

may be that, in this context, there is a diplomatic or strategic benefit to holding back on the formal designation of the Haqqani Network as a terrorist organization—perhaps just for the time being.

The State Department has already designated several individuals in the Haqqani Network as terrorists. If there's a reason that Secretary of State Clinton has not yet formally designated the entire network, then we ought to defer to her judgment.

Still, a modest reporting requirement as to some of the legal reasoning behind that decision is a fair request. Even if the Haqqani Network meets the statutory criteria for designation as a foreign terrorist organization—even if that tool is available to us—Secretary Clinton will make that decision when she determines that it is useful and appropriate to do so.

I thank the Speaker, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. GRIFFIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1959, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1710

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2013

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6018) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6018

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2013”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

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

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 101. Administration of foreign affairs.
- Sec. 102. Contributions to International Organizations.
- Sec. 103. Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.
- Sec. 104. International Commissions.
- Sec. 105. Peace Corps.
- Sec. 106. National Endowment for Democracy.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

- Subtitle A—Basic Authorities and Activities
- Sec. 201. International Litigation Fund.

- Sec. 202. Actuarial valuations.
- Sec. 203. Special agents.
- Sec. 204. Diplomatic security program contracting.
- Sec. 205. Accountability review boards.
- Sec. 206. Physical security of certain soft targets.
- Sec. 207. Rewards program update and technical corrections.
- Sec. 208. Cybersecurity efforts of the Department of State.
- Sec. 209. Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications of the Department of State.

Subtitle B—Consular Services and Related Matters

- Sec. 211. Extension of authority to assess passport surcharge.
- Sec. 212. Border crossing card fee for minors.
- Subtitle C—Reporting Requirements
- Sec. 221. Reporting reform.

TITLE III—ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES

- Sec. 301. Suspension of Foreign Service members without pay.
- Sec. 302. Repeal of recertification requirement for Senior Foreign Service.
- Sec. 303. Limited appointments in the Foreign Service.
- Sec. 304. Limitation of compensatory time off for travel.
- Sec. 305. Department of State organization.
- Sec. 306. Reemployment of annuitants in high-risk posts.
- Sec. 307. Overseas comparability pay limitation.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

- Sec. 401. Authorization of appropriations for international broadcasting.
- Sec. 402. Personal services contracting program.
- Sec. 403. Technical amendment relating to civil immunity for Broadcasting Board of Governors members.

TITLE V—ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS AND RELATED PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—General Provisions

- Sec. 501. Authority to transfer excess defense articles.
- Sec. 502. Annual military assistance report.
- Sec. 503. Annual report on foreign military training.
- Sec. 504. Increase in congressional notification thresholds.
- Sec. 505. Return of defense articles.
- Sec. 506. Annual estimate and justification for sales program.
- Sec. 507. Updating and conforming penalties for violations of sections 38 and 39 of the Arms Export Control Act.
- Sec. 508. Clarification of prohibitions relating to state sponsors of terrorism and their nationals.
- Sec. 509. Exemption for transactions with countries supporting acts of international terrorism.
- Sec. 510. Report on Foreign Military Financing program.
- Sec. 511. Congressional notification of regulations and amendments to regulations under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act.
- Sec. 512. Diplomatic efforts to strengthen national and international arms export controls.
- Sec. 513. Review and report of investigations of violations of section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act.
- Sec. 514. Reports on commercial and governmental military exports under the Arms Export Control Act; congressional actions.

Subtitle B—Miscellaneous Provisions

- Sec. 521. Treatment of militarily insignificant parts and components.
- Sec. 522. Special export licensing for United States allies.
- Sec. 523. Improving and streamlining licensing under United States Government arms export control programs.
- Sec. 524. Authority to remove satellites and related components from the United States Munitions List.
- Sec. 525. Report on licenses and other authorizations to export commercial satellites and related components and technology contained on the Commerce Control List.
- Sec. 526. Review of United States Munitions List.
- Sec. 527. Report on country exemptions for licensing of exports of munitions and related technical data.
- Sec. 528. End-use monitoring of munitions.
- Sec. 529. Definitions.

SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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

(1) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS.—For “Diplomatic and Consular Programs”, \$8,983,778,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(A) WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION.—Of such amounts, not less than \$1,591,201,000 is authorized to be appropriated for worldwide security protection.

(B) BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—Of such amounts, not less than \$24,147,000 for fiscal year 2013 is authorized to be appropriated for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

(2) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—For “Capital Investment Fund”, \$59,380,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(3) EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—For “Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance”, \$1,570,000,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(4) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—For “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs”, \$598,800,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(5) CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For “Conflict Stabilization Operations”, \$8,500,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(B) TRANSFER.—Subject to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, of the amount authorized to be appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1), up to \$35,000,000 is authorized to be transferred to, and merged with, the amount specified in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(C) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary of State exercises the transfer authority described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(6) REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES.—For “Representation Allowances”, \$7,300,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(7) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS.—For “Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials”, \$27,000,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(8) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—For “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, \$9,300,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(9) REPATRIATION LOANS.—For “Repatriation Loans”, \$1,447,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(10) PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For “Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan”, \$21,108,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(B) TRANSFER.—Subject to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, of the amount authorized to be appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1), up to \$15,300,000 is authorized to be transferred to, and merged with, the amount specified in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(C) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary of State exercises the transfer authority described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(11) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For “Office of the Inspector General”, \$129,086,000 for fiscal year 2013, including for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)) as such section relates to the inspection of the administration of activities and operations of each Foreign Service post.

SEC. 102. CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for “Contributions to International Organizations”, \$1,551,000,000 for fiscal year 2013, for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international organizations and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

SEC. 103. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES.

There are authorized to be appropriated for “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”, \$1,828,182,000 for fiscal year 2013 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities of the United States with respect to international peacekeeping activities and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

SEC. 104. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

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

(1) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—For “International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico”—

(A) for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$44,722,000 for fiscal year 2013; and

(B) for “Construction”, \$31,453,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(2) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—For “International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada”, \$2,279,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(3) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—For “International Joint Commission”, \$7,012,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(4) INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS.—For “International Fisheries Commissions”, \$36,300,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(5) BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION.—For “Border Environment Cooperation Commission”, \$2,396,000 for fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 105. PEACE CORPS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the Peace Corps \$375,000,000 for fiscal year 2013, of which not less than \$5,150,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the Office of the Inspector General of the Peace Corps.

SEC. 106. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the “National Endowment for Democracy” for authorized activities \$122,764,000 for fiscal year 2013.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Basic Authorities and Activities

SEC. 201. INTERNATIONAL LITIGATION FUND.

Paragraph (3) of section 38(d) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2710(d)) is amended by striking “by the Department of State from another agency of the United States Government or pursuant to” and inserting “by the Department of State as a result of a decision of an international tribunal, from another agency of the United States Government, or pursuant to”.

