

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I rise in support of this compromise legislation before us today. I believe that H.R. 3204 will enable our country to further secure our pharmaceutical distribution chain and help keep patients who depend on compounding pharmacies safe.

I am proud of the Energy and Commerce Committee because concerns that many of us had about the previous version of this track-and-trace legislation have been taken care of in this bill. They have been addressed in this bill. The previous bill was H.R. 1919, and we had difficulty with it. So I look forward to supporting this bill. We held hearings, and we are compromising on both sides. I wish Congress would take our lead on other issues and compromise, but I am happy to support this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote "aye."

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank Chairman UPTON, Chairman PITTS, and Ranking Member PALLONE. On the Democratic staff, Tiffany Guarascio for Mr. PALLONE; Greg Sunstrum for Mr. DINGELL; Rachel Stauffer and Lisa Cohen for Ms. DEGETTE; Nate Tipton from Mr. GREEN's office; Joel Bailey for Mr. MATHESON; Karen Nelson, Eric Flamm, and Rachel Sher—all of these people played an essential role in getting this bill through.

I want to single out Mr. GRIFFITH who introduced the bill in the House, along with Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. GREEN, that served as a foundation for the compounding debate. Mr. MATHESON and Mr. LATTA introduced the House track-and-trace bill.

Everybody didn't get what they wanted. This bill is a compromise. This institution has to reach compromises to get things done. We cannot have every issue litigated and relitigated. Once the law is settled, we must go on. And I am chagrined that we are likely to close the government because, on the other side of the aisle, the leadership in this House wants to keep the fight going on the Affordable Care Act. It is the law. It has been affirmed by the courts. It is about to be put in place. We should work together to solve our country's problems, not make them worse by failing to compromise and work with each other.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation that we hopefully will pass in the next few minutes is very important. It clearly, I think, would have saved the lives of those folks that were taken, and it reflects the hard work of our committee on a bipartisan basis.

From the very start, the Oversight and Investigation Subcommittee went

to work. It got to the bottom of a very tragic situation that impacted some 20 States, hundreds and hundreds of people, and we've changed that system now. Because of their work and their investigation, we came back and moved legislation through the proper channels, regular order, through the Health Subcommittee and through our committee. We worked very closely with Republicans and Democrats in the Senate to craft this bill that would have stopped this awful thing that happened a year ago.

Congress does work and can work when we work together, and I am proud of this product. I am proud of this legislation. I urge the Senate to take it up in the next day or two so we can, in fact, get it to the President's desk, and I thank every Member who worked so hard.

We saw today certainly the personal impact on all of our districts and on the Members themselves. Many of us, in fact, did know folks directly impacted not only through death, but also those who were impacted because of the impact on their own lives as they still try to recuperate and survive. I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes."

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3204, the Drug Quality Security Act.

The merits of this legislation are clear: it provides additional oversight of the preparation of compound medications. It institutes new labeling requirements and clarifies existing ones. And it helps us track products from manufacturer to consumer. Coloradans in my district will be safer when this bill is signed into law.

But Mr. Speaker, this bill also serves as a reminder that despite the differences between Republicans and Democrats on so many issues, we still can come together to do the work of the American people.

Last year, we saw the tragic results of unregulated and unsafe compounding. This year, we're seeing Congress respond by passing a bill supported by patient advocates, the public health community, and stakeholders at all parts of the pharmaceutical supply chain.

No, this legislation isn't perfect. But it represents a significant step forward in protecting public health and safety, and it shows that we can join together to get things done.

That's how this chamber should work, Mr. Speaker, and I'm hopeful that the my colleagues on both sides will continue to legislate by seeking common ground, rather than focusing on the issues that divide us.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise concerning certain provisions of H.R. 3204, legislation addressing human drug compounding and drug supply chain security.

This legislation confirms that Section 503(A), originally passed in 1997, allows the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to enter into memorandums of understanding with the states to address "the distribution of inordinate amounts of compounded products interstate," and to make sure that there are procedures that provide "for appropriate investigation by a State agency of complaints relating to compounded drug products distributed outside such State."

It is my understanding that this authority is to be used by the FDA to make sure that systems and procedures are set up so that consumers have available redress for any potential problem with compounded prescriptions that are shipped across state lines. I am aware of concerns that the FDA may use this authority to try to restrict interstate commerce rather than following the letter of the law, which seeks to guarantee "appropriate investigation" on complaints and other issues that may arise.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue to monitor the implementation of Section 503(A) in consultation with compounding pharmacies in Texas, and call on the FDA to ensure that these provisions are not used to restrict interstate sales of compounded pharmaceuticals within all applicable laws and regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3204.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE OPERATIONS AND EMBASSY SECURITY AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2848) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2848

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 Operations and Embassy Security Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2014".

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. National Endowment for Democracy.
- Sec. 106. Prohibition on use of funds relating to Federal Acquisition Regulation.
- Sec. 107. Prohibition on use of funds relating to security and training facility.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

- Subtitle A—Basic Authorities and Activities
- Sec. 201. Foreign Service Act of 1980.

Sec. 202. Center for strategic counterterrorism communications of the Department of State.

Sec. 203. Anti-piracy information sharing.
Subtitle B—Consular Services and Related Matters

Sec. 211. Extension of authority to assess passport surcharge.

Sec. 212. Authority to restrict passports.

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. Overseas comparability pay limitation.

TITLE IV—EMBASSY SECURITY AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION

Subtitle A—Review and Planning Requirements

Sec. 411. Designation of high risk, high threat posts and working groups.

Sec. 412. Contingency plans for high risk, high threat posts.

Sec. 413. Strategic review of Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

Sec. 414. Revision of provisions relating to personnel recommendations of Accountability Review Board.

Subtitle B—Physical Security and Personnel Requirements

Sec. 421. Capital security cost sharing program.

