ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1439

Mr. GARAMENDI changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 2011, I inadvertently missed rollcall Nos. 321 and 322. Had I been present I would voted "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, due to a conflicting engagement at the White House I was absent during the votes on H. Res. 264 and H. Con. Res. 50. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on both measures.

PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–76) on the resolution (H. Res. 209) directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of any document, record, memo, correspondence, or other communication of the Department of State, or any portion of such communication, that refers or relates to any consultation with Congress regarding Operation Odyssey Dawn or military actions in or against Libya, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON TUESDAY, MAY 24, 2011, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING IN JOINT MEETING HIS EXCELLENCY BINYAMIN NETANYAHU, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Tuesday, May 24, 2011, for the Speaker to declare a recess, subject to the call the Chair, for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting His Excellency Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 12, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 12, 2011 at 11:30 a.m.:

Appointments:

Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. 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 the bill, H.R. 754.

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

There was no objection.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 264 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. 754.

□ 1442

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. 754) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with Mr. YODER 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 Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. All time yielded is for the purposes of debate only.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to announce that subsequent to reporting the bill, the committee has modified the classified annex to the bill with respect to the authorized level of funding for certain programs, with bipartisan agreement between myself and the ranking member, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. The classified annex containing the modified schedule of authorizations is available for review by all Members of the House, subject to the rules of the House and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, under which procedures were described in my announcement to the House on May 3, 2011. The modified schedule of authorizations is and has been available for review by Members and the period of time required by the rules of the House.

Mr. Chairman, the annual intelligence authorization bill, I do believe, is one of the most important bills that will pass in the House each year. I want to thank my ranking member, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. We sat down at the beginning of January and decided that matters of national security were too important for infectious partisan debate and rhetoric and we decided that we would work out through every cause, as congenially as possible, and agree where we could, on every matter that we had a difference on, moving forward on, again, matters of intelligence and matters of national security.

I think the product we see on the floor today reflects that commitment and that working relationship, and I want to commend Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and the entire House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for their work, their cooperation, and their commitment to our national security to the United States.

We recently saw the successful mission against Osama bin Laden. Our intelligence professionals remain on the front lines in America's defense against our enemies. For the last 6 years, Congress has failed to pass a bona fide intelligence authorization bill with funding authority. Instead, yearly appropriation bills have simply deemed intelligence funding to be authorized.

We must, and I think we agree in a bipartisan way, stop that trend and stop it this year. The continued success of our intelligence community requires effective and aggressive congressional oversight. Such oversight can only be achieved if we get back in the habit of meeting our responsibility of passing an intelligence authorization bill every year.

Mr. Chairman, we have men and women scattered all across this globe who are engaged daily in sometimes often very dangerous work of collecting information to provide our policymakers and our warfighters the information they need to defeat our enemy. From trying to catch spies here in the United States by our FBI to recruiting people who want to cooperate and help the United States on tough issues like nuclear proliferation or terrorism efforts targeted against us or our allies, these folks log countless hours, risk their lives, spend time away from their families, and deserve our praise and our commitment that we will work with them to give them the tools that they need to be successful.

I can't think of a more important time in our history where I have seen intelligence play such an important

role in our world affairs. The world is changing before our eyes, and our intelligence community is providing us the information we need, not just to be safe, but to make good decisions on what that world looks like and what our national interests are country by country, region by region.

I am particularly pleased that this bill has such strong bipartisan support. The legislative provisions are intentionally limited to focus our attention on providing necessary resources to the men and women of the intelligence community as provided in the classified annex. The secrecy that is a necessary part of our country's intelligence work requires that the congressional Intelligence Committees conduct strong and effective oversight on behalf of the American people, and that strong and effective oversight is possible. But without that annual intelligence authorization bill, the bill that we will pass today—we must get back in the habit of passing that bill every year.

We make important commitments in this bill, Mr. Chairman, for the priorities of the intelligence community. Technology has fused in the intelligence collection like I have never seen it, and its increase is exponential over the past 10 years.

We make important investment in the new technologies that allow our intelligence officials and professionals to do the work they need to do. It makes them more effective, and it also makes the investment in the people who oversee that technology even more important. We make that important investment in this FY 2011 intelligence authorization bill as well.

Nothing brings that home like the broad scope of what we saw participate in the Osama bin Laden event of last Sunday. Every single intelligence agency, and I do mean every single one, played a part in that operation, from collecting small bits of information, from putting that piece together, signals intelligence, satellite intelligence, MASINT intelligence, all of those things came together over the course of 10 years.

I credit George Bush and his administration for assembling this new intelligence community that really started after 9/11 and President Obama for making the authorization and the continued policies that allowed us to have that information to go after Osama bin Laden. It was really quite an impressive thing. Both administrations deserve credit for that, and I would hope that today the people of the House of Representatives would celebrate that victory and all the work of the unsung heroes who work in the shadows by passing this FY 2011 so they can get about the business of protecting the United States.

I appreciate, again, this bipartisan consensus.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1450

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I rise in support of H.R. 754, the Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2011.

The men and women in the military and intelligence community who helped locate al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden exemplify the extraordinary courage and skill of those who work tirelessly to keep our community safe. They should be commended for a job well done. But our fight against terrorism is not over. We have severely weakened al Qaeda, but we must remain vigilant as we work to eliminate this threat. I believe that it's our responsibility to give our intelligence professionals the resources, capabilities, and authorities they need to do their jobs successfully.

The Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2011 has thousands of civilian positions above the level enacted in FY 2010 and above the level of people currently on board. This includes counterterrorism positions at the CIA and a large increase in personnel at the National Counterterrorism Center, the NCTC. The bill also adds hundreds of millions of dollars for intelligence above current levels. In response to the Web site WikiLeaks, the bill includes an insider threat detection program that automatically monitors unauthorized access to classified information.

The way Congress conducts effective oversight of the intelligence community is by passing an Intelligence authorization bill to give the intelligence community budgetary direction.

When I first got to the Intelligence Committee 8 years ago, right after 9/11, I was concerned with the lack of coordination and communication within the intelligence community. In the different areas in intelligence—the CIA, NSA, FBI—there was not the communication or coordination that was necessary. But this has definitely changed today. The Osama bin Laden mission proved that. Professionals from all across the intelligence community, including the CIA, NGA, NSA, and Special Ops, all came together as a team to get the job done. We are now on our game. We're working together. We're better than we've ever been. And we clearly have sent a message to the world: If you're going to attack Americans, if you're going to kill Americans, we're going to find you and we're going to bring you to justice.

On the House Select Intelligence Committee we work together. Chairman ROGERS, as he stated before, and I have agreed to work together in a bipartisan manner. The stakes are too high not to do so. I join Chairman ROGERS in saying politics has no place in the Intelligence Committee. The threats are real and the stakes are too high. Sure, we will have disagreements. We will disagree from time to time on policy. But we will work together to work through these issues to do what is right for the intelligence community to protect our country and our national security. This is what we did in this budget.

After months of negotiations with the majority and a number of changes to address many of the concerns of the administration, I believe this bill moves in a positive direction. It goes a long way to help our intelligence professionals get the job done.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield 1 minute to the distinguished member of the Intelligence Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO).

Mr. LOBIONDO. I would like to start out by thanking you, Chairman ROGERS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, for refocusing the efforts of the Intel Committee on that which is critically important with the authorization and oversight for our intelligence community.

We have incredibly dedicated men and women who are putting their lives on the line every day in a way that almost all of America will never know. These individuals deserve nothing less than the full attention and help from Congress in the authorization and helping them with the programs that are necessary to continue the dramatic successes such that we've seen with Osama bin Laden.

They have successes every day, ladies and gentlemen. They're not as high profile as the one we had last week, but many of them are just as important. Without the Intelligence authorization bill, we're having them go out with one arm tied behind their backs. It's unfair to them; it's unfair to the country. In these times of turbulence, with an enemy that is bound and determined to hurt our country, we rely on our intelligence community and the great work that they do. This bill will help them do that.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield 3 minutes to a senior member of the Intelligence Committee, the ranking member of the Terrorism Subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. I thank Mr. RUPPERSBERGER for yielding, and I thank Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. ROGERS for their good work in the committee.

As ranking member of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence, I'm pleased that we were able to work through our differences to bring a stronger and now bipartisan Intelligence authorization bill to the floor today.

