

criminals, Putin has instead cruelly chosen to target Russian orphans by banning adoptions by Americans.

Tens of thousands of Russian children have been adopted by families in this country, who have given these innocents the love and protection they otherwise likely would have never known. Now, countless numbers may be condemned to tragic lives, knowingly sacrificed by Vladimir Putin in a sickening effort to show the world just how tough he is. Is there any additional proof needed of the despicable nature of this man and his regime?

I call upon President Obama to tell Putin that the U.S. cannot and will not engage in a business-as-usual relationship with a regime so utterly devoid of humanity, a regime that deliberately tears apart the lives of its own children by depriving them the love of those Americans who wish only to give these innocents a family and a better future.

Let those in the administration who turn their eyes from this outrage explain to these orphans why they must be sacrificed for the sake of good relations with the Putin regime.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3331, the Intercountry Adoption Universal Accreditation Act of 2012, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank Senator KERRY and my colleague from New Jersey, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. SIRES, for their hard work on this legislation.

This bill ensures American families adopting children will be protected from unethical and fraudulent practices by international adoption agencies. For years, conflicting country-by-country standards have plagued the international adoption process, causing harm to adoptive children and families.

The bill would expand accreditation standards to cover all international adoptions. Presently, those standards apply only to adoptions from countries that are parties to the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, known as the Hague Convention.

Accreditation standards help prevent the sale of children, thwart fraudulent financial practices, and ensure transparency in fees and the adoption process. They also encourage agencies to employ staff with professional qualifications and training.

This is a commonsense bill that should have been enacted long ago. Less than half of all families adopting internationally are protected by the Hague Adoption Convention process, and we want to make sure that we protect all families that open their homes and hearts to children in need of loving families. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time, and we are ready to yield back once the gentleman from California yields back.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I don't see the one individual who asked to join me in speaking on this, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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, S. 3331.

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, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### FOREIGN AID TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2012

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3159) to direct the President, in consultation with the Department of State, United States Agency for International Development, Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Department of Defense, to establish guidelines for United States foreign assistance programs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3159

*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 Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2012".

##### SEC. 2. GUIDELINES FOR UNITED STATES FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to evaluate the performance of United States foreign development assistance and its contribution to policy, strategies, projects, program goals, and priorities undertaken by the United States, to foster and promote innovative programs to improve the effectiveness of United States foreign development assistance, and to coordinate the monitoring and evaluation processes of Federal departments and agencies that administer United States foreign development assistance.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF GUIDELINES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall establish guidelines regarding the establishment of measurable goals, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans that can be applied with reasonable consistency to United States foreign development assistance. Such guidelines should be established according to best practices of monitoring and evaluation studies and analyses.

(c) OBJECTIVES OF GUIDELINES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The guidelines established under this section shall provide direction to

Federal departments and agencies that administer United States foreign development assistance on how to develop the complete range of activities relating to the monitoring of resources, the evaluation of projects, the evaluation of program impacts, and analysis that is necessary for the identification of findings, generalizations that can be derived from those findings, and their applicability to proposed project and program design.

(2) OBJECTIVES.—Specifically, the guidelines shall provide direction on how to achieve the following objectives for monitoring and evaluation of programs:

(A) Building measurable goals, performance metrics and monitoring and evaluation into program design at the outset, including the provision of sufficient program resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation.

(B) Disseminating guidelines for the development and implementation of monitoring and evaluation programs to all personnel, especially in the field, who are responsible for the design, implementation, and management of United States foreign development assistance programs.

(C) Contributing to the collection and dissemination of knowledge and lessons learned to United States development professionals, implementing partners, the international aid community, and aid recipient governments, and as a repository of knowledge on lessons learned.

(D) Distributing evaluation reports internally.

(E) Establishing annual monitoring and evaluation agendas and objectives.

(F) Applying rigorous monitoring and evaluation methodologies, including choosing from among a wide variety of qualitative and quantitative methods common in the field of social scientific inquiry.