Sec. 422. Local guard contracts abroad under diplomatic security program.

Sec. 423. Transfer authority.

Sec. 424. Security enhancements for soft targets.

Sec. 425. Reemployment of annuitants.

Sec. 426. Sense of Congress regarding minimum security standards for temporary United States diplomatic and consular posts.

Sec. 427. Assignment of personnel at high risk, high threat posts.

Sec. 428. Bureau of Diplomatic Security mobile biometric enrollment program.

Subtitle C—Security Training

Sec. 431. Security training for personnel assigned to high risk, high threat posts.

Sec. 432. Report to Congress.

Subtitle D—Expansion of the Marine Corps Security Guard Detachment Program

Sec. 441. Marine Corps Security Guard Program.

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”, \$8,481,854,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(A) BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—Of such amounts, not less than \$26,839,000 for fiscal year 2014 is authorized to be appropriated for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

(B) WORLDWIDE SECURITY PROTECTION.—Of such amounts, not less than \$2,182,135,000 for fiscal year 2014 is authorized to be appropriated for worldwide security protection.

(2) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—For “Capital Investment Fund”, \$76,900,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(3) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—For “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs”, \$535,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, of which funding for educational and cultural programs that occur in countries or regions that are at risk of, in, or are in transition from, conflict or civil strife should be prioritized.

(4) CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For “Conflict Stabilization Operations”, \$45,207,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(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.

(5) REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES.—For “Representation Allowances”, \$6,933,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(6) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS.—For “Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials”, \$27,750,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(7) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—For “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, \$9,073,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(8) REPATRIATION LOANS.—For “Repatriation Loans”, \$1,374,000 for fiscal year 2014.

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

(A) IN GENERAL.—For “Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan”, \$21,778,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(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.

(10) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For “Office of the Inspector General”, \$119,056,000 for fiscal year 2014, 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.

(11) INTERNATIONAL CHANCERY CENTER.—For “International Chancery Center (ICC)”, \$5,450,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(12) EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—For “Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance”, \$2,649,351,000 for fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 102. CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for “Contributions to International Organizations”, \$1,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, 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. The Secretary shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not less than fifteen days prior to obligating funds authorized under this section to implement or establish any principle commission or organization required by a treaty that has not been ratified by the Senate.

SEC. 103. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES.

There are authorized to be appropriated for “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”, \$1,942,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 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, except that such amounts may not be used to support any United Nations Unmanned Aerial Systems (drone) activities or missions operating in United States airspace, including United States territories and possessions. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds authorized to be appropriated under this section are authorized to remain available until September 30, 2015.

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 2014; and

(B) for “Construction”, \$31,400,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(2) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—For “International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada”, \$2,449,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(3) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—For “International Joint Commission”, \$7,012,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(4) INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS.—For “International Fisheries Commissions”, \$31,445,000 for fiscal year 2014.

(5) BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION.—For “Border Environment Cooperation Commission”, \$2,386,000 for fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 105. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.

There are authorized to be appropriated for the “National Endowment for Democracy” for authorized activities \$117,764,000 for fiscal year 2014.

SEC. 106. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS RELATING TO FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.

No funds under this Act are authorized to be appropriated to enter into a contract with

any offeror or any of its principals if the offeror certifies, pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation, that the offeror or any of its principals—

(1) within a three-year period preceding this offer has been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against it for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) contract or subcontract; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property; or

(2) are presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity with, commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1); or

(3) within a three-year period preceding this offer, has been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds \$3,000 for which the liability remains unsatisfied.

SEC. 107. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS RELATING TO SECURITY AND TRAINING FACILITY.

No funds under this Act are authorized to be appropriated for any new Department of State security and training facility, including the proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, for which there is not a completed, independent feasibility study that has been provided to the appropriate congressional committees, verifying that safety and security training for all Department personnel who require such training cannot reasonably be provided at the existing Federal Law Enforcement Training Facility.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Subtitle A—Basic Authorities and Activities

SEC. 201. FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980.

Section 501 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3981) is amended by inserting “If a position designated under this section is unfilled for more than one single assignment cycle, such position shall be filled, as appropriate, on a temporary basis, in accordance with section 303 or 309.” after “Positions designated under this section are excepted from the competitive service.”.

SEC. 202. 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 the 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 the 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;

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

(7) establish measurable goals, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans to focus on learning, accountability, and policymaking.

(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.

SEC. 203. ANTI-PIRACY INFORMATION SHARING.

The Secretary of State is authorized to provide for the participation by the United States in the Information Sharing Centre located in Singapore, as established by the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP).

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 “2016”.

SEC. 212. AUTHORITY TO RESTRICT PASSPORTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State is authorized to—

(1) limit to one year or such period of time as the Secretary of State shall determine appropriate the period of validity of a passport issued to a sex offender; and

(2) revoke the passport or passport card of an individual who has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a foreign country of a sex offense.

(b) **LIMITATION FOR RETURN TO UNITED STATES.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), in no case shall a United States citizen convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a foreign country of a sex offense be precluded from entering the United States due to a passport revocation under such subsection.

(c) **REAPPLICATION.**—An individual whose passport or passport card was revoked pursuant to subsection (a)(2) may reapply for a passport or passport card at any time after such individual has returned to the United States.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section:

(1) **SEX OFFENDER.**—The term “sex offender” means an individual who is listed on the National Sex Offender Registry established pursuant to section 119 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16915).

(2) **SEX OFFENSE.**—The term “sex offense” means a sex offense as defined in section 111(5) of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16915).

Subtitle C—Reporting Requirements

SEC. 221. REPORTING REFORM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—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 of Public Law 104-208.

(3) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 11 of Public Law 107-245.