SEC. 202. ACTUARIAL VALUATIONS.

The Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended—

(1) in section 818 (22 U.S.C. 4058)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “Secretary of the Treasury” and inserting “Secretary of State”; and

(B) by amending the second sentence to read as follows: “The Secretary of State is authorized to expend from money to the credit of the Fund such sums as may be necessary to administer the provisions of this subchapter, including actuarial advice, but only to the extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.”;

(2) in section 819 (22 U.S.C. 4059), in the first sentence, by striking “Secretary of the Treasury” the second place it appears and inserting “Secretary of State”; and

(3) in section 825(b) (22 U.S.C. 4065(b)), by striking “Secretary of the Treasury” and inserting “Secretary of State”; and

(4) section 859(c) (22 U.S.C. 4071h(c))—

(A) by striking “Secretary of the Treasury” and inserting “Secretary of State”; and

(B) by striking “and shall advise the Secretary of State of” and inserting “that will provide”.

SEC. 203. SPECIAL AGENTS.

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

“(1) conduct investigations concerning—

“(A) illegal passport or visa issuance or use;

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

“(C) Federal offenses committed within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in paragraph (9) of section 7 of title 18, United States Code, except as that jurisdiction relates to the premises of United States military missions and related residences.”;

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) of section 37(a) the State De-

partment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) shall be construed to limit the investigative authority of any other Federal department or agency.

SEC. 204. DIPLOMATIC SECURITY PROGRAM CONTRACTING.

Section 136 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 4864) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “With respect” and inserting “Except as provided in subsection (d), with respect”; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “subsection (d)” and inserting “subsection (e)”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) AWARD OF LOCAL GUARD AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE CONTRACTS IN HIGH RISK AREAS.—With respect to local guard contracts for Foreign Service buildings located in high risk areas which exceed \$250,000, the Secretary of State shall—

“(1) comply with paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (c) in the award of such contracts;

“(2) in evaluating proposals for such contracts, award contracts to the firm representing the best value to the Government in accordance with the best value tradeoff process described in subpart 15.1 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 C.F.R. 15.101-1); and

“(3) ensure that in all contracts awarded under this subsection, contractor personnel providing local guard or protective services are classified as—

“(A) employees of the offeror;

“(B) if the offeror is a joint venture, as the employees of one of the persons or parties constituting the joint venture; or

“(C) as employees of a subcontractor to the offeror, and not as independent contractors to the offeror or any other entity performing under such contracts.”; and

(4) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (2) of this section—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) the term ‘high risk areas’ means—

“(A) an area subject to a contingency operation as defined in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code; or

“(B) an area determined by the Assistant Secretary of Diplomatic Security to present an increased threat of serious damage or harm to United States diplomatic facilities or personnel.”.

SEC. 205. ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW BOARDS.

Paragraph (3) of section 301(a) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4831(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking the heading and inserting “FACILITIES IN HIGH-RISK AREAS”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by amending clause (i) to read as follows:

“(i) involves serious injury, loss of life, or significant destruction of property at, or related to, a United States Government mission in an area subject to a contingency operation (as defined in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code), or in an area previously determined by the Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security to present an increased threat of serious damage or harm to United States diplomatic facilities or personnel; and”;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “2009” and inserting “2015”.

SEC. 206. PHYSICAL SECURITY OF CERTAIN SOFT TARGETS.

Section 29 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2701) is amended, in the third sentence, by inserting “physical security enhancements and” after “may include”.

SEC. 207. REWARDS PROGRAM UPDATE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) **ENHANCED AUTHORITY.**—Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting “serious violations of international humanitarian law, transnational organized crime,” after “international narcotics trafficking.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Attorney General” and inserting “heads of other relevant departments or agencies”;

(B) in paragraphs (4) and (5), by striking “paragraph (1), (2), or (3)” each place it appears and inserting “paragraph (1), (2), (3), (8), or (9)”;

(C) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by inserting “or transnational organized crime group” after “terrorist organization”;

(ii) by striking “or” at the end;

(D) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, including the use by the organization of illicit narcotics production or international narcotics trafficking” and inserting “or transnational organized crime group, including the use by such organization or group of illicit narcotics production or international narcotics trafficking”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or transnational organized crime” after “international terrorism”;

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting “or transnational organized crime group” after “terrorist organization”;

(II) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(8) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual for participating in, primarily outside the United States, transnational organized crime;

“(9) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual conspiring to participate in or attempting to participate in transnational organized crime; or

“(10) the arrest or conviction in any country, or the transfer to or conviction by an international criminal tribunal (including a hybrid or mixed tribunal), of any foreign national accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide, as defined under the statute of such tribunal.”;

(3) in subsection (k)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraphs:

“(5) **TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.**—The term ‘transnational organized crime’ means—

“(A) racketeering activity (as such term is defined in section 1961 of title 18, United States Code) that involves at least one jurisdiction outside the United States; or

“(B) any other criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of at least four years under Federal, State, or local law that involves at least one jurisdiction outside the United States and that is intended to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

“(6) **TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME GROUP.**—The term ‘transnational organized

crime group’ means a group of persons that includes one or more citizens of a foreign country, exists for a period of time, and acts in concert with the aim of engaging in transnational organized crime.”.

(b) **ADVANCE NOTIFICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL REWARDS.**—Section 36(g) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) **ADVANCE NOTIFICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL REWARDS.**—Not less than 15 days before publicly announcing that a reward may be offered for the arrest or conviction in any country, or the transfer to or conviction by an international criminal tribunal (including a hybrid or mixed tribunal), of a foreign national accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide (as defined under the statute of such tribunal), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, which may be submitted in classified form if necessary, specifying the reasons why such arrest or conviction or transfer of such foreign national is in the national interests of the United States.”.

(c) **ENHANCING PUBLICITY OF REWARDS INFORMATION.**—The Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall make themselves available to the appropriate congressional committees for periodic briefings on their cooperative efforts to publicize rewards authorized under section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708).

(d) **TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**—Section 36(e)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended by striking “The Secretary shall authorize a reward of \$50,000,000 for the capture or death or information leading to the capture or death of Osama bin Laden.”.

(e) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the use of activity precluded under the American Servicemembers’ Protection Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-206).

(f) **FUNDING.**—To carry out this section, the Secretary of State shall use amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account of the Department of State.

SEC. 208. CYBERSECURITY EFFORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) **COORDINATOR FOR CYBER ISSUES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State is authorized to establish within the office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator for Cyber Issues (in this section referred to as the “Coordinator”), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(2) **PRINCIPAL DUTIES.**—The Coordinator should—

(A) be the principal official within the senior management of the Department responsible for cyberspace and cybersecurity issues;

(B) be the principal advisor to the Secretary of State on international cyberspace and cybersecurity issues;

(C) report directly to the Secretary;

(D) perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary shall prescribe; and

(E) coordinate United States cyberspace and cybersecurity foreign policy in each country or region that the Secretary considers significant with respect to efforts of the United States Government to enhance cybersecurity globally.

