issues raised by other committees that have a jurisdictional interest in the bill. However, there are a number of other changes in my bill that are more substantive. For example, the amendment takes care of requests by Members that are generally unobjectionable even though substantive.

For example, the bill adds a provision that would allow the State Department’s growing Civilian Response Corps to enhance its capability by drawing on locally employed staff who have significant expertise in unstable environments.

It includes provisions to assist in the compensation for victims of terrorism from the 1998 Nairobi bombing, drawing from a bill that we passed last year on a bipartisan basis and supported by Mr. JESSE JACKSON, Mr. ROY BLUNT, and our ranking member, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN.

The amendment also updates language currently in the bill, welcoming the end of Sri Lanka’s 26-year civil war between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamils Eelam. These are provisions pushed particularly by the gentleman from New York (Mr. McMATHON), a member of the committee.

The United States, standing with the international community, eagerly looks forward to the government of Sri Lanka’s putting forward a timely and credible proposal to engage its Tamil community and address the legitimate grievances of its Tamil citizens so that peace and reconciliation can be achieved and sustained. It also includes language supported by both Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, including an amendment by Mr. WILSON from South Carolina, who I agreed to work with during the markup at the committee. It also increases the amount of funds for the State Department Inspector General and the National Endowment For Democracy, as suggested by the minority in their views on the bill.

This continues my efforts to include sensible Republican ideas into H.R. 2410, even though I recognize that very few Republicans appear to be prepared to support the legislation at this time. In addition, this amendment would also begin the process of modernizing our foreign assistance program by establishing a rigorous system to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of U.S. foreign assistance. One of the greatest weaknesses of the current U.S. foreign aid program is that it lacks a clear set of goals and objectives, and there’s no systematic plan for measuring results. Under my amendment, the Secretary of State would coordinate the monitoring and evaluation activities of the various agencies carrying out foreign aid activities, and would report to the Congress on the findings and lessons learned from those evaluations.

Finally, in recent days—and this is important—there has been significant concern expressed that a provision in the bill authorizing the Office of Global Women’s Issues at the State Department that focuses on issues like education for women and girls, political empowerment, and violence against women, somehow is a basis for promoting or lobbying for abortion. That is not true. The bill as reported out by the committee does not refer to abortion in any way, nor does the office work on abortion issues. That office is focused particularly on women in Iraq and in Afghanistan and the issues of education and political empowerment that I just mentioned.

To reassure my colleagues, however, I have included in my amendment the following new subsection—

“Nothing in this section, and in particular the duties of the office described in subsection (c)—that is the Office of Global Women’s Issues—shall be construed as affecting in any way existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or existing statutory prohibitions on the use of funds to engage in any activity or effort to alter the laws or policies in effect in any foreign country concerning the circumstances under which abortion is permitted, regulated, or prohibited.”

This language makes it very clear that existing prohibitions on lobbying for or using funds to promote abortion—including the Helms amendment, the Leyton amendment, and the Sjölander amendment—remain in effect and will continue to apply to the actions of the office. I believe this confirms that the bill does not undermine current law in any way and will reassure my colleagues on this issue.

I think this manager’s amendment is a good amendment. I urge all my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, at precisely the same time as President Barack Obama continues to assiduously assure Americans, including graduates at Notre Dame University last month, that he wants to reduce abortion at home and abroad, his administration is aggressively seeking to topple pro-life laws in sovereign nations, a clear, deeply troubling contradiction.

First Mr. Obama rescinded the Mexico City policy, a pro-life Reagan-era executive order, that ensured that the $500 million in population control funds appropriated by Congress each year only went to foreign nongovernmental organizations, family planning organizations, that did not promote, lobby or perform abortions as a method of family planning. As a result of Obama’s new policy, pro-abortion organizations are now flush with cash and will continue to get hundreds of millions of dollars annually to push abortion around the world, all of it decoupled from pro-life safeguards.

I mentioned the Mexico City policy, which is not on the floor today, for context to underscore what is actually happening at Mr. Obama’s State Department. Add to this the fact that the administration has stuffed pro-abortion activists, a literal who’s-who from the abortion rights organizations, in key gatekeeper positions, and you get the idea and see that abortion is a serious undertaking by this administration. Even the gatekeeper, the woman—and a fine woman—who heads up the U.S. Agency For International Development, Wendy Sherman, used to be the director of EMILY’s List. So ever dollar of foreign aid is through the person who used to be the director of EMILY’s List.

Yet Obama’s international abortion agenda is unpopular and getting increasingly unpopular with the American public. The Gallup Poll found that by a margin of 65 percent to 36 percent, Americans opposed his rescission of the Mexico City policy. And I would note parenthetically that the most recent Gallup Poll from May 15th indicates that Americans are clearly trending pro-life, with 51 percent calling themselves pro-life and 42 percent calling themselves pro-choice. And that policy is changing. It is evolving in favor of life.

In late April, Mr. Chairman, we received our distinguished Secretary of State at the Foreign Affairs Committee and I raised some issues that concerned me with her. I noted that she had received a Margaret Sanger Award in Houston on March 27th, and then in her speech, which was on the U.S. Department of State’s Web
site, she quoted that she was “in awe of Margaret Sanger.” She said that “Margaret Sanger’s life and leadership was one of the most transformational in the entire history of the human race and that Sanger’s work both here and abroad—what Sanger would exclude and exterminate from the human race.

Sanger’s prolific writings dripped with contempt for those she considered unfit to live. I have actually read many of Sanger’s articles and books. She was an unapologetic eugenicist and a racist who said, “The most mercyful thing a family does for one of its infant members is to kill it.”

She also said on another occasion, “Eugenics is one of the most adequate and useful ethical, and scientific, and legal solutions to the issues of racial, political and social problems.”


She said, and I quote in pertinent part, “Such benevolence is not merely superficial and nearsighted.” She said, “It conceals a stupid cruelty and leads to a deterioration in the human stock and the perpetuation of defectives, delinquents and dependents.”

So it is to me and many Members who are pro-life extraordinarily difficult to understand how anyone could be in awe of Margaret Sanger, a person who made no secret whatsoever of views that were antithetical to protecting and defending human rights for the weakest and the most vulnerable, and to suggest that her work remains undone around the world, which the Secretary of State has done, is deeply troubling.

So I asked our Secretary of State, is the Obama administration seeking in any way to weaken or overturn pro-life laws and policies in African and Latin American countries, either directly or through multilateral organizations, including, and especially the United Nations, the African Union, or the Organization of American States? And I also asked her, does the United States’ definition of reproductive health include abortion?

Secretary of State Clinton was very clear, she was not ambiguous, and in a radical departure from President Bush said that the administration, the Obama administration, was entitled to advocate abortion anywhere in the world.

Secretary Clinton went on to unilaterally redefine the term “reproductive health” to include abortion, even though that definition isn’t shared by the rest of the world, including especially in countries in Latin America and in Africa. That is important, because the term “reproductive health” is found in numerous UN consensus documents and action plans and in the laws of countries worldwide.

On March 31, 2009, the UN Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Population, Refugee and Migration Bureau, told the UN that the U.S. Government seeks to achieve universal access to reproductive health and the promotion of abortion rights. In the light of the Secretary of State’s statement, that clearly means universal access to abortion on demand.

By foisting abortion on the developing world via a new government Office on Global Women’s Issues, the Obama administration is squandering America’s political capital to enable the purveyors of death to descend upon nation after nation to promote their deadly wares.

Section 334 of the underlying legislation establishes an Office for Global Women’s Issues, and I suggested that we limit it, that it not become a war room at the Department of State for the promotion of abortion. If so, the predictable consequences are more dead children and more wounded women.

Even Planned Parenthood’s Guttmacher Institute has said that in most countries it is common, after abortion is legalized, for abortion to rise sharply for several years. Sharply. Contrary to what President Obama says about reduction, the numbers go up.

I would like to ask the distinguished chairman, you know I asked those questions of Secretary of State Clinton. Do you believe that such activity, promotion of abortion, is prohibited under current law as referenced by your amendment? Can this new office promote abortion as an activity?

Mr. Berman. They cannot. If the gentleman is yielding on his time to me, they cannot. You know, Abe Lincoln used to tell this story: If you call a tail a leg, and the answer is four, because calling a tail a leg doesn’t make it one.

No matter how many times the specter is raised, this office cannot do and has no intention and no plans of doing anything to promote abortions, coerce abortions, licit or lobby for an abortion policy.

It is an office that is focused generally on the issues of women’s political empowerment: should women have the right to vote, should they be able to run for office, are they treated as equal citizens under the law. It serves as a promoter of better education for women and girls and a series of causes that you are known for caring about. And it does not. It does not.

Mr. Smith of New Jersey. Reclaiming my time. On the floor of multilateral organizations like the Organization of American States, the African Union and others, the United Nations, what can the role of this new office be vis-a-vis the abortion issue and those multilateral organizations?

Mr. Berman. If the gentleman will continue to yield, my view is that that office cannot do through indirectness, this is by going through an agency, anything that it is not allowed to do on its own. And it is not allowed to do the things that you are concerned about. And the purpose of the manager’s amendment.

The Chair. The gentleman from New Jersey’s 10 minutes has expired.

Mr. Smith of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield 1 minute on his time?

Mr. Berman. I will yield more time to discuss this, if you want, but first I am going to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Ruppersberger), who has been waiting patiently. Then, if you want, we can come back to this.

(Mr. Ruppersberger asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Ruppersberger. I rise in support of H.R. 2410 and thank you for yield, Mr. Chairman.

As chairman of the Technical Tactical Subcommittee of the House Intelligence Committee, I support a provision relative to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations.

ITAR is a set of regulations that control the import and export of defense-related technology and services on the U.S. Munitions List. In 1998, all commercial satellite components were added to the list of restricted munitio exports with licensing conditions. Our Intelligence TNT Subcommittee has investigated ITAR’s effects on our satellite program, and it has clearly affected it in a negative way.