(4) Section 181 of Public Law 102-138.

(5) Section 1012(c) of Public Law 103-337.

(6) Section 527(f) of Public Law 103-236.

(7) Section 304(f) of Public Law 107-173.

(8) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 4 of Public Law 79-264.

(9) Sections 3203 and 3204(f) of Public Law 106-246.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 11 of Public Law 107-245 is amended by striking “(a) IN GENERAL.—”.

(c) **REPORT ON UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report on all assessed and voluntary contributions, including in-kind,

of the United States Government to the United Nations and its affiliated agencies and related bodies during the previous fiscal year.

(2) **CONTENT.**—Each report required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(A) The total amount of all assessed and voluntary contributions, including in-kind, of the United States Government to the United Nations and its affiliated agencies and related bodies during the previous fiscal year.

(B) The approximate percentage of United States Government contributions to each United Nations affiliated agency or related body in such fiscal year when compared with all contributions to each such agency or body from any source in such fiscal year.

(C) For each such United States Government contribution—

- (i) the amount of the contribution;
- (ii) a description of the contribution (including whether assessed or voluntary);
- (iii) the department or agency of the United States Government responsible for the contribution;
- (iv) the purpose of the contribution; and
- (v) the United Nations or its affiliated agency or related body receiving the contribution.

(3) **SCOPE OF INITIAL REPORT.**—The first report required under this subsection shall include the information required under this section for the previous three fiscal years.

(4) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.**—Not later than 14 days after submitting a report under this subsection, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall post a public version of such report on a text-based, searchable, and publicly available Internet Web site.

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 period of not less than 30 days after receipt of any notice under subparagraph (A) to respond orally and in writing to the proposed suspension, which period may be extended upon a showing of good cause;

“(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 cause to believe a member has committed a crime’ means the member has been indicted by a grand jury.

“(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.

Subsection (d) of section 305 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3945) 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”; 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. 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, 2014.

(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—EMBASSY SECURITY AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION

Subtitle A—Review and Planning Requirements

SEC. 411. DESIGNATION OF HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POSTS AND WORKING GROUPS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title I of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.; relating to diplomatic security) is amended by inserting after section 103 the following new sections:

“SEC. 104. DESIGNATION OF HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POSTS.

“(a) **INITIAL DESIGNATION.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in classified form, that contains an initial list of diplomatic and consular posts designated as high risk, high threat posts.

“(b) **DESIGNATIONS BEFORE OPENING OR REOPENING POSTS.**—Before opening or reopening a diplomatic or consular post, the Secretary shall determine if such post should be designated as a high risk, high threat post.

“(c) **DESIGNATING EXISTING POSTS.**—The Secretary shall regularly review existing diplomatic and consular posts to determine if any such post should be designated as a high risk, high threat post if conditions at such post or the surrounding security environment require such a designation.

“(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section and section 105:

“(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—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.

“(2) **HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POST.**—The term ‘high risk, high threat post’ means a United States diplomatic or consular post, as determined by the Secretary, that, among other factors, is—

“(A) located in a country—

“(i) with high to critical levels of political violence and terrorism; and

“(ii) the government of which lacks the ability or willingness to provide adequate security; and

“(B) with mission physical security platforms that fall below the Department of State’s established standards.

“SEC. 105. WORKING GROUPS FOR HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POSTS.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Before opening or reopening a high risk, high threat post, the Secretary shall establish a working group

that is responsible for the geographic area in which such post is to be opened or reopened.

“(b) DUTIES.—The duties of the working group established in accordance with subsection (a) shall include—

“(1) evaluating the importance and appropriateness of the objectives of the proposed post to the national security of the United States, and the type and level of security threats such post could encounter;

“(2) completing working plans to expedite the approval and funding for establishing and operating such post, implementing physical security measures, providing necessary security and management personnel, and the provision of necessary equipment;

“(3) establishing security ‘tripwires’ that would determine specific action, including enhanced security measures or evacuation of such post, based on the improvement or deterioration of the local security environment; and

“(4) identifying and reporting any costs that may be associated with opening or reopening such post.

“(c) COMPOSITION.—The working group should be composed of representatives of the—

“(1) appropriate regional bureau;

“(2) Bureau of Diplomatic Security;

“(3) Bureau of Overseas Building Operations;

“(4) Bureau of Intelligence and Research; and

“(5) other bureaus or offices as determined by the Secretary.

“(d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 30 days before opening or reopening a high risk, high threat post, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate congressional committees in classified form of—

“(1) the decision to open or reopen such post; and

“(2) the results of the working group under subsection (b).”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 103 the following new items:

“Sec. 104. Designation of high risk, high threat posts.

“Sec. 105. Working groups for high risk, high threat posts.”

SEC. 412. CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POSTS.

Section 606(a) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865(a); relating to diplomatic security) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) by inserting “and from complex attacks (as such term is defined in section 416 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986),” after “attacks from vehicles”; and

(B) by inserting “or such a complex attack” before the period at the end;

(2) in paragraph (7), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including at high risk, high threat posts (as such term is defined in section 104 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986), including options for the deployment of additional military personnel or equipment to bolster security and rapid deployment of armed or surveillance assets in response to an attack”.

SEC. 413. STRATEGIC REVIEW OF BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall complete a strategic review of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State to ensure that the mission and activities of the Bureau are fulfilling the current and projected needs of the Department of State.

(b) CONTENTS OF REVIEW.—The strategic review described in subsection (a) shall include assessments of—

(1) staffing needs for both domestic and international operations;

(2) facilities under chief of mission authority adhering to security standards;

(3) security personnel with the necessary language skills for assignment to overseas posts;

(4) programs being carried out by personnel with the necessary experience and at commensurate grade levels;

(5) necessary security training provided to personnel under chief of mission authority for expected assignments and objectives;

(6) balancing security needs with an ability to carry out the diplomatic mission of the Department of State;

(7) the budgetary implications of balancing multiple missions; and

(8) how to resolve any identified deficiencies in the mission or activities of the Bureau.