(3) **ADDITIONAL DUTIES.**—In addition to the duties described in paragraph (2), the Coordinator should—

(A) provide strategic direction and coordination for Department of State policy and programs aimed at addressing and respond-

ing to cyberspace and cybersecurity issues overseas;

(B) work with relevant Federal departments and agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the intelligence community, in the development of interagency plans regarding international cyberspace and cybersecurity issues;

(C) conduct internal exercises for the Department of State to plan for responses to a cyber attack;

(D) consult, where appropriate, with the private sector on international cyberspace and cybersecurity issues; and

(E) build multilateral cooperation to develop international norms, common policies, and responses to secure the integrity of cyberspace.

(4) **RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR.**—The Coordinator should have the rank and status of Ambassador-at-Large.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report that includes the following:

(1) A description of the Department of State’s internal cybersecurity efforts, including the following:

(A) A description of the nature and scope of major incidents of cybercrime against the Department of State.

(B) A description of action taken to ensure that all individuals trained by the Department of State are adequately prepared to detect and respond to existing and foreseeable vulnerabilities in the Department’s information security.

(C) An assessment of whether the Department of State’s staffing levels, facilities, financial resources, and technological equipment are sufficient to provide effective cybersecurity training and protection against incidents of cybercrime.

(D) A description of action taken to develop and implement response plans to mitigate and isolate disruption caused by incidents of cybercrime.

(E) A description of action taken to enhance cooperation on cybersecurity issues with other Federal departments and agencies.

(F) A description of any deployments of interagency teams from the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and other Federal departments and agencies that have been deployed to foreign countries to respond to incidents of cybercrime.

(2) A description of the actions that the Department of State is taking to work with other countries and international organizations to strengthen cooperative efforts to—

(A) combat cybercrime and enhance information security;

(B) pressure countries identified as countries of cybersecurity concern under subsection (c) to take effective action to end incidents of cybercrime; and

(C) assist cybersecurity capacity-building in less developed countries.

(c) **LIST OF COUNTRIES OF CYBERSECURITY CONCERN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall determine if a country is a country of cybersecurity concern if the Secretary of State finds that with respect to such a country—

(A) during the two-year period preceding the date of the Secretary of State's determination, there is significant credible evidence that there has been a pattern of incidents of cybercrime—

(i) against the United States Government or United States persons, or that disrupt United States electronic commerce or otherwise negatively impact the trade or intellectual property interests of the United States; and

(ii) that are attributable to persons or property based in such country; and

(B) the government of such country has demonstrated a pattern of being uncooperative with efforts to combat cybercrime by—

(i) failing to conduct its own reasonable criminal investigations, prosecutions, or other proceedings with respect to the incidents of cybercrime described in subparagraph (A);

(ii) failing to cooperate with the United States, any other party to the Convention on Cybercrime, or INTERPOL, in criminal investigations, prosecutions, or other proceedings with respect to such incidents, in accordance with chapter III of the Convention on Cybercrime; or

(iii) not adopting or implementing legislative or other measures in accordance with chapter II of the Convention on Cybercrime with respect to criminal offenses related to computer systems or computer data.

(2) SUBMISSION OF LIST.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon making the determinations under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a list of—

(i) each country that is a country of cybersecurity concern;

(ii) the basis for each such determination; and

(iii) any actions the Department of State is taking to address the concerns described in such paragraph.

(B) FORM.—The Secretary of State may submit the list described in this paragraph (or any portion of such list) in classified form if the Secretary determines that such is appropriate.

(d) STRATEGY FOR UNITED STATES ENGAGEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL CYBER ISSUES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Coordinator, in consultation with the heads of appropriate Federal departments and agencies with relevant technical expertise or policy mandates pertaining to cyberspace and cybersecurity issues, shall, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, develop and submit to congressional committees specified in subsection (b) a strategy to support the objective of promoting United States engagement on international cyber issues.

(2) CONTENTS.—The strategy developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) include—

(i) efforts to be undertaken;

(ii) specific and measurable goals;

(iii) benchmarks and timeframes for achieving the objectives referred to in subsection (d)(3)(B); and

(iv) progress made towards achieving the benchmarks and timeframes described in clause (iii); and

(B) to the greatest extent practicable, draw upon the expertise of technology, security, and policy experts, private sector actors, international organizations, and other appropriate entities.

(3) COMPONENTS.—The strategy developed under paragraph (1) should include—

(A) assessments and reviews of existing strategies for international cyberspace and cybersecurity policy and engagement;

(B) short- and long-term objectives for United States cyberspace and cybersecurity engagement; and

(C) a description of programs, activities, and policies to foster United States Government collaboration and coordination with other countries and organizations to bolster an international framework of cyber norms, governance, and deterrence, including consideration of the utility of negotiating a multilateral framework to provide internationally acceptable principles to better mitigate cyberwarfare, including non-combatants.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMPUTER DATA.—The term “computer data” means any representation of facts, information, or concepts in a form suitable for processing in a computer system, including a program suitable to cause a computer system to perform a function.

(2) COMPUTER SYSTEMS.—The term “computer systems” means any device or group of interconnected or related devices, one or more of which, pursuant to a program, performs automatic processing of data.

(3) CONVENTION ON CYBERCRIME.—The term “Convention on Cybercrime” refers to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, done at Budapest on November 23, 2001, as ratified by the United States Senate with any relevant reservations or declarations.

(4) CYBERCRIME.—The term “cybercrime” refers to criminal offenses relating to computer systems or computer data described in the Convention on Cybercrime.

(5) ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.—The term “electronic commerce” has the meaning given such term in section 1105(3) of the Internet Tax Freedom Act (47 U.S.C. 151 note).

(6) INFORMATION SECURITY.—The term “information security” refers to—

(A) the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system, or the information such system processes, stores, or transmits; and

(B) the security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies with respect to an information system.

(7) INTERPOL.—The term “INTERPOL” means the International Criminal Police Organization.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States, or of any jurisdiction within the United States.

SEC. 209. CENTER FOR STRATEGIC COUNTERTERRORISM COMMUNICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—As articulated in Executive Order 13584, issued on September 9, 2011, it is the policy of the United States to actively counter the actions and ideologies of al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and adherents, other terrorist organizations, and violent extremists overseas that threaten the interests and national security of the United States.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER FOR STRATEGIC COUNTERTERRORISM COMMUNICATIONS.—There is authorized to be established within the Department of State, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications (in this section referred to as the “CSCC”).

(c) MISSION.—The CSCC may coordinate, orient, and inform government-wide public communications activities directed at audiences abroad and targeted against violent extremists and terrorist organizations, especially al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents.