Before the 1998 restrictions went into effect, 73 percent of the world market for commercial satellites went to U.S. companies. By the year 2000, that figure had dropped to 27 percent. There are alternatives technologies, like “ITAR-free.” Our companies get weaker as theirs get stronger.

I approached Chairman Berman, who was also working on this issue with his committee. Section 826 of this bill grants the President the flexibility to remove simple, old, and widely available technology from the new Munitions List. Our most militarily-sensitive technology will remain.

I want to thank Chairman Berman and his staff for including this language. Please vote for H.R. 2410.

The Chair. The gentleman from California has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. Berman. I yield myself 2 minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Let me just lay out this Office of Global Women’s Issues. First of all, by law, by virtue of the Helms amendment and the Siljander amendment and the Leahy amendment, it cannot and, by practice, it does not and has no intention of serving as a vehicle for other abortion policy or coercive abortion.
June 10, 2009

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H6483

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The CHAIR recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The prospect of an Iranian regime brandishing nuclear weapons is a nightmare scenario that we must stop if we are to avoid being forever threatened with destruction. But the problem, Mr. Chairman, is not confined to Iran. Following in its footsteps are countries such as Syria, whose clandestine nuclear weapons program is only now coming to light.

We and our allies must use the means at our disposal to prevent these and other rogue regimes from realizing their deadly ambitions. We have an opportunity today to cut off an important source of assistance to the nuclear proliferation program of other rogue regimes, the help provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the very organization charged with preventing nuclear proliferation.

The Government Accountability Office has reported on the State Department’s near total lack of oversight regarding the nuclear assistance that the IAEA provides to member states, especially to Iran, Syria, Cuba and Sudan.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN).

Mr. BERMAN. I do.

The GAO report noted that from 1997 to the year 2007, the International Atomic Energy Agency’s Technical Cooperation Program provided over $55 million to these state sponsors of terrorism, supposedly for “peaceful purposes.” But as the GAO report notes, nuclear equipment, technology and expertise can be dual use, which means capable of serving a peaceful purpose, but also used for contributing to nuclear weapons development.

The GAO report criticizes offices at the State Department for having little or no idea what these programs actually consist of, much less working to stop the most harmful among them.

Unfortunately, the bill before us contains no language that addresses this serious problem, despite its authorization of the administration’s full request for over $100 million to be given to the IAEA.

The bill before us does not mandate that the State Department take immediate action to implement the recommendations of the GAO. It does not require our representatives at this Agency to do anything to prevent additional nuclear assistance from going to Iran, from going to Syria, from going to the United States. It does not even mention the problem, Mr. Chairman.

By contrast, an extensive section of H.R. 2475, an alternative Foreign Relations Authorization Act that I introduced earlier this year, was devoted to reform the United Nations, including addressing the specific problems of preventing the International Atomic Energy Agency nuclear assistance going to state sponsors of terrorism and countries in violation of their IAEA obligations. But none of that language is included in the bill that we are considering today. And that is why, Mr. Chairman, I’m offering this amendment.

What would this amendment do? It would apply direct and unambiguous pressure on the International Atomic Energy Agency to halt its assistance to those countries of proliferation concern by withholding from the U.S. contribution almost $4.5 million. Why that amount?

That is equal to the amount that the Agency spent on nuclear assistance to Iran, Syria, Cuba and Sudan in the year 2007, the most recent fiscal year for which figures are available.

Opponents of my amendment may counter that denying funds to the IAEA for any purpose will weaken its nonproliferation efforts. But let me be clear, Mr. Chairman: this amendment does not affect safeguards or inspections.

It is stunning to stand here and be forced to say that the International Atomic Energy Agency’s technical nuclear assistance is adding to this threat; but it is, and we cannot let it continue.

Unfortunately, we cannot expect the cooperation of this Agency, the IAEA, in providing this critical leverage because the Agency’s attitude was summed up by a senior official who, when pressed to explain the continuing assistance to Iran and other state sponsors of terrorism, even as they defy the Agency and the U.N. Security Council, stated that “there are no good countries and there are no bad countries.”

Faced with this extraordinary situation, Mr. Chairman, our only option is to use our financial leverage to force the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop helping our enemies’ nuclear weapons programs. The threat that we face from Iran and the multiplying nuclear powers around the world grow every day.

If we are to defend ourselves, we must use every leverage that we possess to stop this menace before it becomes a reality. My amendment is an opportunity to do just that.

I ask my colleagues for their support. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, could I ask if the gentlelady is finished.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Absolutely, Mr. Chairman. I’ve used all my time allotted. The gentlelady yields the balance of her time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. C APUANO).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California in violation of their IAEA obligations. But none of that language is included in the bill that we are considering today. And that is why, Mr. Chairman, I’m offering this amendment.

What would this amendment do? It would apply direct and unambiguous pressure on the International Atomic Energy Agency to halt its assistance to those countries of proliferation concern by withholding from the U.S. contribution almost $4.5 million. Why that amount?

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I ask my colleagues for their support. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, could I ask if the gentlelady is finished.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Absolutely, Mr. Chairman. If I could ask the chairman how much time I have left?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CAPUANO).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlelady has used all her time allotted. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

The Secretary of State shall withhold $4,472,100 from the United States contribution to the regularly assessed budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, up to 5 minutes.

I rise in opposition to the amendment. I share a lot of the ranking member’s concerns, fundamentally, about the issues named in her amendment and about the language of her legislation. But there are three different levels on which I think her amendment raises serious doubts and causes me to want to oppose it.

The first is the assumption that withholding assessed contributions produces the actions we want. We’ve had test cases of this.

Wouldn’t it have been great if the money we withheld from the U.N. population planning account had stopped coercive abortions in China?

Wouldn’t it be great if the dues we are assessed to pay to the United Nations had resulted in the kinds of reforms that eliminated the questionable contact that the minority rightfully points to? A real change in this assumption that withholding is what achieves the goal. We can wish it a lot, but it didn’t always happen.

Secondly, there are some specific categories of programs here that are involved. It’s quite misleading to say because, in some cases, they make some sense. The technical assistance provided by IAEA is constructive and supportive of a number of humanitarian needs, such as the eradication of the tsetse fly in numerous African countries, the fruit fly in Panama, improving cancer diagnosis and treatment in Tanzania, Niger, Mali, Zambia and the Central African Republic, improvements in agriculture in groundwater tracing. These are the kinds of programs that are involved.

Once in a while there may be a project such as in Iran or Syria that may provide a small amount of useful experience in general nuclear science and within the United States, the most important part is to the extent that some of these programs are about enhancing safety.

The U.S. is totally free on the board of vote against those projects at the Board of Governors, and does so. The U.S. already denies extra budgetary funding for technical cooperation projects for state sponsors of terrorism, which the countries the gentlelady mentioned are.

However, the proposed amendment mandates withholding, not of the voluntary contributions, but of the extra budgetary support, not of the U.S. regular dues to the IAEA.

So what does it do?

It hampers the Agency’s primary function, which is the inspecting and safeguarding of nuclear material in foreign countries. This is cutting off your nose to spite your face.

The IAEA’s technical assistance program is funded entirely from voluntary contributions. The program that, unsurprisingly, concerns the gentlelady is not from the assessed contributions. It’s from the voluntary contributions. The amendment is not focused on the voluntary contributions. It’s focused on the assessed contributions.

So what will we do? We’ll end up cutting the funds that would otherwise be used by the IAEA to ensure that states are not diverting nuclear material from peaceful to military purposes—pretty serious concern—inspections that are in the direct national security interest of the United States. That’s what we’re cutting.

So that’s why I think the amendment, not its intention, and even by its focus on these programs, we could live without those programs, but its focus on cutting the assessed dues to the most important functions for the United States of the IAEA makes no sense, and I urge a “no” vote.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlelady from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part C of House Report 111–143.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011. I applaud and thank Chairman Berman and his staff for their hard work and their dedication to this important issue. This legislation truly represents a renewed emphasis on meaningful dialogue and strong diplomacy as it sets forth to increase our number of Foreign Service officers, grow our Peace Corps mission, develop new educational and cultural exchange programs, and expand our public diplomacy efforts.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment calls on the Department, as part of the public outreach and public diplomacy efforts, to make materials found in libraries, resource centers and film screenings available online to help showcase United States culture, society and values in history to as many individuals as possible. It also adds online outreach as an evaluation criteria for our public outreach efforts.

The Internet has made the world a smaller place, making it easier to share information globally in just a matter of seconds. It’s imperative that we utilize the Internet as a means of public diplomacy and continue to explore the effectiveness of online outreach.

My amendment also tasks the State Department with diversifying the experience of Foreign Service officers. Through creative diplomacy and hard work often harsh conditions, our Nation’s top diplomatic corps make an enormous contribution to global peace and stability and to the way in which our Nation is viewed overseas. However, many of the best and brightest Foreign Service officers feel forced to focus exclusively on a region or country, frequently avoiding critical assignments in nonregional bureaus, to the detriment of those offices and causes. They aren’t avoiding these assignments because they don’t care about these issues without borders, like human rights, the environment or refugees issues, but rather because the State Department’s promotion system strongly favors those Foreign Service officers who focus on country-specific or regional assignments.

My amendment is designed to correct this inequity and to pave the way for a more balanced and effective diplomatic corps. If adopted, the Secretary of State, acting through the Director General of the Foreign Service, submit a detailed plan to Congress on how the
Department will increase career incentives for Foreign Service officers to serve in bureaus and offices not primarily focused on regional issues.

We further ask that the Department consider requiring all Foreign Service officers to serve at least 2 years in a bureau or office that is not focused exclusively on a regional issue before joining the Senior Foreign Service.

The amendment also recommends that a composition of Foreign Service selection boards include the participation of personnel with extensive experience in nonregional assignments. I believe this amendment will help shake up the current system of promotion in the Foreign Service, and result in a stronger and better diplomatic corps that's able to apply lessons learned from throughout the globe with deep sector expertise when tackling issues such as human rights, the environment, population and refugees.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition, even though I do not oppose the substance of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment by the gentleman from Colorado has three main components, none of which I find inherently objectionable.