(G) Partnering with the academic community, implementing partners, and national and international institutions that have expertise in monitoring and evaluation and analysis when such partnerships will provide needed expertise or will significantly improve the evaluation and analysis.

(H) Developing and implementing a training plan for appropriate aid personnel on the proper conduct of monitoring and evaluation programs.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES.—Beginning not later than one year after the date on which the President establishes the guidelines under this section, the head of each Federal department or agency that administers United States foreign development assistance shall administer the United States foreign development assistance in accordance with the guidelines.

(e) PRESIDENTIAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report that contains a detailed description of the guidelines that have been developed on measurable goals, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans for United States foreign development assistance established under this section. The report shall be submitted in unclassified form to the maximum extent possible, but may include a classified annex.

(f) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an analysis of the actions that the major Federal departments and agencies that administer United States foreign development assistance have taken to ensure that United States foreign development assistance program evaluation is planned, conducted, and utilized effectively; and

(2) not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an analysis of—

(A) the guidelines established pursuant to subsection (b); and

(B) the implementation of the guidelines by the major Federal departments and agencies that administer United States foreign development assistance.

(g) **EVALUATION DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “evaluation” means, with respect to a United States foreign development assistance program, the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of the program and projects under the program as a basis for judgments, to improve effectiveness, and to inform decisions about current and future programming.

**SEC. 3. INTERNET WEBSITE TO MAKE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE COMPREHENSIVE, TIMELY, COMPARABLE, AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION ON UNITED STATES FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT; PUBLICATION AND UPDATES.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall direct the Secretary of State to establish and maintain an Internet website to make publicly available in unclassified form comprehensive, timely, comparable, and accessible information on United States foreign development assistance. The head of each Federal department or agency that administers United States foreign development assistance shall, not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, publish and on a quarterly basis update on the Internet website such information with respect to the United States foreign development assistance programs of such Federal department or agency.

(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Such information shall be published on a detailed program-by-program basis and country-by-country basis.

(2) **TYPES OF INFORMATION.**—To ensure transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of United States foreign development assistance, such information should include country assistance strategies, annual budget documents, congressional budget justifications, obligations, expenditures, and reports and evaluations, including those developed pursuant to the guidelines established by section 2, for United States foreign development assistance programs and projects under such programs. Each type of information described in this paragraph shall be published or updated on the Internet website not later than 90 days after the date of issuance of the information.

(3) **REPORT IN LIEU OF INCLUSION.**—If—

(A) the head of a Federal department or agency makes a determination that the inclusion of a required item of information on the Internet website would jeopardize the health or security of an implementing partner or program beneficiary, or

(B) the Secretary of State makes a determination that the inclusion of a required item of information on the Internet website would be detrimental to the national interests of the United States,

then the head of such Federal department or agency or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, shall provide briefings to Congress on the item of information or submit to Congress the item of information in a written report in lieu of it being included on the Internet website, along with the reasons for it not being included on the Internet website. Any such item of information may be submitted to Congress in classified form.

(c) **SCOPE OF INFORMATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Internet website shall contain the information described in subsection (b) as follows:

(A) For fiscal year 2013, the information relating to such fiscal year and each of the immediately preceding 2 fiscal years.

(B) For fiscal year 2014, the information relating to such fiscal year and each of the immediately preceding 3 fiscal years.

(C) For fiscal year 2015, the information relating to such fiscal year and each of the immediately preceding 4 fiscal years.

(D) For fiscal year 2016 and each fiscal year thereafter, the information relating to such fiscal year and each of the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years.

(2) **OLDER INFORMATION.**—For fiscal year 2017 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Internet website shall also contain a link to a searchable database available to the public containing information described in subsection (b) relating to fiscal years prior to the immediately preceding 5 fiscal years but subsequent to fiscal year 2010.

**SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS IF REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 3 ARE NOT MET.**

If the information described in section 3(b) with respect to a United States foreign development assistance program is not provided as required under section 3, then the head of the relevant Federal department or agency shall provide briefings to the appropriate congressional committees, along with a detailed explanation of why the requirements for publication on the Internet have not been met and when they will be met, with respect to each month for which such information is not published on the Internet.