(d) COORDINATOR OF THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC COUNTERTERRORISM COMMUNICATIONS.—The head of the CSCC should be the Coordinator. The Coordinator of the CSCC should—

(1) report to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs; and

(2) collaborate with the Bureau of Counterterrorism of the Department of State, other Department bureaus, and other United States Government agencies.

(e) DUTIES.—The CSCC may—

(1) monitor and evaluate extremist narratives and events abroad that are relevant to the development of a United States strategic counterterrorism narrative designed to counter violent extremism and terrorism that threaten the interests and national security of the United States;

(2) develop and promulgate for use throughout the executive branch United States strategic counterterrorism narrative developed in accordance with paragraph (1), and public communications strategies to counter the messaging of violent extremists and terrorist organizations, especially al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents;

(3) identify current and emerging trends in extremist communications and communications by al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents in order to coordinate and provide guidance to the United States Government regarding how best to proactively promote a United States strategic counterterrorism narrative developed in accordance with paragraph (1) and related policies, and to respond to and rebut extremist messaging and narratives when communicating to audiences outside the United States;

(4) facilitate the use of a wide range of communications technologies by sharing expertise and best practices among United States Government and non-government sources;

(5) identify and request relevant information from United States Government agencies, including intelligence reporting, data, and analysis; and

(6) identify shortfalls in United States capabilities in any areas relevant to the CSCC's mission, and recommend necessary enhancements or changes.

(f) STEERING COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may establish a Steering Committee composed of senior representatives of United States Government agencies relevant to the CSCC's mission to provide advice to the Secretary on the operations and strategic orientation of the CSCC and to ensure adequate support for the CSCC.

(2) MEETINGS.—The Steering Committee should meet not less often than once every six months.

(3) LEADERSHIP.—The Steering Committee should be chaired by the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy. The Coordinator for Counterterrorism of the Department of State should serve as Vice Chair. The Coordinator of the CSCC should serve as Executive Secretary.

(4) COMPOSITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Steering Committee may include one senior representative designated by the head of each of the following agencies:

(i) The Department of Defense.

(ii) The Department of Justice.

(iii) The Department of Homeland Security.

(iv) The Department of the Treasury.

(v) The National Counterterrorism Center of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(vi) The Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(vii) The Counterterrorism Center of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(viii) The Broadcasting Board of Governors.

(ix) The Agency for International Development.

(B) ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION.—Representatives from United States Government

agencies not specified in subparagraph (A) may be invited to participate in the Steering Committee at the discretion of the Chair.

Subtitle B—Consular Services and Related Matters

SEC. 211. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ASSESS PASSPORT SURCHARGE.

Paragraph (2) of section 1(b) of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 750; chapter 223; 22 U.S.C. 214(b)), is amended by striking “2010” and inserting “2015”.

SEC. 212. BORDER CROSSING CARD FEE FOR MINORS.

Section 410(a)(1)(A) of the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (contained in division A of Public Law 105-277) is amended by striking “a fee of \$13” and inserting “a fee equal to one-half the fee that would otherwise apply for processing a machine readable combined border crossing identification card and non-immigrant visa”.

Subtitle C—Reporting Requirements

SEC. 221. REPORTING REFORM.

The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) Subsections (c)(4) and (c)(5) of section 601 of Public Law 96-465.

(2) Section 585 in the matter under section 101(c) of division A of Public Law 104-208.

(3) Section 11(b) of Public Law 107-245.

TITLE III—ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 301. SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN SERVICE MEMBERS WITHOUT PAY.

(a) **SUSPENSION.**—Section 610 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

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

“(2) Any member of the Foreign Service for whom a suspension is proposed in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be entitled to—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“(B) the Foreign Service Grievance Board may not exercise the authority provided under section 1106(8).

“(5) In this subsection:

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

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

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

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

(b) **CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **AMENDMENT OF SECTION HEADING.**—Section 610 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is further amended, in the section heading, by inserting “; SUSPENSION” before the period at the end.

(2) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The item relating to section 610 in the table of contents in section 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 610. Separation for cause; suspension.”.

SEC. 302. REPEAL OF RECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

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

SEC. 303. LIMITED APPOINTMENTS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

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

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

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

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

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

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

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

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

“(6) In exceptional circumstances where the Secretary determines the needs of the Service require the extension of a limited appointment (A), for a period of time not to exceed 12 months (if such period of time does not permit additional review by boards under section 306), or (B), for the minimum time needed to settle a grievance, claim, or complaint not otherwise provided for in this section.”; and

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

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

SEC. 304. LIMITATION OF COMPENSATORY TIME OFF FOR TRAVEL.

Section 5550b of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) The maximum amount of compensatory time off earned under this section may not exceed 104 hours during any leave year (as defined by regulations established by the Office of Personnel Management).”.

SEC. 305. DEPARTMENT OF STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Secretary of State may, after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, transfer to such other officials or offices of the Department of State as the Secretary may determine from time to time any authority, duty, or function assigned by statute to the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, or the Coordinator for International Energy Affairs.

SEC. 306. REEMPLOYMENT OF ANNUITANTS IN HIGH-RISK POSTS.

Paragraph (2)(A) of section 824(g) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C.

4064(g)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “2010” and inserting “2013”.

SEC. 307. OVERSEAS COMPARABILITY PAY LIMITATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the limitation described in subsection (b), the authority provided by section 1113 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32; 123 Stat. 1904), shall remain in effect through September 30, 2013.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—The authority described in subsection (a) may not be used to pay an eligible member of the Foreign Service (as defined in section 1113(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009) a locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that exceeds two-thirds of the amount of the locality-based comparability payment (stated as a percentage) that would be payable to such member under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, if such member’s official duty station were in the District of Columbia.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 401. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated to carry out United States international broadcasting activities under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994, and the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes:

(1) For “International Broadcasting Operations”, \$744,500,000 for fiscal year 2013.

(2) For “Broadcasting Capital Improvements”, \$7,030,000 for fiscal year 2013.

SEC. 402. PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTING PROGRAM.

Section 504(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003, (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6206 note), is amended by striking “2009” and inserting “2015”.

SEC. 403. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO CIVIL IMMUNITY FOR BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEMBERS.

Section 304(g) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6203(g)) is amended by striking “Incorporated and Radio Free Asia” and inserting “Incorporated, Radio Free Asia, and Middle East Broadcasting Networks”.

TITLE V—ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT AMENDMENTS AND RELATED PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—General Provisions

SEC. 501. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.

Section 516(g)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “authorized to be” before “transferred”; and

(2) by striking “425,000,000” and inserting “450,000,000”.

SEC. 502. ANNUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORT.

(a) **INFORMATION RELATING TO MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MILITARY EXPORTS.**—Section 655(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415(b)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “, by category, whether such defense articles—” and inserting “the following:”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “Whether such defense articles” before “were”; and

(B) by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a period;

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “Whether such defense articles” before “were”; and

(B) by striking “; or” at the end and inserting a period; and

(4) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) Whether such defense articles were exported without a license under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act pursuant to an exemption established under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, other than defense articles exported in furtherance of a letter of offer and acceptance under the Foreign Military Sales program or a technical assistance or manufacturing license agreement, including the specific exemption in the regulation under which the export was made.