Most significantly, it would require the State Department to report to Congress with a plan on providing appropriate career incentives for Foreign Service officers to serve in nonregional bureaus of the Department, such as the human rights and refugee-focused bureaus.

And, secondly, it would clarify that some of the new public diplomacy efforts required by the underlying bill also should make use of the Internet for outreach. And even with the same question the fiscal wisdom of the underlying provisions, these changes do not exacerbate those flaws. I do not intend to oppose this amendment.

I yield back.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. BERMAN of California.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank him for his excellent amendment. I strongly support it because it basically works to encourage the development of the fundamental skills of the Foreign Service.

It seeks to broaden the skill set of the Foreign Service by requiring this plan to increase career incentives provided to Foreign Service officers to serve in the bureaus and offices of the Department not primarily focused on regional issues, including the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Bureau of Oceans and International Environment, and the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration.

It asks the Secretary to consider requiring all Foreign Service officers to serve at least 2 years in a bureau office of the Department not primarily focused on regional issues. And it takes a step at changing the composition of the Selection and Promotion Board to increase the participation of those Foreign Service officers with extensive experience in the nonregional bureaus. Very important.

I thank the gentleman. I believe that gets entrenched that the way you get ahead in the Foreign Service is you work in the regional bureaus, you work in the political or the economic aspect of that. And the result is that critical issues involving functional programs and these other bureaus are neglected. We want the best and the brightest in all these different areas, and we should look to remove any internal biases that disincentivize that activity.

I yield the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Polis).

The amendment was agreed to.

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. HUNTER: The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part C of House Report 111–143.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. HUNTER: In section 911(c), redesignate paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5).

In section 911(c), insert after paragraph (2) the following:

(3) the Secretary of Defense:

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume. And I broke the podium.

The amendment I am offering today to H.R. 2410, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, states that:

It simply adds the Secretary of Defense to the Task Force on Prevention of Illicit Small Arms Trafficking in the Western Hemisphere that is created under this legislation.

The stated purpose of this task force is to develop a strategy and integrated Federal policies to better control the export of small arms and light weapons in a manner that furthers the foreign policy and national security interests of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

While this task force is comprised of the Secretaries of Homeland Security and the Attorney General, all of whom should be members of this task force, it does not include perhaps the most important player in global countertrafficking operations, the Secretary of Defense.

The Department of Defense plays an important role in U.S. security cooperation and assistance worldwide, particularly with governments and militaries throughout the Western Hemisphere. These efforts are critical to our efforts to promote peace and stability in our region of the world, and intelligence and operational support provided by our military are an integral part of this shared responsibility.

Given the Department of Defense's role as an interagency partner in countertrafficking and U.S. export control activities, it should not be excluded. I don't think, in any way from being a primary member of this task force. Whatever this task force puts forward in the way of policy recommendations will be closely evaluated by Congress as we work to address the serious problems of weapons trafficking in our hemisphere. It is important that these findings and recommendations fully represent the role and contributions of those departments primarily involved in combating arms trafficking, protecting U.S. exports, and advancing our foreign policy objectives. And I would like to add, Mr. Chairman, that the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for the Western Hemisphere, Secretary Mora, agrees with this amendment.

Mr. BERMAN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUNTER. Absolutely, I yield.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

While the gentleman may have broken the podium, his amendment does not break the task force; it improves it. The Secretary of Defense should be a member of that task force, and this amendment simply adds that, rather than leave it to the Secretary of State's discretion. That's fine with me.

I support the amendment and urge its adoption. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from California—Mr. HUNTER—to a provision that I authored in this bill creating a Task Force on the Prevention of Illicit Small Arms Trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.

While recent media attention has focused on the high number of guns—
some 90%—recovered from crime scenes in Mexico that are originally from the United States, this is not just a Mexico issue. In February, I led a congressional delegation to Mexico and Jamaica. In Jamaica, Prime Minister Golding told me that 90% of the guns recovered in Jamaica also originate in the U.S.

This provision requires the President to create an inter-agency task force—chaired by the Secretary of State—charged with developing a strategy for the federal government to coordinate efforts to reduce and prevent illegal firearms trafficking from the U.S. throughout the Western Hemisphere. Currently, the U.S. government has no cohesive strategy to combat small arms trafficking in the Western Hemisphere. Since our inability to control firearms leaving the U.S. creates this problem in the first place, we must do more.

This provision helps us to view the illegal firearms trafficking issue holistically, rather than just focusing on one or two countries.

The October 2007 United States-Mexico Joint Merida Initiative said that the U.S. would “intensify its efforts to address all aspects of drug trafficking . . . and continue to combat trafficking of weapons and bulk currency to Mexico.” With this provision, we are not simply living up to our commitment to Mexico, but are also taking responsibility for our unfortunate contributions to drugs and violence throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. HUNTER’s amendment adds the Secretary of Defense to the task force which already includes the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security. I believe this is a positive addition to my provision.

The presence of the Secretary of Defense on the task force will help address reports made that some firearms recovered in crime scenes in Mexico and elsewhere come from U.S. military arsenals. We have seen no evidence to support such allegations, if this is in fact true, we must find out what happened to ensure that the practice ends immediately.

Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. HUNTER for offering this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

The amendment was agreed to.

**AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER OF NEW YORK**

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order by the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. NADLER of New York:

At the end of subtitle B of title XI, add the following:

**SEC. 111. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PENSION PAYMENTS OWED BY THE STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.**

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should continue working with the states of the former Soviet Union to come to an agreement whereby each state of the former Soviet Union would pay the tens of thousands of beneficiaries who have immigrated to the United States the pensions for which they are eligible and entitled.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 322, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my amendment, which, as he explained, expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should continue working with all former states of the Soviet Union to come to an agreement whereby each former state of the Soviet Union would pay the tens of thousands of beneficiaries who have immigrated to the United States the pensions for which they are eligible and entitled.

Over the past several decades, many of the tens of thousands immigrants who had come to the U.S. from these former Soviet Union states had earlier earned pensions working in their former home countries; however, most often they have been unable to collect what is owed to the older persons. I support Congressman NADLER’s amendment to work with the government of the former Soviet states to come to agreements whereby these states would pay the pensions to those entitled beneficiaries who have emigrated to the United States. It’s the right thing to do. Further, Mr. Chairman, it would likely result in a lighter burden for U.S. taxpayers and the programs that their taxes fund to aid the elderly.

Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 1 minute to the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Berman.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his amendment. I strongly support it.

A number of immigrants to the United States from the former Soviet Union worked for decades in the Soviet-run industries, contributed to the state’s social security system, and expected to receive pensions when they reached the requisite age. For a variety of reasons beyond their control, they haven’t received their pensions. And some of these workers were forced to renounce their citizenship when they moved to the United States.

As many of the former Soviet states refuse to pay pensions to those who are no longer citizens, these elderly individuals face a bureaucratic nightmare in seeking to reclaim their rights. This amendment expresses our sense of Congress that we should work with the former Soviet states to establish a workable system that enables the
Mr. NADLER of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time.

I simply want to thank the distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. Berman, and the ranking member, Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, for supporting this amendment. I know of no opposition. I urge everyone to vote for it. It’s the fair and right thing to do, so I hope everyone will vote for it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

The amendment was agreed to.

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. McCaul.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part II of the amendments and printed in the report at pages 111-112.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. McCaul:

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11. COMPREHENSIVE INTERAGENCY STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR SUDAN.

(a) STRATEGY AND PLAN.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall develop and transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive interagency strategy and implementation plan, which may include a classified annex, to address the ongoing and inter-related crises in Sudan and advance United States national security and humanitarian interests in Sudan, which shall include the elements specified in subsection (c).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The comprehensive interagency strategy and implementation plan required under subsection (a) shall contain at least the following elements:

(1) An assessment consistent with section 1127, a description of a comprehensive policy toward Sudan which balances United States interests in—

(A) resolving the conflict in Darfur;

(B) implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and promoting peace and stability in Southern Sudan;

(C) resolving long-standing conflicts in Abyei, Blue Nile, and Southern Kordofan;

(D) advancing respect for democracy, human rights, and religious freedom throughout the country;

(E) addressing internal and regional security; and

(F) combating Islamist extremism.

(2) Progress toward achieving the policy objectives specified in paragraph (1), including—

(A) facilitating the full deployment and freedom of movement of the hybrid United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur;

(B) ensuring access and security for humanitarian organizations throughout the country including, as appropriate, those organizations that wrongdoingly have been expelled by the Sudanese regime;

(C) promoting reconciliation within and among disparate groups;

(D) ensuring national security and cooperation while eliminating cross-border support for armed insurgents;

(E) meeting the CPA benchmarks, including preparations for the conduct of national elections and referendum; and

(F) shutting down safe havens for extremists who pose a threat to the national security of the United States and its allies.

(3) A description of how United States assistance will be used to achieve the objectives of this Act, including a financial plan and description of resources, programming, and management of United States foreign assistance to Sudan and the criteria used to determine their prioritization.

(4) An evaluation and description of additional measures that will be taken to advance United States policy, which may range from—

(A) application of multilateral sanctions by the United Nations or regional allies, or expansion of existing United States sanctions;

(B) imposition of a no-fly zone or other coercive measures; or

(C) rapprochement with the Sudanese regime or other diplomatic measures.

(5) A complete description of both the evaluation process for reviewing and adjusting the strategy and implementation as necessary, and measures of effectiveness for the implementation of the strategy.

(c) UPDATES OF STRATEGY.—The President shall transmit in writing to the appropriate congressional committees any updates of the comprehensive interagency strategy and implementation plan required under subsection (b), as necessary.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Chairman, as one of the Chairs of the Congressional Sudan Caucus, I am proud to offer this amendment to require the administration to, within 60 days, submit to Congress a comprehensive plan to address the ongoing atrocities in Sudan.