**SEC. 5. OFFSET.**

Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for United States foreign development assistance programs of a Federal department or agency that administers such programs for a fiscal year, up to 5 percent of such amounts are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act with respect to such programs for such fiscal year.

**SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

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

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

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

(2) **UNITED STATES FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.**—The term “United States foreign development assistance” means assistance primarily for purposes of foreign development and economic support, including but not limited to assistance authorized under—

(A) part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), other than—

(i) title IV of chapter 2 of such part (relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation);

(ii) chapter 3 of such part (relating to International Organizations and Programs); and

(iii) chapter 8 of such part (relating to International Narcotics Control);

(B) chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to Economic Support Fund) for long-term development; and

(C) the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.).

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) 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 include extraneous material in the RECORD on this bill.

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 rise in strong support of H.R. 3159 introduced by my good friend from Texas, Judge Poe.

This bill stands for the simple proposition that consistent evaluation and transparency will improve the effectiveness of U.S. development assistance around the world. H.R. 3159 will require the President to establish guidelines for measurable goals, monitoring, and evaluation plans that can be applied with reasonable consistency to all overseas development assistance.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3159, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3159, as amended, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me start first by thanking my distinguished colleague from Texas (Mr. POE) for his leadership on this legislation. He and his staff have worked tirelessly to address a range of technical issues so that this bill could be considered under suspension.

H.R. 3159 is an important first step in bringing greater rationality and oversight to the foreign aid process. It contains two fundamental reforms to make our programs more efficient, more effective, and better at serving our national interests.

The first is to strengthen monitoring and evaluation so that we can be sure our aid is performing as intended. Right now we make most of our aid decisions in the dark. We set budgets year after year without having any idea necessarily what the outcomes might be. This bill requires the President to establish a consistent set of guidelines so that all Federal agencies carrying out development assistance will set measurable goals, establish indicators, monitor results, and evaluate impact. We can make much better decisions about how and where to invest our scarce resources once we know which types of programs are the most cost-effective and produce the best results.

The second reform is to increase aid transparency so that everyone can see where we're spending the money and why. There are all too many misperceptions about the size of the foreign aid budget and exactly what it does. This bill will address that.

It also requires the President to establish and maintain an Internet Web site that makes comprehensive and timely information accessible to the public.

Similar reforms are included in comprehensive foreign aid reform legislation recently introduced by the current ranking member of our committee, Mr. BERMAN, and myself. They were also included in the State Department authorization bills passed by the full House under the leadership of our outgoing chairwoman, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN of Florida, in 2009, and reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee in 2011. Both times, these provisions were adopted with strong bipartisan support.

The administration also recognizes the need for these types of changes. They've created the Foreign Assistance Dashboard, a Web site that provides accessible and easy-to-understand data about our aid programs. Both the Millennium Challenge Corporation and USAID have put into place their own rigorous evaluation policies.

This bill will ensure that all Federal agencies carrying out development programs will adhere to the same high standards, and at a time when there are so many issues that divide our parties and our Nation, I think this is one that we can come together on. Again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

[From The Hill, Dec. 12, 2012]

OVERHAUL OF U.S. FOREIGN AID IS OVERDUE  
(By Reps. Howard L. Berman (D-Calif.) and  
Gerald E. Connolly (D-Va.))

At a time when competing government priorities face the chopping block, advocates of effective foreign aid have a responsibility to make the case that aid directly serves our country's long-term national-security and economic interests, and in a cost-effective way.

A key goal of foreign aid is to make the right investments that reinforce America's priorities. Unfortunately, the current foreign aid process and the underlying statute are encrusted with legislative barnacles built up over half a century that are messy, conflicting and outdated, and that actually hinder our ability to deliver foreign aid effectively and efficiently.

It is time for a complete overhaul. The 21st century requires a foreign aid program that recognizes today's priorities and streamlines the process in the post-Cold War era. For instance, do we still need language in current law, passed in 1961, that requires the president to assure Congress that foreign aid recipients are not "controlled by the international Communist conspiracy"?