“(4) A detailed listing, by United States Munitions List sub-category and type, as well as by country and by international organization, of the actual total dollar value of major defense equipment and defense articles delivered pursuant to licenses authorized under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act for the previous fiscal year.

“(5) In the case of defense articles that are firearms controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List, a statement of the aggregate dollar value and quantity of semiautomatic assault weapons, or spare parts for such weapons, the manufacture, transfer, or possession of which is unlawful under section 922 of title 18, United States Code, that were licensed for export during the period covered by the report.”

(b) **INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED.**—Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415) is amended—

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

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

“(c) **INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED.**—Each such report may exclude information relating to—

“(1) exports of defense articles (including excess defense articles), defense services, and international military education and training activities authorized by the United States on a temporary basis;

“(2) exports of such articles, services, and activities to United States Government end users located in foreign countries; and

“(3) and the value of manufacturing license agreements or technical assistance agreements licensed under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act.”

SEC. 503. ANNUAL REPORT ON FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING.

Section 656(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2416(a)(1)) is amended by striking “January 31” and inserting “March 1”.

SEC. 504. INCREASE IN CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION THRESHOLDS.

(a) **FOREIGN MILITARY SALES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “\$50,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”; and

(ii) by striking “\$200,000,000” and inserting “\$300,000,000”; and

(iii) by striking “\$14,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(B) in the matter following subparagraph (P)—

(i) by inserting “of any defense articles or defense services under this Act for \$200,000,000 or more, any design and construction services for \$300,000,000 or more, or any major defense equipment for \$75,000,000 or more,” after “The letter of offer shall not be issued, with respect to a proposed sale”; and

(ii) by inserting “of any defense articles or services under this Act for \$100,000,000 or more, any design and construction services for \$200,000,000 or more, or any major defense equipment for \$50,000,000 or more,” after “or with respect to a proposed sale”.

(2) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (5)(C), by striking “Subject to paragraph (6), if” and inserting “If”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (6).

(b) **COMMERCIAL SALES.**—Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “Subject to paragraph (5), in” and inserting “In”;

(B) by striking “\$14,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(C) by striking “\$50,000,000” and inserting “\$100,000,000”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting after “for an export” the following: “of any major defense equipment sold under a contract in the amount of \$75,000,000 or more or of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract in the amount of \$200,000,000 or more, (or, in the case of a defense article that is a firearm controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List, \$1,000,000 or more)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting after “license” the following: “for an export of any major defense equipment sold under a contract in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more or of defense articles or defense services sold under a contract in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more, (or, in the case of a defense article that is a firearm controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List, \$1,000,000 or more)”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (5); and

(4) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5).

SEC. 505. RETURN OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.

Section 21(m)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(m)(1)(B)) is amended by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: “, unless the Secretary of State has provided prior approval of such retransfer”.

SEC. 506. ANNUAL ESTIMATE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR SALES PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 25(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2765(a)(1)) is amended by striking “, together with an indication of which sales and licensed commercial exports” and inserting “and”.

(b) **ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT.**—Section 25(a)(3) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2765(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: “, as well as any plan for regional security cooperation developed in consultation with Embassy Country Teams and the Department of State”.

SEC. 507. UPDATING AND CONFORMING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTIONS 38 AND 39 OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 38(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) **VIOLATIONS OF THIS SECTION AND SECTION 39.**—

“(1) **UNLAWFUL ACTS.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to violate, attempt to violate, conspire to violate, or cause a violation of any provision of this section or section 39, or any rule or regulation issued under either section, or a treaty referred to in subsection (j)(1)(c)(i), including any rule or regulation issued to implement or enforce a treaty re-

ferred to in subsection (j)(1)(c)(i) or an implementing arrangement pursuant to such a treaty, or who, in a registration or license application or required report, makes any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

“(2) **CRIMINAL PENALTIES.**—A person who willfully commits an unlawful act described in paragraph (1) shall upon conviction—

“(A) be fined for each violation in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000, or

“(B) in the case of a natural person, imprisoned for not more than 20 years or both.”

(b) **MECHANISMS TO IDENTIFY VIOLATORS.**—Section 38(g) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “or have otherwise been charged with,” after “indictment for,”;

(ii) in clause (xi), by striking “; or” at the end and inserting a comma;

(iii) in clause (xii), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting a comma; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(xiii) section 542 of title 18, United States Code, relating to entry of goods by means of false statements,

“(xiv) section 554 of title 18, United States Code, relating to smuggling goods from the United States,

“(xv) section 1831 of title 18, United States Code, relating to economic espionage,

“(xvi) section 545 of title 18, United States Code, relating to smuggling goods into the United States,

“(xvii) section 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-3), relating to prohibited foreign trade practices by persons other than issuers or domestic concerns,

“(xviii) section 2339B of title 18, United States Code, relating to providing material support or resources to dedicated foreign terrorist organizations, or

“(xix) sections 2339C and 2339D of title 18, United States Code, relating to financing terrorism and receiving terrorism training;”;

and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, have been otherwise charged,” after “indictment”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting “or otherwise charged with” after “indictment for”.

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to violations of sections 38 and 39 of the Arms Export Control Act committed on or after that date.

SEC. 508. CLARIFICATION OF PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM AND THEIR NATIONALS.

Section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “or to the nationals of that country whose substantive contacts with that country give reasonable grounds for raising risk of diversion, regardless of whether such persons maintain such nationality or the nationality of another country not covered by this section” after “with respect to a country”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: “For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘national’ means an individual who acquired citizenship by birth from a country that is subject to section 126.1 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).”

SEC. 509. EXEMPTION FOR TRANSACTIONS WITH COUNTRIES SUPPORTING ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

Section 40(h) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(h)) is amended—

(1) in the heading—
 (A) by striking “EXEMPTION” and inserting “EXEMPTIONS”; and

(B) by adding “AND CERTAIN FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES” after “REPORTING REQUIREMENTS”; and

(2) by adding at the end before the period the following: “or with respect to Federal law enforcement activities undertaken to further the investigation of violations of this Act”.

SEC. 510. REPORT ON FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.

Section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees as part of the supporting materials of the annual congressional budget justification a report on the implementation of this section for the prior fiscal year.

“(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include a description of the following:

“(A) The extent to which the use of the authority of this section is based on a well-formulated and realistic assessments of the capability requirements of foreign countries and international organizations.

“(B) The extent to which the provision of grants under the authority of this section are consistent with United States conventional arms transfer policy.

“(C) The extent to which the Department of State has developed and implemented specific plans to monitor and evaluate outcomes under the authority of this section, including at least one country or international organization assessment each fiscal year.