July 22, 2009 was the 5-year anniversary of the declaration by the United States Congress that the atrocities occurring in the Darfur region of Sudan constitute genocide. It was an historic resolution because it represented the first time that Congress had made such a determination while the killings were actually taking place.

Today, innocent civilians in Darfur are still suffering from genocide directed by a callous regime determined to hang on to power at any cost. They are dying at the hands of the Janjaweed, also known as “the devil on horseback.”

The United States for years has been seeking to help find ways to ease the suffering in Darfur and find a lasting political solution to each of the inter-related crises in Sudan. We’ve passed resolutions, imposed economic and travel sanctions, frozen assets, and enabled divestment from companies linked to the Sudanese regime. The United States has led efforts at the United Nations and with bilateral partners to create a comprehensive strategy for Sudan which balances the United States’ imperatives in Darfur and in southern Sudan.

In addition to supporting efforts to negotiate and implement the Darfur Peace Agreement, the United States also was at the forefront of efforts to resolve the conflict in southern Sudan, a conflict which has left over 2 million people dead and another 4 million displaced.

Today, there is universal acknowledgement that if the comprehensive peace agreement between the north and south fails, there can be little hope for Darfur. Unfortunately, the terms of this peace agreement have not yet been fully implemented, and observers consistently warn that it could fail at any time.

With the national elections due this year and reports of deadly conflict within and among various armed groups on the rise, the stakes could not be higher. During the presidential campaign, each of the candidates assured voters that Sudan would be a major priority for their administrations and spoke of robust actions that would need to be taken in order to resolve Sudan’s multiple conflicts.

While serving in the United States Senate, President Barack Obama called for oil sanctions and the imposition of a no-fly zone over Darfur. While working for the Brookings Institution, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Susan Rice went so far as to call for military action against the Sudanese regime. But then on April 22, 2009, almost exactly 1 year after then-Senator Obama condemned the supposed efforts by the previous administration to normalize relations with Khartoum as a “reckless and cynical initiative,” his Special Envoy for Sudan, Scott Gration, announced, “The United States and Sudan want to be partners, and so we are looking for opportunities for us to build a stronger bilateral relationship.”

Obviously, this bold statement sent conflicting messages to observers and caused a great deal of confusion here in the Congress, where Sudan has such a high priority for Democrats and Republicans alike.

Implementing this comprehensive strategy will advance respect for democracy, human rights, and religious freedom throughout Sudan. It will address internal regional security while combating Islamist extremism. And by advancing regional cooperation, it will eliminate cross-border support for armed insurgents, and it will shut down safe havens for extremists who pose a threat to the national security of the United States and its allies.

During committee debate on an amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Ms. Jackson-Lee) regarding Sudan, it became clear that there is universal agreement on both sides of the aisle that the United States needs a coordinated comprehensive strategy for Sudan which balances the United States’ imperatives in Darfur and in southern Sudan.
This amendment simply goes one step further by giving the current administration the opportunity to resolve any outstanding issues with regard to the United States’ policy toward Sudan by formulating such a strategy, and supporting that strategy back to the United States Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition even though I don’t oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman’s amendment encourages the administration to create a Comprehensive Interagency Strategy and Implementation Plan for Sudan. I have spoken with Mr. McCaul about his proposal and agree that developing a coherent approach to the situation in Sudan is critical. The United States must make every effort to address the ongoing and interrelated crises in Sudan. The U.S. should work towards a stable and lasting peace in a region that has seen so many tragedies in recent years.

I have no objection to this amendment, and I look forward to working with Mr. McCaul on this provision as the bill moves through the process.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Chairman, I urge support for this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. Farr).

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Chairman Berman, and thank you, Ranking Member Ileana Ros-Lehtinen.

I rise in amendment but just to make a comment on the Peace Corps because I was just thinking, as hearing about the amendment, that had we fulfilled John F. Kennedy’s dream in the 1960s to have 100,000 Peace Corps volunteers serving overseas throughout the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, and this decade, we might have avoided the disaster in Sudan. And I want to commend the committee on behalf of the 50th anniversary of the Peace Corps, which is in 2011, we have now only 6,000 volunteers serving overseas. It’s a drop in the bucket; $350 million for that incredible service that we are having from our country.

And what I want to commend the committee on and all of them is the strong support for strengthening U.S. diplomacy with a consistent new vision for a global engagement, and I think that’s the global engagement that President Obama has promised this country and is now seeing delivered.

And with that, this bill authorizes an increase in Peace Corps funding and will allow the Peace Corps to build to the point where we have 20 countries that are asking for Peace Corps volunteers.

We have about 12,000 people a year that volunteer to go in the Peace Corps, that sign up, and we can only take half of what they can afford. So all of these 20 countries have been waiting in line and haven’t been able to get attention to adding Peace Corps.

And what’s interesting is that, as I have sort of dealt with some other issues, issues of food hunger in the Saharan Africa. I just recently read a report by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs. It called for 300 to 600 new volunteers in sub-Saharan Africa to work on agriculture as a global leadership in the fight against hunger and food insecurity. The point was that the only way you’re going to really deliver that effort is by getting people who are going to live in the community, who are going to live on the ground and work with people in the fields, and the only organization we have that does that in the Federal Government is the U.S. Peace Corps.

I don’t want to go back further today, but what the committee did in strengthening this provision of the bill, the new Rwanda President, Paul Kagame, who is the President of the Republic of Rwanda, wrote a letter, and I will just paraphrase part of his letter: “We view the return of the Peace Corps as a significant event in Rwanda’s recovery. These young men and women represent what is good about America. I have met former volunteers who have run major aid programs here, invested in our businesses, and I even count them among my friends and close advisors.”

He goes on to say, “While some consider development mostly in terms of infusion of capital, budgets, and head counts, we in Rwanda place equal importance to relationships between people who have a passion to learn from one another, preparing the next generation of teachers, administrators, and CEOs to see the exchange of values and ideas as the way to build the competencies of our people and to create a prosperous nation.

“We will do this because we see that the only investment with the possibility of infinite returns is in our children, and because after a couple of years in Rwanda, working and learning with our people, these Peace Corps volunteers will be our sons and daughters, too.”

There is no more loved organization in the world than the United States Peace Corps. And at this time when American image abroad has been suffering with our growing in this particular service. So as a return Peace Corps volunteer, I am very thankful and delighted that this committee is the Peace Corps to demand out there in the world and among the Americans who want to serve. I want to thank you for that.

I will submit President Kagame’s statement in the RECORD.
Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment will protect intellectual property rights, or IPR, for American businesses by ensuring robust compliance with international legal IPR requirements and the enforcement of those requirements related to energy and environmental technologies.

Congressman KIRK from Illinois and I recently returned from China where we met both with Chinese leadership and American companies doing business in China. Among a number of issues that we heard on the trip, two were consistent during our meetings with the American businesses. First, there is a great deal of enthusiasm regarding the interest in energy and climate change cooperation between the U.S. and China. Second, however, is a concern that the intellectual property rights enjoyed by those companies selling their technologies in China and other parts of the world will not be protected, and the green jobs that could be created here at home will be lost.

According to the International Energy Agency, the world needs to invest $45 trillion in energy in the coming decades to cut in half greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. To meet that goal, clean technology innovation must increase by 100 to 1,000 percent. The global market for environmental products and services is projected to double from $1.37 trillion per year at present to $2.74 trillion by 2020. And according to the American Solar Energy Society, by 2030, industries with green collar jobs could provide up to 40 million American jobs and generate up to $4.53 trillion in annual revenue.

IPR protection gives companies the confidence to invest in critical research and development efforts to meet the growing demand for clean-energy technologies. It is therefore incumbent on the United States to ensure these green jobs stay right here in the United States. It is critical that the investments that American companies are making in clean technology are protected. Protecting individual property rights will help us reward innovation instead of penalizing it.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment to H.R. 2410 to protect the IPR of these clean technologies and ensure these green jobs stay right here in the United States. It is critical that the investments that American companies are making in clean technology are protected. Protecting individual property rights will help us reward innovation instead of penalizing it.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment to H.R. 2410.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. Berman. Mr. Chairman, I thank the sponsor of the amendment for yielding.

It's really an excellent amendment. If we want to encourage the international cooperation that's needed in this area, I'm telling you you've got to ensure that the entrepreneurs and the innovators know that their cutting-edge breakthroughs and innovations are protected. This isn't even as much about fair return for the inventors as it is ensuring that people will keep innovating and researching and advancing the technologies because they know that ultimately they will be compensated. So it's a symbiotic relationship. The more we express protect intellectual property, the more we will be able to do in achieving our very important goals with respect to the development and deployment of new energy and environmental technologies.

Last year, the United Nations reported that the global demand for environmental technologies could double to $2.74 trillion by 2020 from the $1.37 trillion today because of advancements in areas.
like energy-efficient technologies, sustainable transport systems, and water supply and efficiencies markets.

This is a very important amendment. Again, I think it is essential to the development and deployment of these new technologies, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, on May 19, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change released a draft negotiating text. The text, in part, calls for the removal of “barriers to development and transfer of technologies from developed to developing country Parties arising from the intellectual property rights protection including compulsory licensing for specific patented technologies.”

The American people need to know that those were code words, like “compulsory licensing” and “technology transfer,” that really mean allowing other countries to steal the American patents, copyrights and trademarks for anything related to climate change, efficiency or green energy under the draft climate change treaty.

If the United States agrees to a climate change treaty that allows developing countries to seize U.S. intellectual property in this area, economic consequences for green-collar jobs would be devasted. American inventors now hold 50 percent of the world’s patents on clean energy, 52 percent of the patents on fuel cells, nearly half of the world’s wind patents, 40 percent of the world’s solar patents, and 40 percent of the world’s patents in the hybrid-electric vehicle market.