H.R. 754 will support critical U.S. intelligence capabilities by increasing resources for our country's counterterrorism efforts while also providing needed flexibility to the Central Intelligence Agency to hire the analysts that it needs.

Last year, under the leadership of then-Speaker PELOSI and Chairman

REYES, President Obama signed the first Intelligence Authorization Act in 6 years. That bill included a number of long overdue provisions that supported critical U.S. intelligence capabilities, significantly enhanced congressional oversight, and improved accountability across the entire intelligence community. Today's bill builds on that effort and represents an important step forward towards enacting an Intelligence authorization bill for the second year in a row.

Unfortunately, the process used to produce this bill was badly flawed and there weren't proper hearings to get to where we are now. And that's evidenced by the amendments that we are able to get into this bill to bring it up to the position that it's in. However, with the changes made to the classified annex, I believe this authorization will strengthen our national security and is in the best interest of our intelligence community.

Specifically, the additional funds authorized by this bill to hire more counterterrorism analysts will make our country safer and more secure. It was, after all, counterterrorism analysts that located Osama bin Laden after he had disappeared for nearly 10 years and that are now tracking senior al Qaeda leadership around the globe. By providing more resources to this critical effort, our intelligence community will be able to confront head-on the threat posed by al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations throughout the world. In fact, given the recent success of our counterterrorism effort, this is the strategy we should pursue over our counterinsurgency campaign in Afghanistan, which has not shown the results Congress expected or that the American people demand. This tactical change would significantly reduce our military footprint in countries around the world while allowing our military and intelligence assets to confront terrorism threats wherever they're developed.

Mr. Chair, our intelligence community must be prepared for any and all threats, making it all the more critical for Congress to pass an Intelligence authorization that furthers our national security.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield the gentleman 30 additional seconds.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. This legislation is necessary, will enhance the capabilities of the intelligence community, specifically our counterterrorism efforts, and will make our Nation safer.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and thank the members of our intelligence community and their families for their great work and their sacrifice.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to gentlewoman from the great State of North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK), a distinguished member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mrs. MYRICK. I'm delighted to be here today because this is a good moment for our intelligence community that we are going to pass an Intelligence bill.

You've heard it said it has been 6 years since there has been an authorization for these people. They are out there every single day in every single agency doing what they do so we can be here to be able to discuss this on the floor and to live freely in this country and around the world. It's extremely important that they have the knowledge and security of knowing that what they do is approved of and authorized by this committee in the House.

It has been good to have a bipartisan agreement in the sense that we worked very well together. Mr. ROGERS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER worked extremely well. Myself and Mr. THOMPSON, who chair one of the committees, work very well together. The committee members do. And so it's encouraging that we're able to move forward in a way that's very positive for the people of this country relative to their national security.

So I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER), a hardworking member of the Technical and Tactical Subcommittee of the Intelligence Committee.

□ 1500

Mr. CHANDLER. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding.

Osama bin Laden, one of the worst men to walk the Earth since Adolf Hitler, is dead. While on the run for many years, bin Laden continued to plan and coordinate attacks against Americans. He was only found and killed because of the brave men and women in our military and in our intelligence community. We have some of the best intelligence operations in the world, and if we want to continue the fight against terrorism, we need to keep it that way. This bill does just that.

The bill authorizes funding for the dedicated men and women of the intelligence community to help them do their jobs and protect American citizens. In my tenure on the intelligence committee, I have had the privilege of visiting with many of the courageous and extremely bright people who work in intelligence. After meeting them, there is no doubt in my mind that we are in good hands, and I have a greater appreciation for the work they do to keep America safe every day. It is incredibly important that we support those efforts, especially in light of the extraordinary job the intelligence community did in finding and killing bin Laden.

These are tough times with our budget, but the security of our people has got to be our priority.

Last year, under the leadership of Chairman REYES, Congress passed its first Intelligence authorization act since the 2005 bill. I applaud both Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER in their efforts to work out a bipartisan compromise that would help maintain and strengthen our impressive intelligence community. They've done a tremendous job, and it's a breath of fresh air to see everybody working so well together.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas and a member of the Intelligence Committee, Mr. CONAWAY.

Mr. CONAWAY. I thank the gentleman for yielding, I appreciate the chairman's words, and I hope those aren't mutually exclusive, being distinguished and being from Texas.

I rise in strong, strong support of this year's Intelligence authorization bill and encourage my colleagues, all of them, to support this. But with that strong support comes a modest amount of disappointment in that, through no fault of anyone in particular, we had to make a tough decision to strike section 412 from the bill, which would have allowed certain elements within the intel community to set up their own direct accounts with Treasury. It's a bit of an arcane statement, but it allows greater steps toward achieving auditability across the intelligence community. This provision was intended to promote this goal of better financial accountability and insight into our classified spending.

The intelligence community, Mr. Chairman, must meet the same financial accounting standards as the rest of the government. Those accounting standards will help uncover savings in current programs that can be reinvested into vital intelligence priorities or returned to the taxpayers.

While I am disappointed that the provision was not in the 2011 bill, I have already had good conversations with the chairman in reference to the 2012 bill, which will be in committee in the next couple of weeks, so that we can continue to move the intelligence community, their various slots, toward accountability, which is important for the taxpayer, and it helps give management a reliable tool. If they've got those systems, got the internal controls in place, it will give them tools in order to manage the money, the precious resources that we take from the taxpayers and entrust to the intelligence community to do the great work that they have done over these past years.

There is no greater example of that, of course, than the find-and-fix portion of the bin Laden experience that we saw play out on May 1 and 2, a terrific achievement by folks whose faces will never be seen, whose names will never be known except to them and their colleagues. They'll know who they are. They'll have that great pride of knowing they've done great work for this country using the tools that we provide them.

I urge my colleagues to support the reauthorization bill.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland has 21½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan has 20 minutes remaining.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield 2 minutes to the appropriator member of the House Intelligence Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the chairman for yielding, and I rise in support of this reauthorization.

Mr. Chairman, I also rise to pay tribute to the dedicated men and women of our intelligence community. Their work is not an easy job in the best of times, but over the last 10 years, they've carried an especially heavy day-to-day burden. They work long hours under tremendous pressure, mostly in obscurity, to ensure that Americans are protected everywhere. They are the unsung heroes of national security, and we owe them more than we can possibly repay.

My colleagues, as a Member of the House from a ''9/11 State,'' I take very seriously the findings of the 9/11 Commission. One of the key recommendations of the commission was the need to improve coordination of the numerous congressional committees charged with overseeing and funding the intelligence community and its many activities.

To this end, I commend Chairman MIKE ROGERS for including me as part of the intelligence team in his committee. I would also like to thank Chairman Hal Rogers of the Appropriations Committee for seeing fit to appoint me as one of three liaisons to the Intelligence Committee. We are working closely with the Intelligence Committee to eliminate the daylight that has existed in the past between these two important committees and the legislation that's produced.

The bill Chairman ROGERS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER have constructed does ensure that our intelligence community has the tools and resources to analyze, predict, respond, and counter all the threats to America and Americans. I commend them for their effort. I am proud to be part of their team.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia, also a member of the committee, Mr. WESTMORELAND.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I thank the chairman for yielding me this time.

I cannot stress enough the importance of passing this FY 2011 Intelligence authorization bill. This legislation will not only ensure that our intelligence agencies are sufficiently funded to carry out their functions, but it will hold them fiscally accountable.

It has been 6 years since Congress has passed a complete Intelligence authorization bill. In years past, we have simply continued to ''deem'' funding for our intelligence programs to be authorized through other appropriations bills. Well, our law expressly requires that we explicitly authorize intelligence funding, and that is what we need to do here. We need to start passing an authorization bill each year in order to maintain the success of our intelligence communities and spell out exactly what will be provided. I want to commend Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER and Chairman ROGERS for their work in working together to make sure that this is made possible.

The significance of our country's intelligence cannot be overstated. The killing of Osama bin Laden is a direct example of the meaningful work that these agencies perform in order to protect us. We must continue to provide these men and women with the resources and capabilities that they need and not just place obstacles in their way but give them the resources that will make their job easier and more efficient. This authorization bill provides a detailed blueprint of necessary budget needs for the 17 separate agencies that it covers. It funds both military and civilian members of our intelligence community and directly supports those involved in dangerous operations at home and abroad. They are the very operations that are countering global terrorism and monitoring foreign militaries. These are the operations that make sure America stays on the cutting edge of intelligence technology to be able to detect and thwart threats before they become imminent. These are the people we must ensure are adequately funded.