“(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this subsection, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

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

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

SEC. 511. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION OF REGULATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 38 OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a copy of regulations or amendments to regulations issued to carry out this section at least 30 days before publication of the regulations or amendments in the Federal Register unless, after consulting with such Committees, the President determines that there is an emergency that requires a shorter period of time for submittal of such regulations or amendments.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and applies with respect to the issuance of regulations or amendments to regulations made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 512. DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ARMS EXPORT CONTROLS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 4 years, the President shall

transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States diplomatic efforts to strengthen national and international arms export controls, including a detailed description of any senior-level initiative, to ensure that those arms export controls are comparable to and supportive of United States arms export controls, particularly with respect to countries of concern to the United States.

SEC. 513. REVIEW AND REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS OF VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 3 OF THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

(a) REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Department of State shall conduct a review of investigations by the Department of State during each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017 of any and all possible violations of section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753) with respect to misuse of United States-origin defense items to determine whether the Department of State has fully complied with the requirements of such section, as well as its own internal procedures (and whether such procedures are adequate), for reporting to Congress any information regarding the unlawful use or transfer of United States-origin defense articles, defense services, and technology by foreign countries, as required by such section.

(b) REPORT.—The Inspector General of the Department of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017 a report that contains the findings and results of the review conducted under subsection (a). The report shall be submitted in unclassified form to the maximum extent possible, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 514. REPORTS ON COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL MILITARY EXPORTS UNDER THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT; CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL CONSULTATION.—

(1) GOVERNMENT SALES.—Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The President shall consult fully and completely with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate before submitting a certification under this subsection.”.

(2) COMMERCIAL SALES.—Section 36(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The President shall consult fully and completely with the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate before submitting a certification under this subsection.”.

(b) REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE ADVANCE NOTIFICATION AND CONSULTATION ON CERTAIN SALES AND EXPORTS.—Section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i)(1)(A) Not later than 60 calendar days prior to the submission of a certification under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this section, the President shall provide advance notification in writing to, and consult with, the chairs and ranking minority members of the appropriate congressional committees of the offer to sell or export the defense articles or defense services with respect to which such a certification is required to be submitted pursuant to any such subsection.

“(B)(i) The requirement of subparagraph (A) to provide 60 calendar days advance notification in writing to the chairs and ranking minority members of the appropriate congressional committees shall not apply if the

chairs and ranking minority members of the appropriate congressional committees have agreed, at their discretion, to waive such requirement.

“(ii) The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the President states in the certification that an emergency exists that requires the sale or export of defense articles or defense services to be in the national security interests of the United States in accordance with subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this section.

“(2)(A) A certification submitted under subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this section shall be subject to the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

“(B) The requirement of subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the President transmits to the chairs and ranking minority members of the appropriate congressional committees a report in writing that contains a determination of the President that extraordinary circumstances exist which necessitates the obviation of such requirement and a detailed description of such circumstances.”.

(c) DEFINITION.—Section 36(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(e)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as redesignated) the following new paragraph:

“(1) the term ‘appropriate congressional committee’ means—

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

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) is amended—

(1) in subsections (a), (b)(1), (c)(1), and (f), by striking “Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate” and inserting “chairs of the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “such committee or the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives” and inserting “either chair of the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “Congress” and inserting “chairs of the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate” and inserting “chairs of the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “Congress” and inserting “chairs of the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate” and inserting “chairs of the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “such committee or the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives” and inserting “either chair of the appropriate congressional committees”; and

(B) in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (2), by striking “Congress receives” and inserting “chairs of the appropriate congressional committees receive”; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking “Congress” each place it appears and inserting “the chairs of the appropriate congressional committees”.

Subtitle B—Miscellaneous Provisions**SEC. 521. TREATMENT OF MILITARILY INSIGNIFICANT PARTS AND COMPONENTS.**

It shall be the policy of the United States, pursuant to section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) to prioritize the removal of those militarily insignificant parts, components, accessories, and attachments from the United States Munitions List that, even if specifically designed for a defense article controlled on the United States Munitions List, would warrant no more than anti-terrorism controls under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as continued in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act) or any successor Act.

SEC. 522. SPECIAL EXPORT LICENSING FOR UNITED STATES ALLIES.

Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding the following new subsection:

“(1) **SPECIAL EXPORT LICENSING FOR UNITED STATES ALLIES.**—The President may establish special licensing procedures for the export of replacement components, parts, accessories, attachments, equipment, firmware, software or technology that are not designated as major defense equipment or significant military equipment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of that Organization, or any other country described in section 36(c)(2)(A) of this Act.”.

SEC. 523. IMPROVING AND STREAMLINING LICENSING UNDER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ARMS EXPORT CONTROL PROGRAMS.

In implementing reforms of United States arms export control programs, the President should prioritize the development of a new framework to improve and streamline licensing under such programs, including by seeking to revise the Special Comprehensive Export Authorizations for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of that Organization, or any other country described in section 36(c)(2)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(c)(2)(A)) under section 126.14 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations).

SEC. 524. AUTHORITY TO REMOVE SATELLITES AND RELATED COMPONENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—Subject to subsection (b), the President is authorized to remove commercial satellites and related components and technology from the United States Munitions List pursuant to section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)).

(b) **DETERMINATION.**—The President may exercise the authority provided in subsection (a) only if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the transfer of commercial satellites and related components and technology from the United States Munitions List does not pose an unacceptable risk to the national security of the United States. Such determination shall include a description of the risk-mitigating controls, procedures, and safeguards the President will put in place to reduce such risk to an absolute minimum.

(c) **PROHIBITION.**—No license or other authorization for export shall be granted for the transfer, retransfer, or reexport of any commercial satellite or related component or technology contained on the Commerce Control List maintained under part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations to any person or entity of the following:

- (1) The People's Republic of China.
- (2) Cuba.
- (3) Iran.

(4) North Korea.

(5) Sudan.

(6) Syria.

(7) Any country with respect to which the United States would deny the application for licenses and other approvals for exports and imports of defense articles under section 126.1 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations).

(d) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees on efforts of state sponsors of terrorism, other foreign countries, or entities to illicitly acquire commercial satellites and related components and technology.

(2) **FORM.**—Such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(e) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committees on Foreign Relations, Armed Services, and Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, and Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 525. REPORT ON LICENSES AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS TO EXPORT COMMERCIAL SATELLITES AND RELATED COMPONENTS AND TECHNOLOGY CONTAINED ON THE COMMERCE CONTROL LIST.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the end of each calendar quarter, the President shall transmit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report containing a listing of all licenses and other authorizations to export commercial satellites and related components and technology contained on the Commerce Control List maintained under part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **FORM.**—Such report shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 526. REVIEW OF UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.