By 2030, industries with green-collar jobs could provide up to 40 million American jobs, and they could generate up to $1 trillion in annual revenue; but none of that would happen if a climate change treaty specifically allowed compulsory licensing so that Chinese competitors, for example, or European opposition could simply steal the intellectual property of a key U.S. green-collar manufacturer.

Now, one leading American innovator told me, If we lose intellectual property rights, capital markets die.

This industry needs all of the innovation we can muster to deliver on what the U.S. needs. We are racing to break our dependence on foreign oil and to create millions of new jobs all across the new energy economy. These two amendments are a common-sense approach to halt global warming and developing the new energy economy for the twenty-first century, are deeply interconnected.

The technological breakthroughs being created in American laboratories will not only lead our country into the renewable energy future, they will lead the whole world. And it is absolutely necessary that we do everything we can to encourage and enable our high-tech entrepreneurs to innovate. To do this, we must ensure that the intellectual property rights of these innovators are protected. The Larsen-Kirk amendment is a common-sense approach to solving this problem, and I commend both Members for their thoughtful amendment.

The Larsen-Kirk amendment will ensure that in the negotiation of an international climate change treaty, it will be the policy of the United States to prevent any weakening of, and ensure robust compliance with and enforcement of, existing legal protections of intellectual property rights as they relate to energy and environmental technologies. This amendment will help ensure that even as we work diligently to reduce global emissions, we are protecting technologies that are critical to our security.

The Larsen-Kirk amendment is a part C of House Report 111–143. The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. Sessions

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. This amendment would affirm the United States’ complete support for Israel’s absolute right to defend itself from an imminent military or nuclear threat from Iran, from terrorist organizations, and the countries that harbor them.

Israel is currently being threatened on three fronts—by Hamas in the south, by Hezbollah in the north and by Iran. Iran provides financial and material support to both of these terrorist organizations. This threat culminated on May 20 when Iran successfully tested a surface-to-surface missile with a range of 1,500 miles. Iranian leaders continue to express their hatred for Israel, and they refuse to acknowledge the threat to Israel, terrorist organizations or from nations that harbor them.

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No nation should be subjected to these continued threats. Israel has demonstrated tremendous restraint in the face of these dangers despite being attacked by Iran, Iran, and Iran. The United States must continue to lead the global community regarding its approach to dealing with these threats and terrorist attacks on its citizens.
Israel has been and remains one of the United States of America’s strongest allies. Israel seeks only peace with its neighbors and a homeland secure for its people; but if an attack from Iran or from a terrorist organization becomes imminent, this country should declare that Israel, like the United States, should reserve for itself the inalienable right to defend itself and to protect its people.

I encourage my colleagues to demonstrate their strong support for Israel by supporting this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition to this amendment, although I am not opposed to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I don’t think that we needed to say this, but I’m glad we are saying it. It goes almost without saying that any sovereign country has an inalienable right to defend itself in the face of an imminent nuclear or military attack or threat.

Nothing in this amendment prohibits or constrains Israel or the United States from discussing the nature of a threat, the logic of the timing or the nature of the response. So I find this amendment a useful contribution. In a way, it states the obvious, but sometimes stating the obvious is worth doing. I plan to support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Berman, for his words of support.

In fact, this Member sees the need to make sure not only the people of Israel but the people of our country understand it should be the express purpose and policy of the United States of America to yield to other nations—yes, those dear friends—makes sure that they are very clear in understanding our support for them. They should reserve the same right that we do to protect this country. Notwithstanding that, we’ve had a change of administration. Notwithstanding that, we’ve had many, many, many people who are supportive of Israel come and speak to me, personally, about just the question as it might occur.

Where does the United States stand in its support of Israel?

Today is a great day. Today is the bill that’s very appropriate to make sure that we understand that the United States’ support of Israel is strong and that we stand behind Israel and that we understand that it is they, Mr. Chairman, who are just miles away from imminent threat through missile attack. I believe it is the right thing to do.

I appreciate the gentleman’s feedback. I hope we vote for this. I hope it’s accepted.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim the remainder of my time.

The Acting CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, my friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Lee).

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for yielding.

Let me just rise to oppose this amendment and just very briefly say why.

Every country has a right under international law and under their own laws to defend their own sovereignty, their own country, to protect their country from attacks. Israel certainly has that right already, and it should exercise that right. We all recognize the security of Israel in terms of its being essential in any foreign policy that we develop as it relates to a peace process that is really so critical to the security of Israel.

I just have to say, with regard to this amendment, however, I am very reluctant to support it, and I’ll just say why very briefly.

If you will remember, right after the horrific attacks of 9/11, we passed a resolution that I opposed, and I opposed it for many, many reasons, one of which was that the resolution was, in essence, a blank check to use force against any nation that harbored—and this is in this language here—terrorist organizations. I’ll tell you that I believe that that casts a blank check once again in terms of allowing for an attack against any country. It could be Pakistan or any country which harbors terrorists, terrorists who may or may not be responsible for any unfortunate attacks.

So, Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is not necessary. Israel and other countries have a right and should defend themselves from any threat from Iran, from terrorist organizations or from any country. As to any country that harasses terrorists or those who want to do harm to Israel, to me, this provides for an opening, which, unfortunately, I did not believe was correct for our own country nor do I believe we should give that authority, or that responsibility, to allow for an attack. It’s just a broad blank check. For those reasons, I oppose this.

Mr. SESSIONS. I appreciate the gentleman, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Berman, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Lee) for speaking.

Mr. Chairman, we live in a dangerous world, and there are some of our friends and allies who live in, perhaps, a more dangerous neighborhood than we do here in the United States. I believe that this amendment is one we should support because it makes sure, unequivocally, that the world understands where the United States of America is in our support of not only a friendly nation but of a democracy, one of the few democracies in the region.

United States policy in the United States and in this House of Representatives should be to support it openly and to talk about hatred and contempt, not because, Oh, I thought we were there; we don’t really need to do this. We need to do it. We need to do it. It’s the right thing to do.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. I am pleased to yield the remainder of my time to the gentlelady from Nevada (Ms. Berkley).

Ms. BERKLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope that I do not take the remainder of your time.

I am here to speak in strong support of this resolution. I think it’s a very important one and one that needs to be stated in this legislation and stated far more often. The fact of the matter is that Iran poses an existential threat to the entire civilized world. It is as much a threat to the United States and the European and the Arab countries in the region as it is to Israel. A nuclear Iran cannot be allowed to happen. The only difference is that the President of Iran, Ahmadinejad, has singled out Israel for particular and certain contempt and has threatened to wipe Israel off the map.

We have learned after Adolf Hitler that when the leader of a country threatens to exterminate you or wipe you off the map, you ought to take them seriously. So you have a President of Iran that is desperately attempting and rapidly attempting to acquire nuclear capability, not necessarily for peaceful means but for military means and a threat to Israel to wipe it off the map.

I suggest to you that this is a very dangerous combination, and that is why this resolution is important. And I thank the gentleman very much for introducing this amendment. I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to be clear that I agree with the fundamental principle that every nation, including Israel, has the right to defend itself against an imminent and any threat.

Unfortunately, this amendment goes far, far beyond that bedrock principle.

Nearly 8 years ago, I stood on this House floor and confronted a very similar issue. On that day, September 14, 2001, I voted against the authorization of use of United States force against Afghanistan because it granted the US a blank check to wage war anywhere and any time against any enemy. It went far beyond any authority granted for international war making.

Today this amendment raises the same issue and I am compelled to draw the same conclusion.

I was unable to support US government broad blank check power, in good conscience
I am not able to support that type of excessive authority for any other nation.

Mr. Berman. I yield back my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Sessions).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. DAVIS OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Mrs. Davis of California, I have an amendment made in order by the rule, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 9 offered by Mrs. Davis of California:
At the end of subtitle A of title XI, add the following:


(a) AUDIT REQUIREMENTS.—The Inspectors General of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the United States Agency for International Development, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction should address, as appropriate, in their auditing and assessment protocols for Afghanistan, the impact United States development assistance has on the social, economic, and political empowerment of Afghan women, including the extent to which such assistance helps to carry out the following:

(1) Section 103(a)(7) of the Afghan Freedom Support Act (Public Law 107-327).

(2) The goal expressed in section 102(4) of the Afghan Freedom Support Act (Public Law 107-327) to “help achieve a broad-based, multi-ethnic, gender-sensitive, and fully representative government in Afghanistan that is freely chosen by the people of Afghanistan and that respects the human rights of all Afghans, particularly women.”

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspectors General of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the United States Agency for International Development, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of this section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522 the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. Davis) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. Davis of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to Mr. Grayson. If we are a number of individuals who want to speak, and he’s going to do that first.

Mr. Grayson. Mr. Chairman, I had the experience of going to Afghanistan a couple of years ago.

This bill has to do with whether we should try to keep track of our policies in Afghanistan on Afghan women. And when I went to Afghanistan 2 years ago before I was elected here to Congress, I saw some interesting things.

One thing is if you’re on the street of Afghanistan, everywhere you look there are children—because hardly any of them are in school any time of the year—and as a result of that, you see more children on the streets of an Afghan city or town than you would almost anywhere else in the world. And I noticed something interesting about the girls. If you see an 8-year-old Afghan girl, she looks just like an 8-year-old boy draping a blanket over their heads, relaying the same way with the same friends. If you see a 9-year-old Afghan girl, her arms are covered. If you see a 10-year-old Afghan girl, her arms and her head are covered. And you don’t see 12-year-old Afghan girls or 13- or 14- or 15- or 16- or 17-year-old Afghan girls. They’re just not there.

And if you look around the streets at the adults, you’ll see maybe 10 men for every woman that you will see on the streets. And the reason for that is that in Afghanistan, women are forbidden to leave their homes unless they’re accompanied by a husband, a brother, a father, or a son. And the women who do leave their homes in Afghanistan are covered head to toe. They can barely see you because their faces are covered and eyes covered with a grill like this so they can just barely see out. They’re covered from head to toe, and all you can see of their bodies are their shoes, nothing else.