SEC. 414. REVISION OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATIONS OF ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 304(c) of the Diplomatic Security Act (22 U.S.C. 4834(c)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “Whenever” and inserting “If”; and

(B) by striking “has breached the duty of that individual” and inserting “has engaged in misconduct or unsatisfactorily performed the duties of employment of that individual, and such misconduct or unsatisfactory performance has significantly contributed to the serious injury, loss of life, or significant destruction of property, or the serious breach of security that is the subject of the Board’s examination as described in subsection (a)”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “finding” each place it appears and inserting “findings”; and

(3) in the matter following paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “has breached a duty of that individual” and inserting “has engaged in misconduct or unsatisfactorily performed the duties of employment of that individual”; and

(B) by striking “to the performance of the duties of that individual”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any case of an Accountability Review Board that is convened under section 301 of the Diplomatic Security Act (22 U.S.C. 4831) on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Physical Security and Personnel Requirements

SEC. 421. CAPITAL SECURITY COST SHARING PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE CAPITAL SECURITY COST SHARING PROGRAM.—It is the sense of Congress that the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program should prioritize the construction of new facilities and the maintenance of existing facilities at high risk, high threat posts.

(b) RESTRICTION ON CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE SPACE.—Section 604(e)(2) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public Law 106-113; 113 Stat. 1501A-453; 22 U.S.C. 4865 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “A project to construct a diplomatic facility of the United States may not include office space or other accommodations for an employee of a Federal department or agency if the Secretary of State determines that such depart-

ment or agency has not provided to the Department of State the full amount of funding required by paragraph (1), except that such project may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.”

SEC. 422. LOCAL GUARD CONTRACTS ABROAD UNDER DIPLOMATIC SECURITY PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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; and

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

“(d) AWARD OF LOCAL GUARD AND PROTECTIVE SERVICE CONTRACTS FOR HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POSTS.—With respect to any local guard contract for a high risk, high threat post (as such term is defined in section 104 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986) that is entered into after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of State—

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

“(2) after evaluating proposals for such contract, may award such contract 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. 6 15.101-1); and

“(3) shall ensure that contractor personnel under such contract providing local guard or protective services are classified—

“(A) as employees of the contractor;

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

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

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) an explanation of the implementation of subsection (d) of section 136 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, as amended by subsection (a)(3) of this section; and

(2) for each instance in which an award is made pursuant to such subsection (d) of such section 136, a written justification providing the basis for such award and an explanation of the inability to satisfy the needs of the Department of State by technically acceptable, lowest price evaluation award.

SEC. 423. TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

Section 4 of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 295) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(j)(1) In addition to exercising any other transfer authority available to the Secretary of State, and subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary may transfer to, and merge with, any appropriation for embassy security, construction, and maintenance such amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2014 for any other purpose related to the administration of foreign affairs on or after October 1, 2013, if the Secretary determines such transfer is necessary to provide for the security of sites and buildings in foreign countries under the jurisdiction and control of the Secretary.

“(2) Any funds transferred pursuant to paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall not exceed 20 percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of State under the heading ‘Administration of Foreign Affairs’, and no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfer; and

“(B) shall be merged with funds in the heading to which transferred, and shall be available subject to the same terms and conditions as the funds with which merged.

“(3) Not later than 15 days before any transfer of funds pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall notify in writing the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations of the House of Representatives. Any such notification shall include a description of the particular security need necessitating the transfer at issue.”.

SEC. 424. SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS FOR 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. 425. REEMPLOYMENT OF ANNUITANTS.

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

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking “to facilitate the” and all that follows through “Afghanistan.”; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “and, when after an exhaustive, open, and competitive search, no qualified, full-time, current employees (including members of the Civil Service) of the Department of State have been identified”; and

(B) by moving subparagraph (C) two ems to the left; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “2010” and inserting “2018”; and

(B) in subparagraphs (B) and (C), by striking “2009” and inserting “2018” each place it appears.

SEC. 426. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MINIMUM SECURITY STANDARDS FOR TEMPORARY UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Overseas Security Policy Board’s security standards for United States diplomatic and consular posts should apply to all such posts regardless of the duration of their occupancy; and

(2) such posts should comply with requirements for attaining a waiver or exception to applicable standards if it is in the national interest of the United States as determined by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 427. ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL AT HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall station key personnel for sustained periods of time at high risk, high threat posts (as such term is defined in section 104 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986, as added by section 411 of this Act) in order to—

(1) establish institutional knowledge and situational awareness that would allow for a fuller familiarization of the local political and security environment in which such posts are located; and

(2) ensure that necessary security procedures are implemented.

(b) QUARTERLY BRIEFINGS.—The Secretary of State shall quarterly brief the appropriate congressional committees on the personnel staffing and rotation cycles at high risk, high threat posts.

SEC. 428. BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY MOBILE BIOMETRIC ENROLLMENT PROGRAM.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the mobile biometric enrollment program of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security that includes the following:

(1) An overview of the mobile biometric enrollment program and the Department of State’s use of biometric technologies to secure access to United States diplomatic and consular posts.

(2) An assessment of the effectiveness and uses of such biometric technologies.

(3) An assessment of the costs, benefits, and implementation time that would be involved in extending the mobile biometric enrollment program initially to all high risk, high threat posts (as such term is defined in section 104 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986, as added by section 411 of this Act), and then to all remaining diplomatic and consular posts.