Section 38(f)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting the following: “Such notice shall include, to the extent practicable, an enumeration of the item or items to be removed and describe the nature of any controls to be imposed on that item under any other provision of law.”.

SEC. 527. REPORT ON COUNTRY EXEMPTIONS FOR LICENSING OF EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS AND RELATED TECHNICAL DATA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the extent to which the terms and conditions of exemptions for foreign countries from the licensing requirements of the Commerce Munitions List (or analogous controls for commercial satellites and related components and technology) contain strong safeguards; and

(2) a compilation of sufficient documentation relating to the export of munitions, commercial spacecraft, and related technical data to facilitate law enforcement efforts to effectively detect, investigate, deter and enforce criminal violations of any provision of the Export Administration Regulations, including efforts on the part of state sponsors

of terrorism, other countries or entities to illicitly acquire such controlled United States technology.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the term “munitions” means—

(A) items transferred from the United States Munitions List to the Commerce Control List and designated as “600 series” items on the Commerce Control List under the Export Administration Regulations, as proposed by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce on July 15, 2011 (76 F.R. 41958); or

(B) any successor regulations.

SEC. 528. END-USE MONITORING OF MUNITIONS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF MONITORING PROGRAM.**—In order to ensure accountability with respect to the export of munitions and related technical data on the Commerce Munitions List, the President shall establish a program to provide for the end-use monitoring of such munitions and related technical data.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report describing the actions taken to implement this section, including a detailed accounting of the costs and number of personnel associated with the program established under subsection (a).

(c) **MUNITIONS.**—In this section, the term “munitions” means—

(1) items transferred from the United States Munitions List to the Commerce Control List and designated as “600 series” items on the Commerce Control List under the Export Administration Regulations, as proposed by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce on July 15, 2011 (76 F.R. 41958); or

(2) any successor regulations.

SEC. 529. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **COMMERCE MUNITIONS LIST.**—The term “Commerce Munitions List” means—

(A) items transferred from the United States Munitions List to the Commerce Control List and designated as “600 series” items on the Commerce Control List under the Export Administration Regulations, as proposed by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce on July 15, 2011 (76 F.R. 41958); or

(B) any successor regulations.

(2) **COMMERCIAL SATELLITES AND RELATED COMPONENTS AND TECHNOLOGY.**—The term “commercial satellites and related components and technology” means—

(A) communications satellites that do not contain classified components, including remote sensing satellites with performance parameters below thresholds identified on the United States Munitions List; and

(B) systems, subsystems, parts, and components associated with such satellites and with performance parameters below thresholds specified for items that would remain on the United States Munitions List.

(3) **EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.**—The term “Export Administration Regulations” means—

(A) the Export Administration Regulations as maintained and amended under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); or

(B) any successor regulations.

(4) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term “state sponsor of terrorism” means a country the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State, for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as continued in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act), section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(5) UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.—The term “United States Munitions List” means the list referred to in section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 6018.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank the ranking member—and, indeed, all of the Members on both sides of the aisle—for all of the work that has gone into the drafting of this carefully targeted State Department authorization bill for fiscal year 2013.

Despite significant efforts by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Department of State has been operating without legislative authority for nearly a decade. The last authorization bill to become law, coauthored by our esteemed former Chairmen Henry Hyde and Tom Lantos, was enacted in September of 2002. The lack of authorities in the intervening years has eroded Congress' foreign policy leverage with the Department of State. By enacting this bill, Congress will repair this lapse, strengthen our foreign policy oversight, and fulfill our obligation to the American public.

The text authorizes basic operations for the State Department, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and the Peace Corps at fiscally responsible levels coordinated with the Appropriations Committee. This bill does not include any foreign aid authorities.

H.R. 6018 contains important management reforms to increase the efficiency, the accountability, and the safety of our personnel overseas. It reflects bipartisan concern that Congress needs to have a stronger oversight role in the State Department's expanding activities to promote cybersecurity with other governments around the world. It establishes important jurisdiction and oversight authority for the

Department's Strategic Counterterrorism Communications Center, which is already operational.

By maintaining current funding for independent audits, inspections, and investigations of the State Department and the Peace Corps, H.R. 6018 ensures that, while we are tightening our belts, we will continue to ferret out waste, fraud, and abuse on behalf of the American taxpayer.

This bill will help American businesses by removing unreasonable obstacles and streamlining the arms export control process for exporting selected equipment and parts. At the same time, it will enhance U.S. security by increasing safeguards against the transfer of sensitive U.S. technologies to state sponsors of terrorism, to China, and to other countries subject to U.S. arms embargoes.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6018 deserves the bipartisan support that it has received so far and passage by the House this evening.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 6018, the Fiscal Year 2013 Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

This bill establishes the basis for our Embassies to function and our diplomats to promote U.S. national interests around the world. It provides some of the authorities and resources our State Department needs to promote peaceful international cooperation, protect U.S. national security, and demonstrate the values and principles that define us as a nation.

All around the world, our foreign and civil service officers operate on the front lines of the fight against global terrorism, putting their lives at risk to protect the lives of innocents. By shortchanging our diplomats, we only increase the likelihood of armed confrontation. Skillful diplomacy is also essential for opening foreign markets to American goods and services, which promotes economic growth and creates jobs here at home.

On balance, I do support this bill. It's not perfect. The authorization numbers are well below the FY13 requested levels, lower than what I think is needed to exert strong and effective global leadership, and in a perfect world, I would have preferred a more comprehensive bill that authorizes the full range of our global activities. But the distinguished chairman and her staff have worked with us diligently over the past few weeks to make the changes necessary to arrive at a text that we can wholeheartedly support, so I thank the chairman for her hard work on the bill and for the comity and respect she demonstrated throughout the process.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time,

so when the gentleman yields back, I will make some closing statements and yield back as well.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, consider my opening to be my closing, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROS-LEHTINEN. In closing, I'd like to thank all of the Members who have worked with us to help put the State Department back on the books for the first time in a decade. I want to thank also the Appropriations, the Budget, and the Intelligence Committees for their helpful consultations throughout this process.

Finally, and most especially, I want to thank the ranking member, my good friend from California (Mr. BERMAN). He has dedicated so many hours, both he and his staff, in making this important bill possible, and I thank him for that.

In particular, I'd like to thank Rick Kessler, Doug Campbell, Daniel Silverberg, Shanna Winters, David Fite, Diana Ohlbaum, Brent Woolfork, Daniel Harsha, our esteemed staff director, Dr. Yleem Poblete, and indeed, all of our hardworking Foreign Affairs staff for their expert assistance, as well as Doug Anderson and Jamie McCormick.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6018, the State Department Authorization Act and to thank Chairman ROS-LEHTINEN and Ranking Member BERMAN for working together to bring this important, bipartisan bill to the floor.

This act authorizes funds for our embassies to function and for our diplomats to promote U.S. national interests abroad.