That is the life of women in Afghanistan. It is a living hell. And I think it’s fitting and appropriate that we who have occupied the country militarily for years now should take a look at the effect of our policies on Afghan women.

I’m very much in favor of this amendment because it’s a matter of human rights.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen. I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition even though I do not oppose the substance and I support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. Ros-Lehtinen. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlelady from California and the gentleman from Florida.

With the fall of the Taliban, Afghan women came back from the brink. But the gains made since 2001 have been fragile. We recognize that any prospect of better lives for the women of Afghanistan and girls are inherently linked to the success of the development and reconstruction of their country.

Furthermore, we all desire greater levels of accountability, quality, and impact from foreign development assistance to Afghanistan, all aimed at creating the enabling environment necessary to sustain women’s development successes, their security, and their basic rights.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment has that noble purpose. It would require the Inspectors General of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction to include in their auditing and assessment protocols the impact U.S. development assistance has on the objectives of the Afghan Freedom Support Act of 2002 to advance political and legal rights, health care, education, training, security, and shelter for women and girls.

Mr. Chairman, I recently returned from a congressional visit to Kabul and Kandahar where we met with women from all walks of Afghan life. Unfortunately, the roles and experiences of women are not always considered in wartime or during stabilization and reconstruction operations.

These women want to contribute to the stabilization and reconstruction of their nation. That is what we heard from not just a few Afghan women who are in political or professional positions, but from the women who simply want the ability to care for their families, access education and health care, and feel safe and secure in their communities. If we don’t include women, we are ignoring 50 percent of the population of Afghanistan.

Ultimately, it is in the interests of the national security of the United States to prevent the emergence of a terrorist safe haven in Afghanistan. The kind of instability women in Afghanistan are submitted to has a direct and a negative correlation to their ability to help stabilize their communities.

This situation has been made worse by a lack of security, corruption in Kabul, and passage of oppressive measures such as the Shia personal status law. Every conversation that I have had with women there, including on our recent trip, assures me that the kind of gender apartheid that is occurring in Afghanistan undermines our national security. So we cannot sit idly by and do nothing about this problem, and we have to do something to protect the new freedom and the achievements that have been made since 2001.

During a recent House Armed Services Committee hearing on the effectiveness of U.S. assistance and counter-insurgency operations, the GAO witnessed the importance of empowering women but noted that her agency had not focused on the advancement of women in Afghanistan. And
she went on to state, “Investment in women is often a pivotal investment focus for returns on economic growth and economic development in countries.” And I believe that, and I also believe that this is true for political growth.

In education, some say if you don’t test it, you won’t teach it. Well, without these metrics, we can’t know how our aid is impacting our women. We are reshaping our commitment to the Afghan people in a way that fosters trust, transparency, and protects human rights. The protection of the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan and their full and equal participation in Afghan civil society is essential to Afghan national security as well as ours. And I urge my colleagues to reach out to the women of Afghanistan when they’re traveling there, because we know that when you include them in your delegation conversations, they, too, can express their concerns to you. Even more, my colleagues will have that opportunity with any number of women there.

I want to thank Mr. Berman for his support, and I urge the adoption of this amendment.

I yield back my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. Davis).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MS. GINNY BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 19 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 19 offered by Ms. Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida:

Strike section 522.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. Ginny Brown-Waite) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, we have a problem. As every American in this Chamber knows, America is facing unprecedented federal deficits, a ballooning national debt and steady-growing entitlement obligations. Yet, each and every time the House comes together to consider spending bills, evidence abounds that very few tough choices are being made.

As I’m sure my colleagues will readily agree, never in the history of Congress has there been a line item that at least one Member did not support. There has not been a single program that somebody didn’t think was worthy of the taxpayer dollars. In a perfect world where the United States is flush with money, very few spending ideas don’t hold some merit. But simply having merit does not mean the American people have enough money to pay for it, nor do they have enough money around to fund this.

It is not our job to come to Washington and put together a Middle East strategy that is comprehensive and exhaustive list of worthy causes, Mr. Chairman. It is our job to make the tough choices. And that means denying resources to something that somebody somewhere thinks is a good idea.

Frankly, if, as a body, we are unable to recognize that spending taxpayer dollars for the domestic distribution of a documentary film in a foreign affairs bill is not what the taxpayers need most at this time, if this is truly a choice that’s too hard for us to make, then I think we owe it to our constituents to take a good long look in the mirror and decide what we are here to do.

Some will probably point out that striking the authorization for this film is not important. Well, I would say to those colleagues it is important that we watch every single appropriation that comes before us. That is precisely what we are doing.

And this amendment is not just about striking a provision to authorize funding for the distribution of a documentary film. If it were, I would take time to point out that this is a domestic distribution in a foreign affairs bill. I would also point out that laws have been on the books for 60 years that prohibit the executive branch from distributing government-sponsored information campaigns domestically.

I might even point out that the film is available already for every man, woman, and child in this country to see right now. I am not kidding. It is actually on YouTube, and yet we have this in the appropriations bill.

The point is, Mr. Chairman, that the American people, those who voted for us and those who voted against us, all of them expect more from this body. I offer this amendment to my colleagues not to increase in an irresponsible spending bill. I offer this amendment to make a point about all of the absurd provisions in all of the bloated bills that this House has recently considered. The American people deserve better than this.

I would point out to my colleagues they need to learn this is a voting card; it is not a credit card.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, while I’m sure well-intended by the gentlelady, would strike a section of the bill waiving the ban against dissemination of public diplomacy materials within the United States to make the film, “A Fateful Harvest,” available for public viewing.

Mr. Chairman, the Voice of America’s Afghan service has produced this 52-minute documentary examining the narcotics industry in Afghanistan, including poppy growing, opium production, trafficking, law enforcement efforts, and the harmful health effects of drugs. It documents the challenges facing the Afghan Government as well as our own.

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Financed by the Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, the film has aired inside Afghanistan in Dari and Pashto. A low-resolution version of the film has been available on Voice of America’s Web site and in six separate parts on YouTube.

Mr. Chair, Voice of America has received several requests for a clean copy of the United States. It is a simple matter with many precedents. This should be one of those occasions. And in reference to not having it done before, on three different occasions, Mr. Chair, three different authorizations, section 204 in FY90 and ’91; section 201 in FY96; section 205 in FY97, different occasions when this has happened before. So with due respect for the lady from Florida, we certainly respect her; but we oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I now recognize for 2 minutes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Klein).

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise to oppose the gentlelady’s amendment. I respectfully disagree that the purpose of today’s bill is to do anything other than to improve the quality of the diplomatic efforts that our men and women around the world are doing. I think that this is exactly what the direction of this bill does, and I think it does it in the right, efficient way.

This particular amendment would derail an important film called Fateful Harvest. A documentary exposes the poppy trade that the Taliban has used to imprison the Afghan people, from broad distribution. It is true
that current law forbids the Voice of America from releasing its products in the United States, and the original intention of that provision was that a U.S. Government agency should not be able to brainwash Americans or put things out that would not hold up under scrutiny. Further, domestic companies were concerned. They didn’t want to have to compete with a not-for-profit-government-funded entity. It does require an act of Congress to waive this law. But, let’s be clear, if we are going to waive this provision 100 times in the past number of years for domestic releases, including the award-winning “John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums” in 1965.

This particular movie, Fateful Harvest, is important for any American who’s concerned about our national security. In a time when some Americans question the presence of American troops in Afghanistan, this film makes the case that American efforts help the Afghan people transition away from poppies to other agriculture helps in our fight against the Taliban. Personally, I saw the efforts that our men and women on the ground are doing in Afghanistan, when I was there for number of months ago, in trying to switch from poppies to pomegranates, to wheat and other products.

As we help Afghanistan transition their economy, we will undermine the Taliban. Most Americans cannot see their economy, we will undermine the economy, and this is a great acclamation of respect. And I might add, I was on Voice of America yesterday morning. They are fine people. They do a fine service, and this is a great acclamation for them as well. We respectfully speak in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

Mr. BLUM of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to include this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of this amendment. I thank the gentleman for bringing this bill to the floor.

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Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to include this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of this amendment. I thank the gentleman for bringing this bill to the floor.

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truly remarkable what this grassroots organization has done to provide support for David, to lift his often discouraged spirits as he’s gone through this Byzantine process in Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro.

It is particularly outrageous that since the death of Sean’s mother, Sean has been illegally held by her second husband, a man by the name of Lins e Silva, a wealthy and very well-connected lawyer who, by the way, does family law. If ever there was a case of abusing family law, the David Goldman case is it. Lins e Silva refuses to return Sean to his father David, but, heedless of the damage he does to Sean, endlessly delays, obstructs and abuses the judicial system.

Last Tuesday, after a court had ordered the abductor, Lins e Silva, to turn Sean over for immediate return to the United States, within 48 hours a member of the Brazilian Supreme Court, responding to an appeal by a Brazilian political party, suspended that order. I have read Judge Pinto’s return order—not all 82-pages, but the parts that were translated into English from Portuguese. It is a remarkable finding by a judge of a Brazilian Court. He is not just being the first kidnapping by the mother, who sadly has passed away, but a second kidnapping, that occurred when a man who was not Sean’s father took custody of Sean, who was not adopted, and just grabbed him as if he was some kind of commodity. It is outrageous. That judge recognized that. He also acknowledged the extreme emotional and psychological harm that is being done to Sean Goldman each and every day. Court-appointed psychiatrists did an extensive battery of tests and reviews of Sean Goldman and found that the continued absence of David, the real father, has caused incredible emotional harm, which is compounded each and every day.

Mr. Chair, David again, is now before the Supreme Court; and this political party is actually questioning the constitutionality of The Hague Convention itself and its applicability to the laws of Brazil. To me, that seems as if—and it is—that Sean is being taken hostage. If they want to review whether or not that signing of The Hague Convention comports with their own domestic laws and their constitution, do so. But don’t take a 9-year-old American boy as hostage while you adjudicate that consideration.