I ask all my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I would just like to engage in a colloquy briefly if we can.

As the gentleman knows, I have worked and he has worked to decrease funding for the NDIC, the National Drug Intelligence Center. This is a center that has received hundreds of millions of dollars over the years, yet in 2005 a White House OMB report said that the NDIC ''has proven ineffective in achieving its assigned mission.'' Reports subsequent to that have pointed to similar failures and problems. Yet it still received last year, I think, $44 million.

□ 1510

I had intended to bring an amendment to this authorization bill, but I don't want to hold up this important authorization for FY 11. If I could just ask the chairman if he plans to bring an authorization bill for 2012.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLAKE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. We plan to bring a bill for 2012, and I will work with you on the NDIC. I couldn't agree more: it's important that we continue to have the government effort focus on illicit drugs; however, the National Drug Intelligence Center has done very little to address this national priority, and I look forward to working with the Member.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to a distinguished member of the Intelligence Committee, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HECK).

Mr. HECK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to begin by recognizing our military's extraordinary efforts to successfully close a painful chapter in American history. Of course, the military could not have performed their mission so successfully without our intelligence community's unflagging efforts. The men and women of the intelligence community are the unsung heroes of not only the mission to bring Osama bin Laden to justice but many other successful counterterrorism operations, and they deserve tremendous credit.

The successful bin Laden mission highlights the critical role our intelligence community plays in protecting our national security. Two of the intelligence community's chief weapons against terrorism are information and the ability to communicate that information swiftly. I'm proud to say that the airmen at Creech Air Force Base in my home State of Nevada are critical to both capturing and communicating information that is necessary for intelligence operations.

One reason Nevadans elected me last fall was to restore government accountability and oversight. Secretary of Defense Gates and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mullen both identified America's growing debt as our number one national security concern.

As we're fighting the war on terror, we must not allocate resources without due process.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HECK. And we must ensure the intelligence community is accountable for their operations because most of their operations occur outside of the public's view.

Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER are doing incredible work to make these ideas that we share a reality. I applaud their dedication to restoring proper accountability and oversight to the intelligence community. I am confident the Intelligence Authorization Act provides the resources and latitude our intelligence community needs while ensuring fiscal and operational responsibility.

That is why I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 754.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to another distinguished gentleman from the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY).

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the chairman and ranking member for their leadership.

I rise today, Mr. Chairman, in support of the fiscal year 2011 Intelligence authorization legislation. On September 11, 2001, our Nation faced the deadliest act of terror in U.S. history. On the evening of May 1, 2011, the mastermind of those attacks, Osama bin Laden, was brought to justice and killed while hiding in a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan.

Along with the sacrifices our Nation's troops have made over the past 10 years, our intelligence community has played an integral role in fighting the war on terror and keeping America safe. The behind-the-scenes work of the intelligence community leading up to the attack and the raid in Abbottabad was critical to the success of the mission and will continue to be a crucial asset to winning the war on terror.

Completing the Intelligence authorization bill is critical to ensuring that our Nation's intelligence agencies have the tools they need to remain at the forefront of global and national security. This bill provides vital congressional oversight and policy guidance to the intelligence community on behalf of the American people. Congress must ensure these agencies are acting in our best interest and spending taxpayer dollars wisely.

As a member of the House Intelligence Committee and the House Armed Services Committee, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There are two issues that I would like to discuss that we don't talk about a lot, but I think it is important that we do raise the issue. I know Chairman ROGERS and I and the rest of the committee do work on this issue, and that's our space program and that's also cybersecurity.

We, years ago, responded to Russia's putting up Sputnik by, in 10 years, putting a man on the Moon. What we did basically is we helped create the science of rocket science. We did research and development, and we were able to put a man on the Moon. That was a great day for the United States of America when we did put a man on the Moon.

Now we're in a situation where our space program needs to move forward. We have a lot of issues that we have to deal with in our space program; and the main reason for that is that, if you control the skies, you basically control the world. Space and satellites are so important to what we do, not just from an intelligence point of view, getting the information, taking the pictures, dealing with all sorts of communications. These are things that we do in space, and we have to keep moving ahead. We have to get our younger generation graduating from our colleges to continue to go into space.

And the big threat there is China and Russia. China is putting billions of dollars into space. Their goal is to go to the Moon, and it is our concern that if they do that we have to be with them there. We have to continue our research and development, and we have to be vigilant in our space program. Russia, also, is very active in the space area.

So it's something that isn't talked about a lot, but there's a lot of money that goes into space; and I think we have to do a better job in our military, in our space and intelligence, and let the public know how important space is.

There's also another issue which is of great concern, I think, to the United States of America's national security, and that is the issue of cybersecurity. As we speak, we're being attacked by different governments and who knows what else we're being attacked by, getting information, relevant information, every day we speak. It's a very serious issue; and, unfortunately, the public does not really understand what cyber is about.

Our NSA is as good as any operation in the world in their technology and developing the technology in order to protect our country. We don't control the Internet other than a small part, our dot-mils, the military part. So we have to make sure that our public understands how important cybersecurity is, how we could be attacked.

We just recently had an attack about a month ago on NASDAQ. Just think if we had a cyberattack on our banks and what the lack of confidence would be for our public, and the government can't afford to pay for it all. So there has to be an effort between our government, our military, our NSA, between our private sector and between individuals who have their personal computers. This is an area of the future we need to focus on.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend Mr. RUPPERSBERGER for the last remarks. Cybersecurity is a real and growing threat for the United States. We make serious commitments in this FY 11 bill, and we have pledged to work together on separate pieces of legislation to put the United States in a better position to defend itself against cybersecurity. Something that started out so long ago as somebody in their mother's basement hacking into the local school to change their grades has become whole nation-states using the Internet and all of cyberspace to not only steal intellectual property from private enterprise, attempt to hack and steal information from the United States, but also use it for offensive purposes where we have seen the Russians who when they went into Georgia use aggressively cyber to prep the battlefield for their invasion, something that we all need to worry about.

I want to, again, pledge to work with the ranking member on this very, very important issue so that we can get on better footing as we move forward.

Also, on the space, it is one of the things that has given the United States a technological advantage in the world, something that we need to continue to make those investments into the overhead architecture of the United States from communication satellites to all of the things that we do from space. And it is a serious investment on this country, but when you look at the success of something like the Osama bin Laden raid, you realize all of it, from space, to cyber, to signals intelligence, to human intelligence, is something that was invested in in this money; and I'm glad that the ranking member used this opportunity to talk about those very important issues and the commitment in this bill to start to put us on better footing for that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1520

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I believe many valid points have been made in support of H.R. 754, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

First, I want to thank Mr. ROGERS for his leadership and for working together in a bipartisan way to do what's right for our country's national security and to make sure that we do our job in the oversight of all of the intelligence areas. Hopefully, we will continue this relationship as we go forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES), a distinguished member of the House Intelligence Committee.

Mr. NUNES. I would like to say thank you to Chairman ROGERS and to Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for really taking the Intelligence Committee and establishing its relevance back in the House. I know we've had some disagreements in the past, but Chairman ROGERS, along with a lot of new members on the committee, have been working closely with the Democrats in a bipartisan way to, I believe, make a real difference in Congress' role in the intelligence community. I want to commend both of them for their honest and hard work. It's never easy because, as I'm learning now since being on the committee, it takes a lot of hours, and it's a lot of hours on behalf of the members that they have to commit to this committee; so having a chairman and a ranking member to really lead us in that effort makes a big difference.

Mr. Chairman, let me speak to the issue at hand, which is that it is very concerning that Congress has not completed an authorization bill in 6 years

even though the terrorist threat has not lessened since September 11, 2001. This has limited an important oversight responsibility of the Congress. The world is too dangerous for Congress not to be more engaged in overseeing 16 intelligence agencies. We simply cannot maintain the status quo of the 111th Congress and ignore laws that require congressional oversight and the authorization of intelligence operations by the House Intelligence Committee.

Congress must meet its responsibilities and again begin to pass annual intelligence authorization bills, which are vital to ensuring, among other things, that the men and women who really risk their lives to be part of this intelligence community are properly funded to carry out their critical mission of defending our country, such as the mission we just saw a couple of weeks ago, that of the killing of Osama bin Laden.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. NUNES. Congress can no longer avoid its responsibilities when our counterintelligence operations provide critical support to our combat units in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, and in other important places across the world or when our intelligence agencies require new, cutting-edge technology or during a time of unprecedented unrest in the Middle East, Southeast Asia or in other parts of Central and South America.