Congress has not sent a State Authorization bill to the President's desk in years. To get this bill on the suspension calendar, it had to be scrubbed of all controversial provisions. As a consequence, the bill contains no authorization for foreign assistance programs and includes no proposals for much needed foreign aid reform. The bill does, however, include a number of provisions to provide for and protect our men and women serving to advance American interests around the world. The bill authorizes funding for the State Department, the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the multilateral organizations to which the U.S. is a party, such as the United Nations.

Our national security rests on four pillars: the strength of our democracy and economy, defense, diplomacy, and development. Whether in Yemen, where there are growing concerns about that nation becoming a safe haven for al Qaeda or in Afghanistan, where a strong diplomatic presence is helping to facilitate the transition of security responsibility from the coalition forces to the government of Afghanistan, the men and women who serve in our diplomatic corps are on the front lines, in cooperation with our armed forces, protecting U.S. national security.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women who work at the State Department provide vital services to the nation. Both Foreign Service Officers and Civil Service employees monitor and analyze developments throughout the world, and proudly represent our nation and advance our

interests around the globe. It is essential that they have the resources they need to perform their jobs on behalf of our nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6018, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ENHANCED SECURITY COOPERATION ACT OF 2012

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2165) to enhance strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2165

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “United States-Israel Enhanced Security Cooperation Act of 2012”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since 1948, United States Presidents and both houses of Congress, on a bipartisan basis and supported by the American people, have repeatedly reaffirmed the special bond between the United States and Israel, based on shared values and shared interests.

(2) The Middle East is undergoing rapid change, bringing with it hope for an expansion of democracy but also great challenges to the national security of the United States and our allies in the region, particularly to our most important ally in the region, Israel.

(3) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is continuing its decades-long pattern of seeking to foment instability and promote extremism in the Middle East, particularly in this time of dramatic political transition.

(4) At the same time, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to enrich uranium in defiance of multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(5) A nuclear-weapons capable Iran would fundamentally threaten vital United States interests, encourage regional nuclear proliferation, further empower Iran, the world’s leading state sponsor of terror, and pose a serious and destabilizing threat to Israel and the region.

(6) Over the past several years, with the assistance of the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria, Hizbollah and Hamas have increased their stockpile of rockets, with more than 60,000 now ready to be fired at Israel. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to add to its arsenal of ballistic missiles and cruise missiles, which threaten Iran’s neighbors, Israel, and United States Armed Forces in the region.

(7) As a result, Israel is facing a fundamentally altered strategic environment.

(8) Pursuant to chapter 5 of title 1 of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11; 117 Stat. 576), the authority to make available loan guarantees to Israel is currently set to expire on September 30, 2012.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States:

(1) To reaffirm our unwavering commitment to the security of the State of Israel as a Jewish state. As President Barack Obama stated on December 16, 2011, “America’s commitment and my commitment to Israel and Israel’s security is unshakeable.” And as President George W. Bush stated before the Israeli Knesset on May 15, 2008, on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel, “The alliance between our governments is unbreakable, yet the source of our friendship runs deeper than any treaty.”

(2) To help the Government of Israel preserve its qualitative military edge amid rapid and uncertain regional political transformation.

(3) To veto any one-sided anti-Israel resolutions at the United Nations Security Council.

(4) To support Israel’s inherent right to self-defense.

(5) To pursue avenues to expand cooperation with the Government of Israel both in defense and across the spectrum of civilian sectors, including high technology, agriculture, medicine, health, pharmaceuticals, and energy.

(6) To assist the Government of Israel with its ongoing efforts to forge a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that results in two states living side-by-side in peace and security, and to encourage Israel’s neighbors to recognize Israel’s right to exist as a Jewish state.

(7) To encourage further development of advanced technology programs between the United States and Israel given current trends and instability in the region.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES ACTIONS TO ASSIST IN THE DEFENSE OF ISRAEL AND PROTECT UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should take the following actions to assist in the defense of Israel:

(1) Seek to enhance the capabilities of the Governments of the United States and Israel to address emerging common threats, increase security cooperation, and expand joint military exercises.

(2) Provide the Government of Israel such support as may be necessary to increase development and production of joint missile defense systems, particularly such systems that defend against the urgent threat posed to Israel and United States forces in the region.

(3) Provide the Government of Israel assistance specifically for the production and procurement of the Iron Dome defense system for purposes of intercepting short-range missiles, rockets, and projectiles launched against Israel.

(4) Provide the Government of Israel defense articles and defense services through such mechanisms as appropriate, to include air refueling tankers, missile defense capabilities, and specialized munitions.

(5) Provide the Government of Israel additional excess defense articles, as appropriate, in the wake of the withdrawal of United States forces from Iraq.

(6) Examine ways to strengthen existing and ongoing efforts, including the Gaza Counter Arms Smuggling Initiative, aimed at preventing weapons smuggling into Gaza pursuant to the 2009 agreement following the

Israeli withdrawal from Gaza, as well as measures to protect against weapons smuggling and terrorist threats from the Sinai Peninsula.

(7) Offer the Air Force of Israel additional training and exercise opportunities in the United States to compensate for Israel’s limited air space.

(8) Work to encourage an expanded role for Israel with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including an enhanced presence at NATO headquarters and exercises.

(9) Expand already-close intelligence cooperation, including satellite intelligence, with Israel.

SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL STEPS TO DEFEND ISRAEL AND PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS.

(a) EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005.—Section 12001(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-287; 118 Stat. 1011) is amended by striking “more than 8 years after” and inserting “more than 10 years after”.

(2) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2011 and 2012” and inserting “fiscal years 2013 and 2014”.

(b) EXTENSION OF LOAN GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL.—Chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11; 117 Stat. 576) is amended under the heading “LOAN GUARANTEES TO ISRAEL”.—

(1) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking “September 30, 2011” and inserting “September 30, 2015”; and

(2) in the second proviso, by striking “September 30, 2011” and inserting “September 30, 2015”.

SEC. 6. REPORTS REQUIRED.

(a) REPORT ON ISRAEL’S QUALITATIVE MILITARY EDGE (QME).—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the status of Israel’s qualitative military edge in light of current trends and instability in the region.

(2) SUBSTITUTION FOR QUADRENNIAL REPORT.—If submitted within one year of the date that the first quadrennial report required by section 201(c)(2) of the Naval Vessel Transfer Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-429; 22 U.S.C. 2776 note) is due to be submitted, the report required by paragraph (1) may substitute for such quadrennial report.

(b) REPORTS ON OTHER MATTERS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on each of the following matters:

(1) Taking into account the Government of Israel’s urgent requirement for F-35 aircraft, actions to improve the process relating to its purchase of F-35 aircraft, particularly with respect to cost efficiency and timely delivery.

(2) Efforts to expand cooperation between the United States and Israel in homeland security, counter-terrorism, maritime security, energy, cyber-security, and other related areas.

(3) Actions to integrate Israel into the defense of the Eastern Mediterranean.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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