Mr. Chair, we have to speak frankly about the situation in Brazil. I think this Congress has done so, as have our friends in the Senate, as has the White House. Generally speaking, the Brazilian judicial system enables international child abduction by Brazilian citizens. This is not an exaggeration. I invite you to read the State Department’s April 2009 Report on Compliance with the Hague Convention. That report just came out, just off the presses. The report documents in detail what it describes as patterns of noncompliance for Brazil, as well as for other countries. Brazilian courts, it notes, have a disturbing pattern of legitimizing abductions by claiming the abducted child has become “adapted to Brazilian culture.” In other words, for many of Brazil’s courts, if you abduct a child and make a home for her in Brazil long enough, in defiance of The Hague Convention, he or she becomes yours.

And the administration of Brazilian President Lula connotes at this outrage. It is complicit. It has done precious little to mitigate the damage being done to American children, especially David Goldman’s son, Sean, in Brazil.

Again, I support this amendment strongly, and I urge my colleagues to stay tuned to this. We have to bring Sean home.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to recover any remaining time I have in order to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLT. May I ask the remaining time?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. HOLT. I yield 2 minutes of time to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, we strongly support the gentleman’s amendment that would require the Secretary of State to make recommendations to Congress on the kinds of change needed to The Hague Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction and, where applicable, to United States law. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of The Hague Convention is to ensure that in situations where a child was wrongfully removed from his or her country or habitual residence by one parent against the will of another parent, the aggrieved parent has an internationally recognized means of recovering his or her abducted child.

Unfortunately, many American families have come face to face with the very real limitations of the current Convention and the efforts to recover parentally kidnapped children taken to other countries. Such was the high profile case involving Mr. David Goldman of Tinton Falls, New Jersey, whose son Sean was kidnapped by Mr. Goldman’s wife in 2004. This case has largely languished in Brazil’s court since that time, despite the fact that Brazil is a partner with the United States in the Convention’s enforcement. The legal process has only moved during periods of intense diplomatic activity on Mr. Goldman’s behalf.

Changes to U.S. law and the Convention appear to be warranted to ensure that children can be quickly returned to their left-behind parents and their homes. This report will help us identify legal changes Congress can consider on behalf of the over 1,000 American children who are currently living in other countries as a result of a parental abduction.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is an important step in addressing a problem that will likely get worse in coming years in light of the growing number of international births and marriages. We must continue to use the legal tools at our disposal to prevent or resolve these childhood abduction cases.

I support the gentleman from New Jersey’s amendment. The Acting CHAIR. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. GINNY BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part C of House Report 111-143.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 12 offered by Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida: Strike section 303.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, just a few moments ago, I rose to point out what I believe is unnecessary spending. I suppose it is not a coincidence that I rise again to point out what I believe is another unnecessary spending item.

Section 303 of the Foreign Relations Act before us authorizes funding for the establishment of a Lessons Learned Center. If money were no object, I think it may be a fine thing to do. In fact, it is hard to imagine that anything produced by the center would not be used.

However, as you can imagine, many of my colleagues are wondering, why would anyone oppose this center? They might even point out that those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

Mr. Chairman, in some ways, my colleagues may be right. But what is essential is that we do learn from our mistakes, and that is precisely why the State Department’s exam to become a Foreign Service officer is so rigorous. That is why the intelligence agencies seek the best and the brightest. And, frankly, Mr. Chairman, that is why the entire academic community going back thousands of years of history.

Additionally, with 24-hour news events, we all become instantly knowledgeable. It is reviewed and reviewed.
Anything that happens, has happened, gets reviewed ad nauseam. Section 303 is unnecessary precisely because learning lessons from history is so important and so widely acknowledged as being important that we already have tons of these lesson academies that do that every single day.

The proposed Lessons Learned Center has a great name, yet I think it will be simply one more example of spending money on things that we want and not limiting ourselves to those things that we need. Just listen. You can hear the giant sucking sound of Washington finding new and different ways to spend dollars; spend, spend.

I don’t want to belabor the point, but Congress has already approved a $700 billion bailout package and an $800 billion stimulus package in just the last year alone. Meanwhile, our Medicare and Social Security trust funds that our constituents rely on will be exhausted sooner than we thought. And let me tell you, we are also fighting tough wars in two countries. And while my colleagues believe that a Lessons Learned Center might prevent such costly wars in the future, I would appeal to your intellect and your sense of fiduciary responsibility.

With all the massive charges already on the people’s tab, the American taxpayer tab, and with spending at government agencies going up dramatically this year across the board, I ask my colleagues to make tough choices that the American people expect us to make.

All this portion of the bill does is create more government jobs. I urge adoption of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), the originator of this proposal.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today to oppose the gentleman’s amendment. The underlying legislation contains commonsense provisions to ensure we are making the most use of our taxpayer funds in our diplomatic mission. There are a wide variety of opinions about how effective our diplomatic positions have been, and we appreciate the men and women in the diplomatic corps.

But we can do better in terms of, as the gentleman said, getting a better bang for our buck. Creating a Lessons Learned Center will allow the State Department and USAID to be more efficient in their spending and reduce duplicative efforts. We have already identified mountains of duplicative efforts. This is a reasonable strategy in the legislation to ensure accountability in our diplomatic efforts and on behalf of our taxpayers. It also includes a quadrennial review of our national plan for U.S. diplomacy and development programs, just like the Defense Department does every 4 years.

This, to me, is exactly what we should be doing in this bill as we are beginning a new way of looking at our diplomatic efforts.

So, again, I appreciate the gentleman’s effort, but I think this is fundamentally a crucial part of this piece of legislation. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, Amendment No. 13, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 13 offered by Mr. Bishop of New York:

At the end of title X of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 1012. REPORT ON EFFECTS OF BUY AMERICA ACT WAIVERS UNDER THE PEPFAR PROGRAM.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the effects of the United States Agency for International Development’s use of waivers under the Buy America Act for HIV test kits.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study required under subsection (a).

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Chairman, I want to start by thanking Chairman Berman for his leadership on this very important legislation.

My amendment is very straightforward. It directs the Government Accountability Office to study the effects of USAID’s Buy America waiver on U.S.-based manufacturers seeking to provide the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, PEPFAR, with HIV test kits. The study will also examine the waiver’s impact on the availability of HIV testing for at-risk populations in low-income countries.

To be clear, this amendment does not propose any policy changes.

This study will help us to examine the use of waivers and determine if hardworking American manufacturers of HIV test kits are being undercut by foreign competitors. It is important for the U.S. to lend a hand in fighting this deadly epidemic, but we should do everything possible to preserve American
I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, although I do not oppose the substance of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Bishop) requires a GAO report on the effects that waivers of the Buy America Act for the purchase of HIV test kits under the President’s Emergency Plan for Aids Relief, PEPFAR, have had on American manufacturers.

PEPFAR, as we know, is one of the largest and most successful foreign assistance programs of our country, and it was reauthorized just last year for an astounding $48 billion over the next 5 years.

Expanding access for testing is a vital and core component of PEPFAR, both in terms of prevention and treatment. And in some cases, the purchase of test kits manufactured outside of the United States has been deemed a more cost-effective and efficient means by which to expand testing and access to testing.

Still, some have expressed concern about the impact that those waivers may have on United States-based manufacturers and questioned whether the purchase of these test kits manufactured abroad really has increased access to testing. Thus, an evaluation of this nature is appropriate, particularly as the PEPFAR program scales up to transition from an emergency program to a sustainable program.

Indeed, therefore, support the gentleman in his amendment.

Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I yield the balance of my time to the chairman.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I simply join the sponsor of the amendment and the ranking member in support of the amendment.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank the chairman for his support. I thank the ranking member for her support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Bishop). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part C of House Report 111–143.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk and I request its immediate consideration.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 14 offered by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

In section 1107, redesignate paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively.

In section 1107, insert after paragraph (3) the following:

(4) recognizes that actions limiting or suppressing the human rights of Afghan women and girls undermines the intent of the significant financial contributions of the United States and international community have provided to rebuild the country and to help establish institutions that protect and promote respect of basic and fundamental human rights to overcome the devastating damage to those rights from years of Taliban rule.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Ms. Moore) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge a “yes” vote on my amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. This is a time of unprecedented change in our outreach efforts to our global neighbors. Authorization will help guide that path for the upcoming year and, therefore, I would like to really thank the committee for their hard work. And I would also like to thank my very good friend, Congresswoman MALONEY of New York, for being a leader and steadfast advocate for the women of Afghanistan.

It is just so difficult to express the hurdles that face Afghan women and girls. There are just no words to describe the abhorrent conditions that assault these women and girls, and I am so proud to increase access to those who believe that we provide in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan has one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the world. One in eight Afghan women die due to pregnancy-related complications every year. That’s one woman every 30 minutes.

After years of brutal Taliban rule that allowed few rights for women, approximately 90 percent of their female population is illiterate.

There are over 50,000 widows in the country, many of whom lack substantive means to support themselves or their female children, who lack access to health care, to education, to employment, to shelter, and on and on.

The United States and international aid organizations have provided billions of dollars to rebuild the country and to promote the basic and fundamental human rights of the Afghan people.

More important, though, we have asked our own people to sacrifice our sons and daughters, our citizens, for this cause. Our brave men and women serving in Afghanistan are there to protect the American people, but they are also there to reach out to the people in this war-torn country. That is why, Mr. Chairman, I have offered this particular amendment.

Earlier this year the Afghan Government moved a measure that would severely suppress the rights of this country’s Shi’ite women and girls. This measure would further restrict their free mobility and actually legalizes marital rape. It does not condemn the marrying of minors and, instead, it appears to promote it.

This legislation ties a woman’s legal financial stability and well-being to a man, and demands that a woman submit sexually to her husband in order to be privy to any sort of protection.

I see proposals like this in-depth reporting on multiple news media outlets highlighting the struggles that single women, girls, widows, married women face in Afghanistan.