This does not mention the ever-growing threat that we face in the cyber community, with cyberspace, which is an area that this committee, I believe, will have to spend some significant time on.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. NUNES. It also doesn't mention the time that we will have to spend on some foreign countries that are quickly gaining access to minerals that are very hard to come by. So many foreign nations are investing a lot of time, energy and effort into locating not only these minerals, oil, and natural gas all over the world, but they're coming together and working outside the interests of the United States. We have to have intelligence in these areas.

This isn't your typical authorization bill, but it funds 17 intelligence agencies which are critical to the defense of our country. Each agency has a unique perspective on the world, and Congress should be bipartisan in its partnering in these missions throughout the authorization and oversight processes. I look forward to voting ''yes'' on the 11th bill and to working in a bipartisan way on the 12th bill.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to an outstanding member of the Terrorism Subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN).

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.

I want to thank Chairman ROGERS, and I also want to thank Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for working together in a bipartisan way to produce this bill. Their leadership was invaluable in moving this bill forward, and it has been critical to all of the committee's efforts during the 112th Congress.

Last year, the President signed into law an Intelligence Authorization Act for the first time since 2005. That bill included a number of important provisions to address the foreign language needs of the intelligence community, including a provision I sponsored, which created a pilot program in African languages under the National Security Education Program.

I am glad we can build upon the FY10 bill and can get another authorization bill signed into law for the second straight year. This bill authorizes the annual funding for the 16 member agencies of the intelligence community; aligns the national counterterrorism strategy with the policies and strategies of the DNI; and requires the DNI to establish an insider threat detection program to prevent unauthorized leaks of classified information.

While this bill is important to our intelligence community's ability to be the first line of defense for America, as we recently saw with the killing of bin Laden in Pakistan, the intelligence community often forms the first line of offense against our enemies as well.

Last month, I traveled to Pakistan and Afghanistan, and witnessed firsthand the tremendous challenge of locating bin Laden and other members of al Qaeda. Finding him would not have been possible without the robust capabilities that are available to the dedicated intelligence professionals at the CIA and other agencies. That is why Congress must continue to provide the intelligence community with every resource it needs to complete its missions.

Again, I extend my gratitude to Chairman ROGERS and to Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for their exceptional work on this legislation, and I also thank the Intelligence Committee staff for its tireless efforts in preparing this year's bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I now yield 2 minutes to a former Army captain, the great new Member from Kansas (Mr. POMPEO).

Mr. POMPEO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wanted to come to the floor today and thank Chairman ROGERS and the ranking member for the great work they've done.

I do not sit on this committee, but I did have the opportunity to serve in uniform our country. We witnessed what happened in the capture of the world's greatest terrorist, and we saw the great military feats which took place, but we also know all of the enormous work that our intelligence community did to make that happen.

I served in a unit that patrolled the East German and Czechoslovakian border. Every day, we relied on the fact that our intelligence community was providing our military with the finest information and the finest data in as near realtime as it possibly could to make sure that we knew how to deploy our forces and knew the things that needed to be done to keep America safe.

So I want to applaud the efforts of the Intelligence Committee. I want to urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation and the intelligence community, which keeps everyone in America safe.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, in closing, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 provides policy guidelines and sets classified funding levels for the 16 agencies in the intelligence community. Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden is gone forever, but our fight against terrorism is far from over.

I believe this bill moves us in the right direction to ensure our topnotch intelligence professionals have the resources, capabilities and authorities they need to keep our country safe.

I also want to acknowledge our staffs on both the Democratic and Republican sides, who worked together very closely with us to help put together this bill. I've always said that you're only as good as your team. We talk about teamwork. You need a good team and a good staff.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I will just take this opportunity to thank both the Democrat and Republican staff members who helped us prepare this bill. For the first time since I have served on the committee, we had both Democrat and Republican staff briefed in a bipartisan way at the same table, all Members in the room. And we think that that improved the value of this product tremendously, something we are hoping to continue.

So my hat is off to all of the staff. We hire professionals from the community, from all walks of life as well to provide us the expertise that we need to provide the proper oversight for the intelligence community. And I do believe, in this great spirit of bipartisanship with Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, that this will give the tools to those 17 agencies who work in secrecy on behalf of the United States the things that they need to accomplish their mission and to keep this great country safe.

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 an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 754

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—BUDGET AND PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Classified Schedule of Authorizations.
Sec. 103. Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

Sec. 301. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 302. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.
Sec. 303. Non-reimbursable detail of other personnel.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

Sec. 401. Schedule and requirements for the National Counterintelligence Strategy.
Sec. 402. Insider threat detection program.

Subtitle B—Other Elements

Sec. 411. Defense Intelligence Agency counterintelligence and expenditures.
Sec. 412. Accounts and transfer authority for appropriations and other amounts for the intelligence elements of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term ''congressional intelligence committees'' means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

TITLE I—BUDGET AND PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2011 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(5) The National Security Agency.

(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

(7) The Coast Guard.

(8) The Department of State.

(9) The Department of the Treasury.

(10) The Department of Energy.

(11) The Department of Justice.

(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS AND PERSONNEL LEVELS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 and the authorized personnel levels (expressed as full-time equivalent positions) as of September 30, 2011, for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany the bill H.R. 754 of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President. The President shall provide for suitable distribution of the Schedule, or of appropriate portions of the Schedule, within the executive branch.

SEC. 103. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2011 the sum of $660,732,000. Within such amount, funds identified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a) for advanced research and development shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

(b) AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL LEVELS.—The elements within the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence are authorized 787 full-time equivalent personnel as of September 30, 2011. Personnel serving in such elements may be permanent employees of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence or personnel detailed from other elements of the United States Government.

(c) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Community Management Account for fiscal year 2011 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a). Such additional amounts made available for advanced research and development shall remain available until September 30, 2012.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONNEL.—In addition to the personnel authorized by subsection (b) for elements of the Intelligence Community Management Account as of September 30, 2011, there are authorized such full-time equivalent personnel for the Community Management Account as of that date as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund for fiscal year 2011 the sum of $292,000,000.

TITLE III—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MATTERS

SEC. 301. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this Act shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 302. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this Act for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 303. NON-REIMBURSABLE DETAIL OF OTHER PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 404h–1) is amended to read as follows:

''NON-REIMBURSABLE DETAIL OF OTHER PERSONNEL

''SEC. 113A. An officer or employee of the United States or member of the Armed Forces may be detailed to the staff of an element of the intelligence community funded through the National Intelligence Program from another element of the intelligence community or from another element of the United States Government on a non-reimbursable basis, as jointly agreed to by the heads of the receiving and detailing elements, for a period not to exceed two years. This section does not limit any other source of authority for reimbursable or non-reimbursable details.''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of such Act is amended by striking the item relating to section 113A and inserting the following:

''Sec. 113A. Non-reimbursable detail of other personnel.''.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 401. SCHEDULE AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE STRATEGY.

Section 904(d)(2) of the Counterintelligence Enhancement Act of 2002 (50 U.S.C. 402c(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Subject'' and inserting the following:

''(A) REQUIREMENT TO PRODUCE.—Subject'';

(2) by striking ''on an annual basis''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) REVISION AND REQUIREMENT.—The National Counterintelligence Strategy shall be revised or updated at least once every three years and shall be aligned with the strategy and policies of the Director of National Intelligence.''.

SEC. 402. INSIDER THREAT DETECTION PROGRAM.

(a) INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY.—Not later than October 1, 2012, the Director of National Intelligence shall establish an initial operating capability for an effective automated insider threat detection program for the information resources in each element of the intelligence community in order to detect unauthorized access to, or use or transmission of, classified intelligence.

(b) FULL OPERATING CAPABILITY.—Not later than October 1, 2013, the Director of National Intelligence shall ensure the program described in subsection (a) has reached full operating capability.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than December 1, 2011, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the resources required to implement the insider threat detection program referred to in subsection (a) and any other issues related to such implementation the Director considers appropriate to include in the report.

(d) INFORMATION RESOURCES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''information resources'' means networks, systems, workstations, servers, routers, applications, databases, websites, online collaboration environments, and any other

information resources in an element of the intelligence community designated by the Director of National Intelligence.