Subtitle C—Security Training

SEC. 431. SECURITY TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4851 et seq.; relating to diplomatic security) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

“SEC. 416. SECURITY TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO A HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POST.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Individuals assigned permanently to or who are in long-term temporary duty status as designated by the Secretary at a high risk, high threat post shall receive security training described in subsection (b) on a mandatory basis in order to prepare such individuals for living and working at such posts.

“(b) SECURITY TRAINING DESCRIBED.—Security training referred to in subsection (a)—

“(1) is training to improve basic knowledge and skills; and

“(2) may include—

“(A) an ability to recognize, avoid, and respond to potential terrorist situations, including a complex attack;

“(B) conducting surveillance detection;

“(C) providing emergency medical care;

“(D) ability to detect the presence of improvised explosive devices;

“(E) minimal firearms familiarization; and

“(F) defensive driving maneuvers.

“(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirements of this section shall take effect upon the date of the enactment of this section.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and sections 417 and 418:

“(1) COMPLEX ATTACK.—The term ‘complex attack’ has the meaning given such term by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as follows: ‘An attack conducted by multiple hostile elements which employ at least two distinct classes of weapon systems (i.e., indirect fire and direct fire, improvised explosive devices, and surface to air fire).’

“(2) HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POST.—The term ‘high risk, high threat post’ has the meaning given such term in section 104.

“SEC. 417. SECURITY MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR OFFICIALS ASSIGNED TO A HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POST.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Officials described in subsection (c) who are assigned to a high risk, high threat post shall receive security training described in subsection (b) on a mandatory basis in order to improve the ability of such officials to make security-related management decisions.

“(b) SECURITY TRAINING DESCRIBED.—Security training referred to in subsection (a) may include—

“(1) development of skills to better evaluate threats;

“(2) effective use of security resources to mitigate such threats; and

“(3) improved familiarity of available security resources.

“(c) OFFICIALS DESCRIBED.—Officials referred to in subsection (a) are—

“(1) members of the Senior Foreign Service appointed under section 302(a)(1) or 303 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3942(a)(1) and 3943) or members of the Senior Executive Service (as such term is described in section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code);

“(2) Foreign Service officers appointed under section 302(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3942(a)(1)) holding a position in classes FS-1, FS-2, or FS-3;

“(3) Foreign Service Specialists appointed by the Secretary under section 303 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3943) holding a position in classes FS-1, FS-2, or FS-3; and

“(4) individuals holding a position in grades GS-13, GS-14, or GS-15.

“(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirements of this section shall take effect beginning on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this section.

“SEC. 418. LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO HIGH RISK, HIGH THREAT POST.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Diplomatic security personnel assigned permanently to or who are in long-term temporary duty status as designated by the Secretary at a high risk, high threat post should receive language training described in subsection (b) in order to prepare such personnel for duty requirements at such post.

“(b) LANGUAGE TRAINING DESCRIBED.—Language training referred to in subsection (a) should prepare personnel described in such subsection to—

“(1) speak the language at issue with sufficient structural accuracy and vocabulary to participate effectively in most formal and informal conversations on subjects germane to security; and

“(2) read within an adequate range of speed and with almost complete comprehension on subjects germane to security.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 415 the following new items:

“Sec. 416. Security training for personnel assigned to a high risk, high threat post.

“Sec. 417. Security management training for officials assigned to a high risk, high threat post.

“Sec. 418. Language requirements for diplomatic security personnel assigned to high risk, high threat post.”.

SEC. 432. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this subtitle.

Subtitle D—Expansion of the Marine Corps Security Guard Detachment Program

SEC. 441. MARINE CORPS SECURITY GUARD PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to the responsibility of the Secretary of State for diplomatic security under section 103 of the Diplomatic Security Act (22 U.S.C. 4802; enacted as part of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-399)), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall

conduct an annual review of the Marine Corps Security Guard Program, including—

(1) an evaluation of whether the size and composition of the Marine Corps Security Guard Program is adequate to meet global diplomatic security requirements;

(2) an assessment of whether the Marine Corps security guards are appropriately deployed among United States embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic facilities to respond to evolving security developments and potential threats to United States interests abroad; and

(3) an assessment of the mission objectives of the Marine Corps Security Guard Program and the procedural rules of engagement to protect diplomatic personnel under the Program.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for three years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report, with a classified annex as necessary, that addresses the requirements specified in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and place any extraneous material into the RECORD on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Department of State Operations and Embassy Security Authorization Act is a measure to provide our diplomats with the tools that they need to do the job effectively, as efficiently as possible, as safely as possible, and it has been over 10 years now since the last Department of State authorization bill was passed into law. Now in the interim, our ability to exercise oversight and push for reform within the Department has been eroded. That is why it is so essential that we get this authorization into law—because it is not good for Congress; it is not good for the Department; it is not good for the taxpayer. Authorizing these programs is going to increase our oversight ability. It will improve Members' ability to legislate new programs. It will save money. It will reform old programs. And when we do not authorize, as you know, departments are less accountable; they can drift.

As Members know, the Department's failings on security were laid bare in Benghazi, Libya. The Accountability Review Board, looking into Benghazi, found:

Systemic failures and leadership and management deficiencies at senior levels within two bureaus of the State Department resulted in a special mission security posture

that was inadequate for Benghazi and grossly inadequate to deal with the attack that took place.

That was the finding; the local guard force in place to protect Benghazi was inadequate.

The closure of 21 U.S. embassies in August and the recent closure of our embassy in Beirut demonstrate the continued threat to our facilities and personnel overseas. Indeed, this week, the Department renewed its global terrorism alert for U.S. citizens. This is why this bill authorizes full funding for embassy security.

One of the principal functions of the Department is to protect our facilities and personnel that are stationed overseas. The other body, our colleagues in the Senate, have also introduced legislation on embassy security, and we have been in consultation with them because we intend to have this signed into law.