Now, I understand that there are cultural differences, and I understand that culture and society in the Middle East will never look like that in the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. I yield myself 30 seconds.

But I also understand what Secretary of State Hillary Clinton speaks of when she says that a woman’s rights are
human rights. And I understand that these actions prevent a nation from moving beyond an era still wounded by the scars and the fears of years of repressive Talibani rule.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment, although I do not oppose the substance of the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Mr. Chairman, this amendment has a noble purpose, to draw attention to the potential erosion of the social and economic progress that has benefited women throughout Afghanistan since the fall of the Talibani. Many of us in Congress have remained focused on key areas addressed in the Afghan National Development Strategy, the basis of the Afghanistan Compact, which are vital for building human capital and creating an enabling environment for promoting equal rights and opportunities for women in that country.

We have also focused on ensuring the development and application of sustainable strategies that invest in Afghanistan’s human capital, equipping both women and men with the skills, the support, and the resources needed to move their country forward into peace and stability.

Furthermore, we have repeatedly expressed our commitment to Afghan political, economic and social development and promoting the participation of women and, indeed, all Afghans in these processes.

I urge my colleagues to support this important amendment.

Ms. ROSS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Mr. Chairman, this amendment has a noble purpose, to draw attention to the potential erosion of the social and economic progress that has benefited women throughout Afghanistan since the fall of the Talibani. Many of us in Congress have remained focused on key areas addressed in the Afghan National Development Strategy, the basis of the Afghanistan Compact, which are vital for building human capital and creating an enabling environment for promoting equal rights and opportunities for women in that country.

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Furthermore, we have repeatedly expressed our commitment to Afghan political, economic and social development and promoting the participation of women and, indeed, all Afghans in these processes.

I urge my colleagues to support this important amendment.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I rise in strong support of the amendment offered by Congresswoman Gwen Moore and real and applaud her for that and for her passionate remarks on behalf of this amendment.

In recent years since the overthrow of the Talibani, women in Afghanistan have made major strides forward. Ninety-five percent of Afghanistan’s 351 parliamentarians are women, and two women have announced their intention to run for President this year.

However, many women in Afghanistan continue to fight for basic human rights. Violence against women, rape and forced marriages continue in the country’s most unstable regions. In April we saw images of stones being thrown at a woman protecting a law legalizing marital rape. Afghanistan’s future will depend on its women building more stable and healthy and thriving communities. The women of Afghanistan have borne the brunt of years of warfare, but they will also form the underpinning of a peaceful Afghanistan.

This amendment recognizes that limiting their access is counterproductive to all of our efforts to help Afghanistan move forward from the devastating damage of Talibani rule. I urge all of my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to stand up for the women and men who are suffering, who deserve our help.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. Moore).

The amendment was agreed to.

Amendment No. 15 offered by Mr. ROYCE.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 15 offered by Mr. ROYCE:

This amendment recognizes that limiting their access is counterproductive to all of our efforts to help Afghanistan move forward from the devastating damage of Talibani rule. I urge all of my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to stand up for the women and men who are suffering, who deserve our help.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlelady from Wisconsin (Ms. Moore).

The amendment was agreed to.
The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 522, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California, Mr. ROYCE. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I currently serve as the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Terrorism. Previously, for 8 years, I served as the chairman of the Africa Subcommittee, so I long have followed the issues surrounding Eritrea and the Horn of Africa.

And this particular amendment calls on the Secretary of State to designate Eritrea as a foreign terrorist organization. The Horn of Africa is a combustible mix. You have al Qaeda, you have piracy, a failed state in Somalia, border tensions, and a key instigator of this violence has been the government of Eritrea.

As the amendment indicates, U.N. reports have noted that over 100 Shabaab fighters traveled to Eritrea for their military training at an Eritrean military base and then traveled back. The same U.N. reports have identified Eritrea as a principal violator of the arms embargo on Somalia and have asserted that these violations “take place with the knowledge and authorization of senior officials within the Eritrean government.”

Plainly, it is state policy of Eritrea to support international terrorism. The U.N. Security Council has made similar statements citing Eritrea’s destructive role in the horn, and so it is time that Eritrea should be named a state sponsor of terrorism.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition and rise in strong opposition to the Royce amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, the Royce amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, H.R. 2410, which would designate Eritrea as a state sponsor of terrorism and call on the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions against Eritrea, I strongly oppose.

I certainly respect my esteemed colleague from California, Ed ROYCE, who served as an excellent chairman on the Subcommittee on Africa for several years, and we worked closely together on many issues, and I have a great deal of respect for him, I must oppose this amendment. This amendment could undermine critical engagements currently going on between the U.S. and Eritrea. I urge my colleagues to vote “no.”

The Royce amendment expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should designate Eritrea a state sponsor of terrorism and that the U.N. Security Council should impose sanctions against Eritrea. I urge you to vote against this amendment for the following reasons:

First, some of the assertions made in the amendment are factually wrong and dated.

Second, the geopolitical dynamics and interstate rivalries in the Horn of Africa cannot be resolved properly without concerted diplomatic engagement. Declaring Eritrea a state sponsor of terrorism and imposing international sanctions would do nothing to further our diplomatic aims and would inconvenience people who are struggling to survive on a daily basis.

Thirdly, while Mr. ROYCE’S amendment lays out a long list of reasons why he feels Eritrea should be placed on a state sponsor of terrorism list, the proposed amendment does not recognize the diplomatic efforts currently underway by the State Department to address the complex issues surrounding the Horn of Africa. Just last month, President Obama sent a letter to President Obama expressing the desire to engage on these issues and is sending a high-level delegation to Washington. Additionally, a senior State Department official is expected to visit Asmara in a few weeks. Moreover, the Somali Government has said they want to engage with Asmara.

Lastly, putting Eritrea on a sanctions list would have limited effect on our effort to try to stabilize the region and build alliances with governments in the border battle against Al Qaeda.

We should urge the administration to take careful note of the issues raised by Representative ROYCE, and I have written a letter to the President to that effect. The administration is engaging Asmara, We must allow these diplomatic discussions to continue.

In my last trip to Asmara 1 year ago, I met with the President and did indicate changes that would have to be made. The current President of Somalia, Sheikh Sharif Sheik Ahmed, was in Asmara and went back, and now is trying to lead a government which is fighting against al Shabaab and al Qaeda-linked groups that have been identified by the United Nations as a “foreign terrorist organization.”

Mr. Chairman, if you take a look at this picture which appeared in a U.N. report, this is the actual Shabaab fighter who shut down a cargo plane with that shoulder-fired missile supplied by Eritrea. And the reason that we know that is the propaganda footage used by this al Qaeda-linked organization in order to try to recruit fighters for their goal. And they showed the footage of the successful attack on the cargo plane.

Now, what if that had been a civilian jetliner? How many lives would have been lost?

Indeed, our FBI is greatly concerned about Somali Americans who have gone missing from American cities. They are worried that they have gone to Somalia and are linking up with these terrorist groups. And it is Eritrea that is providing the weapons, including shoulder-fired missiles that can take out an airliner and that are providing this military training.

The case for adding Eritrea to the state sponsor of terrorism list is compelling for several reasons. If it has been so for some time. The Obama administration’s Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Johnny Carson, has noted that “we have clear evidence that Eritrea is supporting extremists,” and that “the government of Eritrea continues to supply weapons and munitions to extremists and terrorist elements.”

And this isn’t new. The previous administration took a similar view of the destructive role that Eritrea plays in the horn. Some will say that this is counterproductive or the wrong time. Well, it has been a delicate time in this region for a decade now, and it’s gotten a whole lot worse.

It is a complex region. One thing, though, is not complex; this is a clear national security threat.

U.N. reports have noted that over 100 Shabaab fighters traveled to Eritrea for their military training at an Eritrean military base and then traveled back. The same U.N. reports have identified Eritrea as a “principal violator” of the arms embargo on Somalia and have asserted that these violations “take place with the knowledge and authorization of senior officials within the Eritrean government.”

Plainly, it is state policy of Eritrea to support international terrorism. The U.N. Security Council has made similar statements citing Eritrea’s destructive role in the horn, and so it is time that Eritrea should be named a state sponsor of terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition and rise in strong opposition to the Royce amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, the Royce amendment to the Foreign Rel
Racial discrimination is a sobering reality, both here in the United States and in the rest of the world. We understand that we cannot throw stones from a glass house, but instead we must work in tandem with our neighbors to ensure that all citizens in our hemisphere are unfettered by discriminatory practices now and the vestiges of those practices of the past.

It is in our interest to work toward a more equal hemisphere. And we are all at risk if our citizens do not have full faith in the strength of democracy to provide upward mobility. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., put it best when he said, injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

Afric-Latinos face a longstanding struggle against racial discrimination and a lack of opportunities. Afro-Latinos make up approximately 150 million of the region’s 540 million total population and, along with Afro and indigenous populations, are among the poorest, most marginalized groups in the region.

People of African descent comprise a significant portion of the population in several Latin American countries and account for nearly 50 percent of the region’s poor. For many Afro descendants, endemic poverty is exacerbated by isolation, exclusion, and racial discrimination.

In Brazil, Afro-Latinos represent 45 percent of the population but constitute 64 percent of the poor and 69 percent of the extremely poor. In Colombia, the plight of Afro-Colombians is perhaps harshest, as they are all too often caught in the crossfire of violent conflict.

Congress previously supported the United States-Brazil Joint Action Plan Against Racial Discrimination in House Resolution 1254 and called for the United States Action to promote equality and to continue to work toward eliminating racial discrimination. The joint action plan helps to facilitate the exchange of information on the best practices of anti-discrimination measures and development of ideas to literally promote racial and ethnic equality.

With this amendment, we request that Secretary Clinton report on plans and efforts to address the plight of Afro-Latinos and indigenous peoples in the Western Hemisphere. And we also request a report on the status of the U.S.-Brazil joint action plan so we can gain a greater understanding of how to