Subtitle B—Other Elements

SEC. 411. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND EXPENDITURES.

Section 105 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–5) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(5), by inserting ''and counterintelligence'' after ''human intelligence'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS BY THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency may expend amounts made available to the Director for human intelligence and counterintelligence activities for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, without regard to the provisions of law or regulation relating to the expenditure of Government funds.

''(2) The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency may not expend more than five percent of the amounts made available to the Director for human intelligence and counterintelligence activities for a fiscal year for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature in accordance with paragraph (1) during such fiscal year unless—

''(A) the Director notifies the congressional intelligence committees of the intent to expend the amounts; and

''(B) 30 days have elapsed from the date on which the Director notifies the congressional intelligence committees in accordance with subparagraph (A).

''(3) For each expenditure referred to in paragraph (1), the Director shall certify that such expenditure was made for an object of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature.

''(4) Not later than December 31 of each year, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on any expenditures made during the preceding fiscal year in accordance with paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 412. ACCOUNTS AND TRANSFER AUTHORITY FOR APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AMOUNTS FOR THE INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 428 the following new section:

''§ 429. Appropriations for defense intelligence elements: accounts for transfer; transfer

''(a) ACCOUNTS FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish one or more accounts for the receipt of appropriations and other amounts transferred pursuant to subsection (b).

''(b) TRANSFERS AUTHORIZED.—(1) There may be transferred to an account established pursuant to subsection (a) the following:

''(A) Appropriations transferred by the Secretary of Defense from appropriations of the Department of Defense available for intelligence, intelligence-related activities, and intelligence-related communications.

''(B) Appropriations and other amounts transferred by the Director of National Intelligence from appropriations and other amounts available for the defense intelligence elements.

''(C) Amounts and reimbursements in connection with transactions authorized by law between the defense intelligence elements and other entities.

''(2) The transfer authority of the Secretary of Defense under paragraph (1)(A) is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Secretary by law.

''(c) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED.—(1) Appropriations transferred pursuant to subsection (b) shall remain available for the same time period, and shall be available for the same purposes, as the appropriations from which transferred.

''(2) Appropriation balances in an account established pursuant to subsection (a) may be transferred back to the account or accounts from which such balances originated as an appropriation refund.

''(d) DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'defense intelligence elements' means the agencies, offices, and elements of the Department of Defense that are included within the elements of the intelligence community specified in or designated under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 21 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 428 the following new item:

''429. Appropriations for defense intelligence elements: accounts for transfer; transfer.''.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the committee amendment is in order except those printed in House Report 112–75. Each such 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 specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, 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. ROGERS OF MICHIGAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 112–75.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 12, line 10, insert ''under the National Intelligence Program'' after ''the Director''.

Page 12, line 17, insert ''under the National Intelligence Program'' after ''the Director''.

Strike section 412.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 264, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, this is a manager's amendment to the bill that contains two provisions.

The first provision would simply clarify that section 411 of the bill, which relates to certain Defense Intelligence Agency expenditures, applies only to the National Intelligence Program funds. This clarification was requested by the Committee on Armed Services and is largely technical in nature.

The second provision would strike section 412 of the reported bill, which provides for the creation of certain accounts for intelligence funds. While this provision is an important one, intended to promote auditability of intelligence funds, some technical issues have arisen; and I believe it was prudent to hold this over until the FY12 bill. It is something that I support and hope to return to the bill in FY12. I do not believe that either of these changes are controversial and urge Members to support the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. In this era of tight budgets, I believe it is our responsibility to manage every taxpayer dollar efficiently and effectively. Section 412 of the bill provides the Secretary of Defense authority to transfer certain funds into specific accounts to provide more accurate accounting of money spent. The manager's amendment strikes section 412 from the bill.

Section 412 will allow for an accurate audit of taxpayer dollars. This important tool will save us money in the long run. We must identify programs that are not working and trim those costs. A thorough audit will help us do that. We must ensure any cuts do not negatively impact on the performance of the mission. The administration supports section 412, and so do I.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I thank the ranking member. I look forward to working with him on this particular issue.

As I think the ranking member understands, Mr. Chairman, we've brought in auditors on the committee. This is something we're very committed to in a bipartisan way, to actually have funds that can be audited. It's a bit shocking, I think, to both of us that they have had these funds for such a long time that have not been able to be audited, and we hope to do that on behalf of the taxpayers of the United States.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I agree with the chairman. Staff is working together to try to resolve the issues involving section 412. We look forward to a positive resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BARROW

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 112–75.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 303, insert the following:

SEC. 304. INTELLIGENCE OFFICER TRAINING PROGRAM.

Section 1024 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 441p) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''subsection (b)'' and inserting ''subsections (b) and (c)'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (b), the following:

''(c) GRANT PROGRAM FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—(1) The Director may provide grants to historically black colleges and universities to provide programs of study in educational disciplines identified under subsection (a)(2) or described in paragraph (2).

''(2) A grant provided under paragraph (1) may be used to provide programs of study in the following educational disciplines:

''(A) Intermediate and advanced foreign languages deemed in the immediate interest of the intelligence community, including Farsi, Pashto, Middle Eastern, African, and South Asian dialects.

''(B) Study abroad programs and cultural immersion programs.''; and

(4) in paragraph (g) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1), the following:

''(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term 'historically black college and university' has the meaning given the term 'part B institution' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM.—The term 'study abroad program' means a program of study that—

''(A) takes places outside the geographical boundaries of the United States;

''(B) focuses on areas of the world that are critical to the national security interests of the United States and are generally underrepresented in study abroad programs at institutions of higher education, including Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Latin America, and the Middle East; and

''(C) is a credit or noncredit program.''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 264, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Chairman, I want to begin by thanking Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for their hard work on this important legislation.

We face a diverse and growing array of threats around the globe, and we need an intelligence community as diverse as the threats we face. My amendment directs the national intelligence director to create a pilot program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities to help develop critical language curricula and study abroad programs. Our defenses have to be as advanced as the means used by our enemies. That means that our human assets have to be as diverse as our enemies. Cultural, language, and educational barriers affect the quality of intelligence we can gather; and it's critical that we have the human assets to overcome these barriers.

The area of Georgia I represent is home to several HBCUs with specific expertise in critical languages. Engaging centers of academic excellence such as these will help the intelligence community meet our strategic security goals and will produce more sophisticated intelligence officers. This, in turn, will make our country more secure. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to support this amendment and support passage of the bill.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose the amendment, I would ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

While I support the intent behind the amendment, I believe it is also important to note for the record—and I appreciate the gentleman's work on this—that the Intelligence Committee has already a number of existing programs and initiatives in this area. I think this will, in fact, enhance that effort.

The proposed amendment has the goal of assisting Historically Black Colleges and Universities in creating and maintaining academic curricula that help the intelligence community meet its workforce diversity and critical language goals. I am happy to say that the community already understands well that a diverse workforce enhances its mission performance. For example, Director Panetta has launched his own initiative at CIA to enhance the diversity of that agency's workforce.

Additionally, there are other initiatives under way to increase the employment and retention of the diverse candidates throughout the intelligence community. And I won't go on, other than to compliment the gentleman for his interest in exposing the number of people who would have the skills to apply and diversify our workforce at the CIA.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. DENT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 112–75.

Mr. DENT. I offer an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 304. INFORMATION ON PURSUIT OF ANWAR AL-AWLAKI.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall jointly submit to the congressional intelligence committees—

(1) all information in the possession of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency relating to the pursuit and targeting of Anwar al-Awlaki by the Federal Government; and

(2) an analysis of the legal impediments to pursuing the capture of Anwar al-Awlaki.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 264, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I first want to commend the chairman and the ranking member for the very good work they have done on this bill. They really have worked in a bipartisan manner, and they are really trying to advance the best interests of the intelligence community and this Nation's national security. So I applaud them for the spirit in which they have taken on this legislation.

I will withdraw this amendment after having conversations with the chairman. But the point I want to make about the amendment is that the amendment simply directs the Director of National Intelligence and the CIA that within 90 days of this act to provide the congressional intelligence committees all information possessed by the DNI and the CIA relating to the pursuit and targeting of one Anwar al-Awlaki by the Federal Government as well as an analysis of the legal impediments to pursuing the capture of Anwar al-Awlaki.