This legislation carries much of the same language, including:

One, language requirements for diplomatic security personnel in line with the ARB report recommendations. We need the security personnel to be able to speak that local dialect.

Two, implementation of the expanded marine security guard program, including a plan to deploy these additional personnel and station them appropriately. We need the marines at the gate. We need to be able to guard the gate. It needs to be reinforced.

Three, authority to protect soft targets overseas.

Four, regulations for the reemployment of personnel to fill staffing gaps at high-risk, high-threat posts. We need that personnel to be able to get that retraining to speak the local dialect in order to help protect that facility.

Importantly, this bill contains a provision, championed by committee members Mr. RADEL and Ms. FRANKEL, which will award local security guard contracts now on the basis of best value rather than lowest cost. For our highest threat posts, we need only the highest quality security personnel, not personnel that's going to flee in the face of a threat.

This bill also requires the Department to develop contingency plans for increasing security at high-threat posts. These plans must include options for employing additional military personnel and equipment to bolster security in response to a threat, as well as plans for a rapid deployment of assets in response to an attack. We need a rapid response force to be stood up so that they can be called into action if there's a threat in this part of the world to our consulates and to our embassies.

The strong emphasis on embassy security in this legislation, H.R. 2848, and the legislation that's over in the Senate is timely and responsive to urgent needs. Working in a bipartisan manner, this bill was able to authorize full funding for embassy security while

still producing a fiscally responsible product.

Overall, this bill is a 9 percent cut from the fiscal year 2012 level, and this includes a cut of nearly 22 percent, that's \$2.4 billion, in Department administration costs. Further savings to the taxpayer have been achieved by placing a cap on pay for those personnel stationed overseas by closing a bureaucratic loophole that allowed personnel to draw both a pension and a salary, except in the most extenuating of circumstances, by capping the amount of paid time off for employees and authorizing current employees to fill staffing vacancies. By doing it that way, we negate the need to hire more Foreign Service Officers.

So this bill also reforms some of the core management functions of the Department by prohibiting those convicted of fraud or embezzlement or theft or other offenses from receiving government contracts in the future. The bill also prohibits funding for the proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center unless there's an independent feasibility study that's completed and presented to the appropriate congressional committee.

This bill also has strong bipartisan support. When I say "strong," Mr. ENGEL and myself have worked with Members on both sides of the aisle. We took some 11 amendments. We've worked out the differences. We got bipartisan support in the committee, and I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation so it can be promptly sent to the Senate and then on to the President for his signature, thereby ensuring that our embassies and personnel stationed abroad are protected at a time of their greatest need.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2848, the Department of State Operations and Embassy Security Authorization Act, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to say once again, it has been a pleasure to work with Chairman ROYCE once again in a bipartisan fashion. I am very proud of what we have done on the Foreign Affairs Committee this year in a bipartisan fashion, and this is just another example of it. Everybody had input. All sides had corrections. We incorporated many, many different things together, and I think we have a very, very good product.

This important legislation authorizes the resources necessary to protect our dedicated diplomats and provides basic authorities to the State Department to advance United States interests and values around the world. The funds authorized in this bill support all of the State Department's global operations for less than 3 percent of the Defense Department's total budget. To me, that's a very, very wise investment in U.S. national security.

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As all of us know, our diplomats and aid workers face unprecedented threats

in the Middle East, South Asia, North Africa, and other volatile regions of the world. The attack on our consulate in Herat, Afghanistan, 2 weeks ago, is a stark reminder of these very real dangers.

The bill before us today fully funds the President's request for diplomatic security. This will allow the State Department to construct six new secure embassies, support 151 new diplomatic security personnel and build facilities for 26 additional Marine Security Guard detachments.

This legislation also includes a number of other provisions to better protect our men and women serving abroad, including many that were included in an embassy security bill that I introduced earlier this year. Among other things, H.R. 2848 would enhance the coordination between the State and Defense Departments in times of emergency, require security and language training for State Department employees before they deploy to dangerous locations, and improve the process by which the State Department makes security-related decisions.

In addition, this legislation includes elements of a bipartisan bill introduced by Representatives RADEL and FRANKEL that gives the State Department flexibility to award local guard contracts at high-threat posts on the basis of best value rather than on who had the lowest bid. In the past, having to accept the lowest bids sometimes resulted in poorly trained local security forces that endangered the safety of our diplomats and development experts.

Finally, this legislation includes another bipartisan provision, drafted by Representatives PERRY and MENG, that provides additional accountability for State Department officials when their job performance is unsatisfactory.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to point out that we haven't had a State Department authorization bill signed into law since 2002. The chairman and I are both convinced that this is something that needs to be changed. That's another reason we're doing this very, very important bill.

In order for Congress to properly oversee the State Department's operations and activities, we need to resume the practice of passing our authorization bill on a regular basis and encourage our Senate colleagues to do the same.

Again, I want to commend Chairman ROYCE for his hard work on this legislation, and I look forward to working with him to further improve the bill as it moves through the legislative process, again, in a bipartisan manner.

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organiza-

tions and, I would add, Mr. Speaker, the author of important State authorization and embassy security laws in past Congresses.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank, first of all, Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL for drafting this extraordinarily timely and important legislation. This is an essential bill, and it must be passed and signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week, my subcommittee staff director, Greg Simpkins, and I returned from a 4-day trip to Nigeria, including the city of Jos, the scene of recent fire bombings of Christian churches by Boko Haram, a terrorist organization that has killed thousands of Nigerian Christians and some Muslims as well. Boko Haram—like al-Shabaab, the cowards who slaughtered Kenyans in a shopping center in Nairobi last week—poses serious and escalating threats to indigenous Africans and American personnel overseas.

The Embassy Security Act, like the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999, a law that I authored, is designed to significantly enhance protection at our missions abroad. Significantly, more than a dozen years ago that law came to the floor on the heels of al Qaeda bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam at our embassies in 1998.