The many task forces and policy committees that have examined U.S. foreign aid have cited the myriad goals, objectives and priorities contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The Center for Global Development, for example, identified more than 33 major objectives, 75 priorities and 247 directives relating to foreign aid in the act. And all of this for a minuscule piece of the federal budget. Little wonder, then, that we lack any central focus to our effort and even less of an ability to measure its effectiveness.

The Global Partnerships Act of 2012 (H.R. 6644) replaces this byzantine labyrinth of priorities by identifying eight concise goals for development assistance. The legislation simplifies the bureaucracy administering foreign aid by restoring the U.S. Agency for International Development's policy and budget functions and clarifies the roles and

relationships of key officials involved in its delivery.

In addition, the Global Partnerships Act tackles problems like the lack of transparency, accountability and oversight in the system. It requires the maintenance of an online database of information, easily accessible by the public, with complete information about all forms of U.S. foreign assistance, including an unclassified database on security assistance. This online database would provide detailed information on overhead and administrative costs for overseas projects, ensuring that U.S. taxpayers get the most out of their investment.

Opponents of foreign aid say that aid programs amount to little more than handouts. But the purpose of foreign assistance, as President Obama has insisted, must be to create the conditions where it's no longer needed. To do this, our programs should aim to build indigenous capacity in various sectors, with the ultimate goals of country ownership and self-reliance. The Global Partnerships Act emphasizes the importance of country ownership by transforming the donor-recipient relationship to one of partners working toward mutually agreed-upon and beneficial goals.

Many believe that foreign assistance is a luxury we can no longer afford in an era of tight budgets and fiscal challenges. They perpetuate the misconception that foreign aid encompasses a massive portion of the federal budget. In reality, this assistance amounts to only about 1 percent of federal spending.

Moreover, foreign aid is a critical component of our national-security strategy, which includes three key pillars: defense, diplomacy and development. National-security experts and military leaders frequently extol the importance of foreign aid, recognizing, as former Defense Secretary Robert Gates once said, that "economic development is a lot cheaper than sending soldiers."

It is critical that the United States modernize its foreign aid policies and maintain its foreign aid investments. It is also critical that we establish metrics to gauge the efficacy of those investments. There are other countries ready and willing to fill the vacuum that we will leave behind.

Foreign assistance is a critical tool in the diplomatic toolkit. A great power must have the tools to act—beyond simply intervening militarily. A streamlined, effective foreign aid template can enhance U.S. values and influence in a dangerous world and help avoid the enormous costs in blood and treasure that inevitably result from military intervention.

While admittedly some of our foreign aid investments have been ineffectively deployed in the field over the years, it is beyond dispute that foreign assistance has dramatically lowered infant mortality rates, raised hundreds of millions of people from poverty, extended longevity, created employment and fostered democratic institutions in every corner of the world. Its return is well worth the investment.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas, Judge POE, an esteemed member of our Foreign Affairs Committee and the author of this bill.

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentlewoman and appreciate her yielding me this time. I want to thank Chairwoman ROS-LEHTINEN, Ranking Member BERMAN, and House leadership for getting this bill to the House floor, and also Mr. CONNOLLY from Virginia for his support of this legislation.

□ 1820

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3159, the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act, is a simple, bipartisan bill. We have, in fact, equal numbers of Republicans and Democrats as cosponsors of this legislation.

Last year, the House Foreign Affairs Committee passed this bill unanimously as an amendment to the state authorization bill. This bill does two things: it increases monitoring and evaluation of our foreign aid programs, and it also increases transparency of foreign aid.

Our foreign aid can do some good to other countries, but there are also problems with American foreign aid. Unfortunately, we do not keep track of what we're spending, and we don't ask for real results.

Since the passage of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, foreign aid programs have spread across 12 departments, 25 agencies, and almost 60 Federal offices. There are so many Federal Government programs that they often don't know what each other is doing, and many Federal Government programs don't even keep track of what they're doing.