Americans are all very much familiar with who Osama bin Laden is. Everybody knows who he is, and we're all extremely gratified about his demise. At the same time, we should all be aware too that Anwar al-Awlaki seems to be the leader of many of the operational aspects of al Qaeda on the Arabian Peninsula. He is a real threat. He is an American citizen. He is also a Yemeni citizen. He has targeted Americans. We always thought he was a spiritual adviser and certainly a recruiter for al Qaeda. But now it's quite clear that he has also gone operational.

□ 1540

We're aware of that as it relates to the underwear bomber, Abdulmutallab and his attempt to the blow up the airliner near Detroit.

So the point of this amendment is to raise awareness on Anwar al-Awlaki, also to point out the fact that he is a citizen, to point out the fact that I think it's important that we consider essentially that he has committed expatriating acts. I mean, the fact that he has targeted American citizens, that he has called for the death of many

Americans, I have legislation that is also prepared to deal with his citizenship issue, that it should be revoked, or at least we should seriously do that, just as we would for any other individual who takes up arms against this country. We have laws on the books from 1944 when there were individuals who were signed up with the Nazi army or the Imperial Army of Japan who took up arms against this country as citizens. Those are expatriating acts.

I simply believe that if an individual takes up arms with al Qaeda or the Taliban or any other terrorist organization, foreign terrorist organization that is intent on killing Americans, that we should treat them just as we would an individual who is an agent of a foreign government or part of a foreign army. That's the whole point.

But recognizing this is probably not the best place to offer this amendment at this time, I have agreed to withdraw it. I appreciate the chairman's consideration, and I will be working to make sure that this Congress has the opportunity to address the citizenship issue of Anwar al-Awlaki. It has reported in the press that our government has a kill or capture order on Mr. Al-Awlaki. I don't know if that is true or not. I read it in the press.

Just last week we saw reports that Anwar al-Awlaki was supposedly the intended target of an attack, unsuccessful, in Yemen, and so he is still alive. And the point I want to make is that I think that if we're targeting an American citizen for assassination, then I think we should at least take up the issue of his citizenship and revoke it if at all possible. So at that point I will address it in another forum.

At this time I would again urge everybody here to support the underlying legislation. I will withdraw this amendment, and I appreciate the chairman and ranking member's consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 112–75.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV (page 11, after line 20), add the following new section:

SEC. 403. REPORT ON POTENTIAL CONSOLIDATION OF ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Not later than December 31, 2011, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to congress a report containing any recommendations the Director considers appropriate for consolidating elements of the intelligence community.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 264, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I actually want to begin this afternoon by praising the chairman and the ranking member, all of the members of the intel committee and their staff for truly magnificent work here on behalf of the American people. I've spent some time down in the SCIF and have been through the bill, and I think it's something that everyone can be proud of. And clearly, the operation that occurred about 2 weeks ago that ended in the death of Osama Bin Laden is an example of how intel and operations can be fused for successful operations.

And I'm rising today to offer an amendment to the intel authorization bill that I hope the committee will be willing to accept. It's based on my experiences from the 29 years I served in the United States military, nearly 5 in the New York Army National Guard, and then 24 years in the United States Army.

And I will tell you that, particularly, my experiences in Iraq commanding an airborne infantry battalion task force, and then later as a Division G–3, that's an operations officer for Multinational Division North, I saw firsthand the virtues of intel and operations being fused for successful operations.

And so what concerns me today is the fact that since the 11th of September, we've had significant growth in the intel community to address various concerns. And what I think we need to do now is pause, reflect, and look for ways to consolidate all that growth so that we can continue to have effective intel operations in a manner that's consistent for Republicans, and one that we can afford.

So what I offered is actually a very simple amendment. It asks the Director of National Intelligence to provide his recommendations on consolidation with an eye towards effectiveness and efficiency.

When we initially created this position this, of course, was a result of the Kean Commission after the horrific attacks of the 11th of September, 2001. We created the DNI to help us to really provide leadership in the intel community. In my estimation, we did not provide the adequate budget and legal authorities for him to really accomplish all those duties that we expected of him. So I would think that he would welcome this task to provide his recommendation to us on how we might better organize, consolidate the intel community to perform its very critical function for the American people.

I urge my colleagues to support the amendment. And again I want to thank the intel committee, the leadership and all those who provided the work for this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I appreciate Congressman GIBSON's intent. And I also want to thank him for his service in the military. But I believe we should always be looking for efficiencies to help reduce costs throughout the government.

The Director of National Intelligence is conducting a similar review that will identify redundancies without sacrificing core missions. I want to see the product of those efforts before asking the DNI, Director of National Intelligence, to submit an additional report. For this reason I oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GIBSON. I certainly respect my colleague for all his experiences that he brings before he comes to the Congress, and for the tremendous work he's done in the time that he's been here serving the American people in the United States Congress.

I respectfully disagree with the position, and would like to hear directly from the Director of National Intelligence. I know if I were in his shoes I would welcome this task. I would want to provide the United States Congress, the American people, by way of the United States Congress, to provide the recommendations on the way that he, in this case, the way he sees fit on better organizing the intel community.

So, with a very heavy respect for the ranking member, I still urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

□ 1550

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. RUPPERSBERGER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 112–75.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I rise to offer the amendment for Congresswoman WATERS as her designee.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following new section:

SEC. 403. INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to Congress a report on the degree to which racial and ethnic minorities

in the United States are employed in professional positions in the intelligence community and barriers to the recruitment and retention of additional racial and ethnic minorities in such positions.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 264, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield to the gentlewoman from California, Congresswoman WATERS.

Ms. WATERS. I thank the gentleman.

My amendment requires the inspector general of the intelligence community to report to Congress on racial and ethnic diversity in the intelligence community.

A diverse workforce is essential to intelligence work. People from a variety of backgrounds bring a variety of perspectives to the table to understand the world in which we live. A diverse workforce provides intelligence agencies critical insights into different cultures around the world, where information about potential threats to our national security is being collected and analyzed.

Many leading intelligence officials understand the importance of a diverse workforce. The Web site of the Central Intelligence Agency includes the following statement:

''In order for the CIA to meet our mission of protecting our national security interests, we need to employ a workforce as diverse as America itself, the most diverse Nation on Earth. Diversity reflects the unique ways we vary as intelligence officers. Our nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, culture, sexual orientation, education, values, beliefs, abilities, and disabilities. These assorted attributes create different demographic, functional, and intellectual views which are so vital to our innovation, agility, collection, and analysis.''

And I really do think that says it all.

Unfortunately, there is virtually no data available to Congress and the public regarding the degree of racial and ethnic diversity in the intelligence community. The most recent publicly available report that discusses this subject is a 1996 report by the Government Accountability Office on personnel practices at intelligence agencies, which focused on equal employment opportunity practices.

The report concluded that intelligence agencies have workforce diversity programs, but results lag far behind other Federal agencies. This report was written more than 5 years before the terrorist attacks of 9/11 and 15 years before the death of Osama bin Laden. Needless to say, both the intelligence community and the world in which it operates have changed tremendously since then.

My amendment states that, within 180 days after the enactment of the bill, the inspector general shall submit to Congress a report on the degree to which racial and ethnic minorities in the United States are employed in professional positions in the intelligence community and barriers to the recruitment and retention of additional racial and ethnic minorities in these position. The amendment requires that the report be submitted in unclassified form, but allows the inspector general to include a classified annex.

It is long past time for Congress to reevaluate the diversity of the intelligence community workforce, and I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

Again, I thank the gentleman, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, for yielding.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose this amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I support efforts to create a diverse workforce within the intelligence community. A diverse workforce is instrumental to effectively respond to the complex global threats faced by the United States.

I do have so many concerns that this amendment is duplicative with many efforts which are already under way within the intelligence community to address this issue.

For example, section 338 of the Intelligence Authorization Act of 2010, passed after the fiscal year last year, requires the DNI to coordinate with each element of the IC to provide a report of plans to increase the employment and retention of diverse candidates. Moreover, the DNI has already created a strategic plan on equal employment opportunity and issued Community Directive 110, the Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity Program.

It is my hope that the inspector general will consider all of these existing initiatives in the report and use the substantial body of work that has already been done on these issues in completing it.

Nonetheless, I will support the amendment and its laudable goals.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. HINCHEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 112–75.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN ARGENTINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the following:

(1) A description of any information in the possession of the intelligence community with respect to the following events in the Republic of Argentina:

(A) The accession to power by the military of the Republic of Argentina in 1976.