I chaired the hearings following that tragic loss of life. Admiral Crowe, who led the Accountability Review Boards at that time, testified. But it is clear that the promised action following those earlier attacks has not been fully implemented. There are serious, significant security gaps that must be remedied more than a decade later. The Royce bill does that. We seem not to have adequately learned the lessons from the terror attacks against our distinguished ambassador and three extraordinarily brave individuals in Benghazi.

The Royce-Engel bill before us today contains a number of significant provisions, including necessary security upgrades for our embassies and consulates abroad. Our embassy in Abuja, Nigeria, was constructed with the upgrades recommended by earlier legislation. Greg and I saw that firsthand this week. But so many older facilities do not meet those high standards, including lifesaving setbacks from roads and thoroughfares. Chairman ROYCE's bill will address those gaps in essential security features at our overseas posts.

I'm especially appreciative that the Foreign Affairs committee accepted my amendment that originally passed as a provision of my International Megan's Law 3 years ago—it passed the House, never got through the Senate, we all know that drill—which limits to 1 year or such time as the Secretary of State shall determine appropriate the period of validity of a passport issued to a convicted sex offender.

In 2008, the General Accountability Office found that some 4,500 convicted

pedophiles got passports. That's every year. That's almost 50,000 over a 10-year period—the life of a passport. And the evidence suggests some may travel to places with impunity in Bangkok and all over the world and abuse children. Poverty worldwide has made this exploitation even more prevalent—more kids now are at risk. This provision will empower the Secretary of State and the President to mitigate their travel to abuse children.

This is an excellent bill. Again, I commend Chairman ROYCE and ELIOT ENGEL for working in such a constructive, bipartisan way.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), a very senior and important member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, first, let me thank Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL for providing leadership and working together to get this bill done in a bipartisan manner.

This is a bill where everybody had their input and everybody gave some and everybody said what was involved, and we were able to come up with a bill that is a compromise bill that's in the best interest of all of us, especially the men and women who serve us in the State Department abroad.

There's generally two groups of individuals that we have a huge responsibility for. They are our men and women on the battlefield, who are in the military. We need to make sure that they have everything that they need for their protection and their success in their mission. Likewise, the men and women who serve as our diplomats, what huge and important jobs they have. We have an absolute responsibility to make sure that we give them everything that they need to make sure that they're secure so their missions can be successful.

That's what this bill does. It looks at the security issue in a manner to make sure that our embassies are safe and secure. For example, it establishes working groups to ensure that new or reopening posts are provided the necessary security measures and funding. We had some before that had to be closed. We want to make sure we look at it and focus so that they get what they need.

It requires a strategic review of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security to ensure that its missions and activities are meeting current and projected needs. That's tremendously important. And it authorizes the State to utilize best value rather than lowest cost for security guard contracts at high-risk and high-threat posts.

Furthermore—which I think is absolutely key—it gives full authorization for the National Endowment for Democracy, of which I once sat as a board member, to support the work of the four affiliated core institutes, including the National Democratic Institute and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity, to develop

independent media, human rights protections, and other democratic institutions, values, and processes around the world. This is great work. This is work that will help democracy flourish throughout this place that we call Earth, making it a more peaceful and better place for us all to get along.

As we've seen recently, we've come a long way in the last 4 weeks in moving diplomatically and trying to resolve issues together. If we give our diplomats the kind of protection they need, then I believe that we can make sure that this place we call Earth is much safer tomorrow than it is today.

I thank, again, the chairman and the ranking member for the manner in which they have worked to resolve and bring this bill to the floor, and urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES).

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to compliment the chairman and the ranking member for their hard work on this bill and for the arguments that have been presented in favor of the bill today. But it's because of those arguments that I have to rise today in grave opposition to this bill because of a provision in this bill that could seriously undercut our Nation's ability to protect its embassies.

It's been over a year since terrorists attacked our diplomatic mission in Benghazi, leaving four Americans dead. In the wake of the attack, the State Department's investigation board questioned the "grossly inadequate" security at the mission and recommended that staff at high-threat posts undergo extensive security training at a State Department center.

The independent, nonpartisan Government Accountability Office, however, has called current training facilities "inadequate" and has said that they pose a "critical challenge."

The State Department has long recognized this serious deficiency and has been looking for a dedicated training site for over 3 years. In testimony before Congress this year, Assistant Secretary Gregory Starr said:

The capacity of the current facility . . . cannot meet our training needs . . . doesn't even meet our highest threat-level requirement and . . . at some point may not be available to us.

And yet this bill on the floor of the House today specifically prohibits the Department of State from developing the center it so critically needs for diplomatic security.

Make no mistake about it: it's not because of cost. It's not because of efficiency. It's because of a protection for those inadequate facilities because of the districts they're in.

This is an urgent need that must be accomplished in a fiscally responsible manner, but is one that this body cannot or must not delay with more bureaucracy. And that is exactly what this bill will do. America has an obligation that we have adequately trained

those responsible for the protection of our diplomats and their families around the world. It's absolutely unconscionable that we are prohibiting the State Department from moving forward on the facility they need to prevent another Benghazi attack.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill. A "no" vote might not stop it, but it'll send a message to the Senate to fix it in conference.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I want to assure the gentleman from Virginia, and all Members here, Mr. Speaker, that this committee has been highly attentive to the Benghazi attack. Indeed, that's one of the reasons we're here on this bill.

To the gentleman from Virginia who spoke earlier, I would just note that if standing up a new Foreign Affairs Training Center in his district, as has been proposed, is a good use of our limited fiscal resources, then he has nothing to fear from this bill.