According to an independent study commissioned by USAID in 2009, agencies don't assess the impact their aid is having on foreign countries:

Do we know if our money actually helps people?

Is our money helping people become more self-sufficient or more reliant on U.S. dollars?

And does American aid leave people better off?

We don't know the answers to these questions. This bill addresses this problem by requiring the President to set up tough monitoring and evaluation guidelines for development programs.

These guidelines will be used for monitoring and evaluation of every foreign aid development program from agriculture to AIDS to democracy promotion. Monitoring will allow us to cut programs that simply do not work.

We also need transparency. Americans don't know what we spend our aid on, and so that is why many Americans are frustrated when the word or phrase "foreign aid" is mentioned. We need to be honest with American taxpayers.

Until November of 2011, the United States ranked 22nd out of 31 countries when it came to transparency in foreign aid programs. That's according to the Brookings Institute and the Center for Global Development.

We should have nothing to hide when it comes to foreign aid. Let's tell the American taxpayers what they're getting for their buck. This bill requires more information about foreign aid to be posted online so Americans can know what we are doing.

We can't continue down the path of the same-old same-old regarding foreign aid. We need to restore trust with the American people. Lack of transparency and accountability invites corruption, waste, and incompetence.

The losers are those who the programs aim to help and also Americans who pay for foreign aid. Regardless of whether a Member believes we need more foreign aid, less foreign aid, or no foreign aid at all, we should all agree that accountability and transparency are an absolute must.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I have no other speakers. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I also yield back the balance of my time.

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. 3159, 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.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM UPDATE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2012

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2318) to authorize the Secretary of State to pay a reward to combat transnational organized crime and for information concerning foreign nationals wanted by international criminal tribunals, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2318

*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 "Department of State Rewards Program Update and Technical Corrections Act of 2012".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of State's existing rewards programs permit the payment of reward for information leading to the arrest or conviction of—

(A) individuals who have committed, or attempted or conspired to commit, certain acts of international terrorism;

(B) individuals who have committed, or attempted or conspired to commit, certain narcotics-related offenses; and

(C) individuals who have been indicted by certain international criminal tribunals.

(2) The Department of State considers the rewards program to be "one of the most valuable assets the U.S. Government has in the fight against international terrorism". Since the program's inception in 1984, the United States Government has rewarded over 60 people who provided actionable information

that, according to the Department of State, prevented international terrorist attacks or helped convict individuals involved in terrorist attacks.

(3) The program has been credited with providing information in several high-profile cases, including the arrest of Ramzi Yousef, who was convicted in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, the deaths of Uday and Qusay Hussein, who United States military forces located and killed in Iraq after receiving information about their locations, and the arrests or deaths of several members of the Abu Sayyaf group, believed to be responsible for the kidnappings and deaths of United States citizens and Filipinos in the Philippines.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the rewards program of the Department of State should be expanded in order to—

(1) address the growing threat to important United States interests from transnational criminal activity, such as intellectual property rights piracy, money laundering, trafficking in persons, arms trafficking, and cybercrime; and

(2) target other individuals indicted by international, hybrid, or mixed tribunals for genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity.

#### SEC. 3. ENHANCED REWARDS 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)" both places 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"; and

(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"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting "or transnational organized crime group" after "terrorist organization"; and

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

(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 (g), 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 a particular foreign national accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, which may be submitted in classified form if necessary, setting forth the reasons why the arrest or conviction of such foreign national is in the national interests of the United States.";

(4) in subsection (k)—

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

(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."

#### SEC. 4. 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."

#### SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of activity precluded under the American Servicemembers' Protection Act of 2002 (title II of Public Law 107-206; 22 U.S.C. 7421 et seq.).

#### SEC. 6. FUNDING.

The Secretary of State shall use amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services account of the Department of State to pay rewards authorized pursuant to this Act and to carry out other activities related to such rewards authorized under section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act (22 U.S.C. 2708).

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 include extraneous material in the RECORD on this bill.

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

There was no objection.