(B) Violations of human rights committed by officers or agents of the Argentine military and security forces during counterinsurgency or counterterror operations, including by the State Intelligence Secretariat (Secretaria de Inteligencia del Estado), Military Intelligence Detachment 141 (Destacamento de Inteligencia Militar 141 in Cordoba), Military Intelligence Detachment 121 (Destacamento Militar 121 in Rosario), Army Intelligence Battalion 601, the Army Reunion Center (Reunion Central del Ejercito), and the Army First Corps in Buenos Aires.

(C) Operation Condor and Argentina's role in cross-border counterinsurgency or counterterror operations with Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, or Uruguay.

(2) Information on abductions, torture, disappearances, and executions by security forces and other forms of repression, including the fate of Argentine children born in captivity, that took place at detention centers, including the following:

(A) The Argentine Navy Mechanical School (Escuela Mecanica de la Armada).

(B) Automotores Orletti.

(C) Operaciones Tacticas 18.

(D) La Perla.

(E) Campo de Mayo.

(F) Institutos Militares.

(3) An appendix of declassified records reviewed and used for the report submitted under this subsection.

(4) A descriptive index of information referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) that is classified, including the identity of each document that is classified, the reason for continuing the classification of such document, and an explanation of how the release of the document would damage the national security interests of the United States.

(b) REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS.—Not later than two years after the date on which the report required under subsection (a) is submitted, the Director of National Intelligence shall review information referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) that is classified to determine if any of such information should be declassified.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 264, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, in 1976, amid social unrest and a deep political

crisis in Argentina, a military coup installed one of the cruelest dictatorships South America has ever seen. Illegal detentions, torture, and summary executions of dissidents became routine. Cross-country operations to capture and assassinate dissidents were organized by Argentina in cooperation with Southern Cone military regimes in what is known as Operation Condor.

Over the years, as the victims of the repression increasingly went missing, a new tactic of the Argentine security forces was revealed. It is estimated that 30,000 people disappeared in Argentina between 1976 and 1985. Many of these victims, known as ''the disappeared,'' were abducted. They were tortured and then dropped far out into the ocean.

During the dictatorship, hundreds of children were born into captivity and distributed to members of the Argentine security forces, while their mothers are believed to have been killed.

□ 1600

The identity of some of these children has been discovered, but the majority of their identities and whereabouts remain unknown. My amendment seeks to shed light on the unknown fate of these children, who would be now in their twenties and early thirties.

Given the close relationship with their Argentine counterparts in the intelligence, security and military community, the documentation of the American intelligence community is likely to contain invaluable information to support renewed justice investigations and the search for the children of ''the disappeared.''

This amendment that I am offering would direct the Director of National Intelligence to report to the House and Senate Intelligence panels on information it has regarding the human rights violations of the military government in Argentina and also seeks to help shed light on the unknown fate of the Argentine children who were born in captivity. The amendment instructs the DNI to include an appendix of declassified documents used for the report and gives the authority for the inclusion of a classified annex.

Thousands of families have waited more than 30 years to learn the fate of their loved ones, and today we have an opportunity to make a significant contribution to truth and justice and help bring to a close this troubling chapter in Argentina's history.

In 2008, this amendment was made in order by the Rules Committee and agreed to on the House floor without objection from either party by voice vote. At that time, my dear friend and colleague Peter Hoekstra said, ''I will not oppose this amendment, Mr. Chairman. I will support the amendment.''

So I urge all of us to join in supporting this contribution to truth and justice in the country of Argentina.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I must unfortunately oppose this amendment.

I certainly can sympathize with the gentleman's intention to try to bring some closure for families in this particularly difficult issue in Argentina, and it may certainly result in some information to those who are conducting maybe historical research and analysis and certainly to mend the wounds that have been created in this particular situation.

It would also do something, I think, equally damaging to today's effort in the war on terror. It would divert the intelligence community from its mission of protecting the United States and our interests from current threats. When you think about how difficult it was to take a small piece of information and stretch a nickname, an Arabic nickname applied to someone who is using an alias, who is likely associating with individuals who had Arabic nicknames associated to aliases, and from that little scrap of information, the entire intelligence apparatus spent years trying to develop the right lead to lead us to last Sunday's event to bring Osama bin Laden to justice.

This year, the intelligence community came forward and said, We need more analysts. We need more human resources in order to accomplish this mission. There are too many threats in too many places for our people to handle it. And what this amendment does, although it is very well intended, it takes resources away to apply it to a problem that is 20 to 30 years old. I am sorry, we just don't have that luxury today.

We are concerned, the intelligence community is concerned that the next few months, the next 6 months are crucial when al Qaeda is trying to get its act back together after losing its operational and inspirational leader and how they reach out or lash out in some kind of an attack. It is imperative that every minute of every day be spent targeting those who are seeking to kill Americans or our allies overseas now.

I hope that we find some other alternative to what the gentleman proposes in maybe another way. But redirecting the valuable assets in the fight on terror today I just think is a misuse of our resources and may, in fact, be a dangerous one at that. This is not the time to be disrupting our counterterrorism analysts, our case officers, or anybody in the CIA or other intelligence agencies away from disrupting, dismantling and defeating al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations for the activities of the Government of Argentina nearly 25 years ago.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time do we have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 2 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate what has just been said. But the fact of the matter is that there are no significant costs involved in this. This operation has been looked at in the past. The information that we are asking for in the context of this amendment is readily available. It is not going to take any significant costs whatsoever and it can be done very, very quickly.

This is a situation that really needs to be corrected. It is a violent, deeply disturbing activity that took place in the context of many, many families, many of whom are completely innocent, and the effects of that were in many cases deeply disastrous.

This is something that can be done easily and can be done quickly, and it was supported by the opposition almost unanimously—in fact, unanimously—the last time that this bill came up and this amendment was brought forward.

So I ask the opposition here to reconsider this. Think closely about this, how important this is, how significantly important it is for Argentina and for the United States, and how it can be done readily and easily, and how the results of it being done would be happily taken care of by these two countries. There isn't anyone who is going to deeply object to this, anyone who is significant at least in the context of this operation who is going to deeply object to this.

We need to do this. It is an honest thing and it is something that is going to be positive. It will be deeply positive and effective for us in the context of bringing this about. So I hope that everyone in this body will recognize the significance of this and vote in favor of it.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, again, with deep respect to the Member from New York, and I appreciate your passion on this, I can tell you as a former FBI agent, when you take 1 minute away from your case to cull information, it does take somebody who is operational in some sense, either an analyst or an operator or even on the IT front, to gather, collect, sort that information, to go through it, to put it in the proper form and to get it in the right place.

Really, every minute of every day is so precious to these individuals who are trying to focus on al Qaeda and the current threat. My argument is that this is something that can wait. It has waited 25 years. Probably the next few years won't make a difference, but the next few years in the fight against al Qaeda can mean the life and death of U.S. citizens.

So, again, I hope the gentleman doesn't think it is any condemnation of his effort. I think the time and the place and the resources that would be lost are just not meeting the national security priorities as we look out across what the threat stream is today.

So, unfortunately, I will continue to oppose it. I would like to work with the gentleman on something in the future.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. CARNEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 112–75.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new title:

TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 501. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE PRIORITY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION SECURITY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) railway transportation (including subway transit) should be prioritized in the development of transportation security plans by the intelligence community; and

(2) railway transportation security (including subway transit security) should be included in transportation security budgets of the intelligence community.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 264, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CARNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware.

□ 1610

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Chairman, over the past week, officials have announced that preliminary intelligence gathered from Osama bin Laden's Pakistan hideout shows that al Qaeda had been plotting a terrorist attack on our Nation's rail system. While roughly 1.7 million passengers ride on domestic and international flights daily, every weekday 34 million Americans ride on trains and transit systems. The issue of rail security is more relevant now than ever. And I'm here today to argue for making rail security a national intelligence priority.

On March 11, 2004, nearly 200 people were killed in Madrid as a result of a terrorist bombing while riding the commuter rail to work. In 2005, over 50 people were killed and 700 injured on the London transit system in a series of explosions during the morning rush hour. An attack on our rail system here in the United States would be devastating. It would almost certainly result in the loss of life.

Clearly, terrorist organizations around the world have made rail systems a target. I strongly believe that we need to address the vulnerabilities in our rail system by ensuring that rail security is one of our Nation's top intelligence priorities. That's why I offered this amendment directing the intelligence community to include rail and subway transit security in its transportation security plans and budgets.

The 9/11 Commission report found that over 90 percent of the Nation's annual investment in transportation security is spent on aviation security. While addressing security vulnerabilities within aviation is critical, this allocation leaves too little for surface transportation security, particularly on our rail systems.

''For now, riding trains is safe.'' That's how Transportation Secretary LaHood described the state of our rail system in light of the intelligence found in Osama bin Laden's compound. But we need to do better than that. As a near daily rider of Amtrak myself, I want to know that the United States Government is doing all it can to keep my fellow passengers safe. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment so that our intelligence community is able to identify and prevent a terrorist attack on our rail system.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. While I agree with the need for strong security in the railway sector, I just don't believe this amendment is best suited for the Intelligence authorization bill, as it seems to address the policy issues that are not authorized or otherwise addressed in the FY11 Intelligence authorization bill. The intelligence community does not have transportation security plans or transportation security budgets, nor do individual intelligence community agencies. In order to meet the requirement of this, they would have to restructure themselves to bring in the right people to do the plans for security for the railway. I don't think that's what the gentleman intends, but that's clearly what the gentleman's amendment would do.

I would argue that this amendment would be better focused on the Transportation Security Administration, or TSA. That agency, however, falls under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Committee and not the Intelligence Committee. The intelligence community does not develop transportation security plans. Rather, the intelligence community, through DHS, provides threat information to the transportation sector to better enable it to develop security plans.

Additionally, I note that this amendment simply expresses the sense of the Congress on the issue. It does not actually compel any action. I would question the real improvement to security on the railway sector from its adoption because, again, it appears that the amendment would not have a real impact. This is really out of the scope of the intelligence community.

I would urge the gentleman to reconsider and contemplate maybe addressing it in the TSA. If the gentleman would like any help and assistance in doing that, I would be eager to try to help the gentleman do that.

Again, given the time pressures on our intelligence community to stop real-time threats and pass that information on to people in the TSA and others, I would argue that this is an amendment that we should all oppose and look for a better opportunity.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARNEY. I would just like to add that I listened to the gentleman and I appreciate his comments. I listened to his remarks earlier on the previous amendment, and he said that the intelligence agencies spend all their time, every waking hour, targeting people trying to kill Americans every day. The facts are that these terrorists are trying to kill Americans on American rail transit systems. And that's the purpose of this amendment—to make sure that this is given a priority in our intelligence plans.

With that, I yield such time as he may consume to the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I thank the gentleman for his amendment.

I disagree with the chairman. I believe it's vitally important that we protect our railway infrastructure from terrorist attacks. Just last week, the Department of Homeland Security issued an intelligence message about potential al Qaeda contemplation in February 2010 of plots against the U.S. rail sector.

While there was no imminent threat at that time, we must remain vigilant. It's important that we devote resources to this issue. I hope that we could work together with the chairman if the amendment does not pass so that we can focus on this serious area of threat to our national security.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Delaware has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Chair, I would just like to add a few more things before finishing up here. Between 2004 and 2008, there were 500 terrorist attacks waged worldwide against mass transit and passenger rail targets, resulting in over 2,000 deaths and over 9,000 injuries. Five billion passenger miles, intercity and commuter rail, are logged every day in the northeast corridor alone here in the U.S. That represents more than one-third of the daily vehicle miles logged on I–95 between Washington, D.C. and New York City.

My amendment will ensure that the U.S. Government places a priority on ensuring the safety of rail passengers around the country by working to prevent a terrorist attack on our rail system. And I would ask support for this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Again, I appreciate both of the gentlemen's perspectives on this, but this is about the right tool for the right job. The intelligence community is the one that's supposed to develop the intelligence, the threat stream, the lead, and pass it to somebody who is in charge—the TSA in this case—of protecting the transportation sector.

Again, I make the argument it is important, but I just think this is misplaced. The intelligence community would have to try to create this expertise, which they do not have today in the entirety of the intelligence community, to make security plans. This is not what they do. It's not what they're equipped to do. They are not, in most cases, with the exception of the FBI and DEA, they're not domestic agencies. They're agencies that are designed to collect overseas. So it is just not a good fit.

Again, I appreciate the gentleman's position. I just think the community would have to spend a lot of time and resources diverting from its real intention and mission to keep us safe.

Just quickly and just for the record—I think it's important—the information that the gentleman referenced was aspirational. We saw a lot of press reports that I think misrepresented the information that was provided. It was something that Osama bin Laden thought about. It is not something that the intelligence community believes was operational, which means you have to be vigilant all the time on all these issues.

So I commend the gentleman in his effort on trying to bring better security to our railways. Again, just the right tool for the right job. This is not the right place. Unfortunately, I will oppose it but would like to work with the gentleman on the right place to get the job done.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Delaware has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. CARNEY. I certainly thank the gentleman and appreciate his comments and certainly respect his expertise. But I can't imagine that the intelligence agencies aren't, as they're doing their activities—intelligence activities overseas—aren't finding out that there are threats to the U.S. rail system. My amendment would just make that a priority within all the things that they do.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CARNEY).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware will be postponed.

□ 1620

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BENISHEK) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 754) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MAKE IT IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, we just finished a very important debate here on the floor dealing with the ability of the American Government to understand the threats that face us across this world. I want to commend my colleagues both on the Republican and Democratic side for working long and hard on the intelligence legislation that will be up on the floor, probably tomorrow.

In the hour ahead, what I would really like to focus on and bring to the attention of the American people is the necessity for jobs. We spend a lot of time talking about security, as we should, and we've certainly seen that in the successful effort to bring down bin Laden and finally see that justice was properly served. Congratulations to the military, to the intelligence community, and particularly to President Obama for his courage in ordering that action, risky to be sure, but ultimately extraordinarily successful.

The other part of American security is our economy. At the end of the day and even at the beginning of the day, this Nation will never be secure unless we have a very strong, vibrant, growing economy that provides every American that wants to work with the opportunity to go to work. And so the focus of our attention for this hour ahead is economic security: how to secure the economic well-being of every American, how to secure the economic well-being of the American public. It can be done.

There are essentially six elements to achieve economic security and economic growth and strength, and we will cover many of those today as we talk about this issue. Let me very briefly lay them out to you.

The first is education. I think we now understand that an individual who has little or no education has very little opportunity to find economic security. It's difficult to get a job if you don't have an education. So for an individual, a good education is essential. Unfortunately across America, report after report, usually every 6 or 7 years a new report comes out and says America at Risk. Our education system isn't measuring up. Yet here in the last 3 months and in the days ahead, my colleagues on the Republican side have consistently cut the education programs that many, indeed millions of Americans depend upon.

Back home in my State of California, education funding is similarly cut, so that now a class that 5 years ago was 20 students is now 30 students. At the University of California, 10 years ago it may have cost $1,500 or $2,000 to go to school to pay the tuition. Now it's $8,000. And in the budget that's being proposed that was presented to the Appropriations Committee today, the Republicans are virtually reducing to a point of nonexistence Pell Grants necessary for higher education.

So education becomes the first key pillar in building a secure economy for an individual. Similarly, it is the pillar to secure a good growing economy for this Nation, because this Nation will not be able to compete economically unless we have the best educated workforce in the world, and we're not even close today. We were in bygone years, 30, 40 years ago, and we can be in the future, but it's going to take a change. As my colleagues come and join me during this hour, we will be talking about the ways in which the education system can be improved and the way in which we can transition people from education to work and back to education and back to work.

The second pillar is research. Research is an essential element, because from that research comes the new products of the future. I think we only need to think about the things that are in our home. The television, the VCR, the other things that we depend upon, were mostly invented in America. The fundamental research for computer chips and the like, America made, and much of the technology that we now find in our green technology, a lot of the wind turbines, the initial wind turbine industry, the solar industry, the photovoltaic and the rest, research in America's great institutions, our universities, our laboratories, led to these kinds of products. The battery technology that we now find in the hybrids, invented in America, but I think most of you would say, but not made in America today. That's true. So what we have seen is that the research, while done in the United States, did not lead to those things being manufactured in the United States. We need to understand why, and we'll go into that today, also.

So education, research, and then the third element is making those things in America. Manufacturing matters, and that is the core subject of today's