While there have been proposals to completely prohibit such an expenditure, they are not included in this legislation. But what our bill does do is it requires an independent feasibility study first, to assess whether current facilities are inadequate, before we spend the better part of a billion dollars on a completely new facility.

If the gentleman from Virginia is suggesting he's opposed to this legislation, then I would point out that initial estimates by the Department of State are that this new facility could cost up to \$950 million—and at least \$450 million.

□ 1500

I would also call attention to the Members of this body that Congress has not received a copy of any feasibility studies related to the proposed new Foreign Assistance Training Center—FAST-C, as it's called.

There are valid concerns that the FAST-C center is not needed and the same functions could be achieved by collaborating with the Department of Homeland Security Federal Law Enforcement Training Facility. Further, I would point out that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Facility has quoted a price nearly 50 percent lower than what it would cost to build the new FAST-C facility.

Now, before State moves forward, the Congress needs more information, and the Department of State needs to demonstrate more due diligence on this endeavor, especially in light of the recent facility construction debacles that we've seen around the world, including in Afghanistan.

I would further point out that in July, the State Department noted "ongoing serious fiscal challenges" and the need for "additional due diligence in determining how to move forward with the FAST-C facility at Fort Pickett."

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, there are serious questions about whether the exist-

ing DHS facility in Glynco, Georgia, could be used at a much lower cost to the American taxpayer.

We all understand the responsibility to represent our districts, but it should not come at the cost of blocking legislation that will answer the need, in terms of security, for our personnel overseas. Again, I would point out that this does not prohibit such an expenditure. It merely requires an independent feasibility study to assess whether or not it is appropriate.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Ms. MENG), a very valuable member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, whose provision will hold the State Department more accountable, and her provision was incorporated into this bill.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2848, the Fiscal Year 2014 Department of State Operations and Embassy Security Act. This bill authorizes funds for the State Department to advance U.S. interests around the world and strengthen our national security.

The bill fully funds the President's request for diplomatic security, as I have long urged that it should. Importantly, it also makes several important changes to how we protect our diplomats and embassies abroad and how we ensure accountability at the State Department.

Mr. Speaker, this past December, an accountability review board, or ARB, was convened to assess the State Department's policies and response to the attack in Benghazi. However, under the current authorizing statute, an ARB can only recommend disciplinary action against a State Department employee where there has been a "breach of duty," a standard which is both very high and very hard to understand. As a result, the Benghazi ARB was unable to recommend disciplinary action against even a single State Department employee.

On this point, Mr. Speaker, I refer you to section 414 of the bill before us today. It is entitled the "Revision of Provisions Relating to Personnel Recommendation of the ARB." The section was drafted and inserted by me and my esteemed colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

By making it easier for future ARBs to recommend disciplinary actions, section 414 will ensure greater accountability and responsibility at the State Department in the years to come and help prevent future Benghazis.

This effort on the part of myself and Mr. PERRY is representative of the bipartisan nature of this bill—the first such bill that would pass Congress in over a decade.

On a variety of issues, including the crucial maintenance and strengthening of Iran's sanctions, the committee has worked effectively and constructively as our country needs it to. This is in large part due to the stellar leadership

of Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL, and I thank them so much for their mentorship.

It is ironic that our committee stands on the verge of a significant bipartisan breakthrough at this time. Perhaps our work can inspire some much-needed reasonableness and compromise in these Halls in the hours, days, and weeks to come.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I mentioned before Ms. FRANKEL had worked very hard, and we incorporated some of her work into this bill as well. So I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this is a very good example of what happens when colleagues work together. I want to thank Mr. ROYCE and Mr. ENGEL very much for including in this legislation language from a bipartisan bill sponsored by myself and my colleague, Mr. TREY RADEL, also from Florida.

This particular provision would authorize the State Department to use the "best value" contracting award method in high-risk, high-threat areas around the world, ensuring the safety of American men and women serving our country abroad.

With this bipartisan effort, the State Department will be allowed to consider factors beyond only price in making security contracts, giving the State Department the flexibility and tools they need to keep those who serve us abroad safe from harm and ensure taxpayer money is being used effectively.

Mr. Speaker, the attack on our embassy in Benghazi was a tragic reminder of the security environment in which many of our diplomats serve. And it is our responsibility here in Congress to do everything in our power to protect Americans and our embassies overseas.

Again, I thank Mr. ROYCE and Mr. ENGEL for their good work.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. It is my pleasure now to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a former member of our committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member for the great work on an issue that so many of us have noted and advocated for over the years.

As a former member of this committee during the time of the Democratic majority, I still continue to have a great sense of the importance of the work. Having traveled to a number of countries and engaged with our diplomatic staff and the State Department, let me put on the record the crucial work that our diplomatic corps—our diplomat staff, the staff at the State Department, the Secretary of State—does and is engaged in for the safety and security of the American people. Their work is vital. They are partners with the defense; but more impor-

tantly, they are partners for reconciliation and coming together. It is evident by their great work of where we are in Syria, along with the President, and of course, most recently, some of the outreach that has gone on with Iran.

But my main point for speaking today is, having physically visited a number of the diplomatic sites in high-risk and high-threat posts, I am ecstatic about this legislation that provides a matrix, along with working groups for security measures and funding, along with the review of a diplomatic security, with the support of the National Endowment for Democracy, which, when I went to oversee the Algerian election, they were very much involved, as they are and as they were in Egypt, and as they were in many other places where there are difficult circumstances. And then of course to be able to enhance security for the diplomatic staff and security, to protect the civilian, but also the military. Our marines are very able, as those who are there at posts; they provide enhanced security for those particular posts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. ENGEL. I yield the gentlelady 1 minute.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. One of the things that I am most excited about—and I thank the author of the amendment—and that is the issue of best value for security. That is a crucial bipartisan agreement that makes common sense; that on the security of our men and women who leave these shores to be instruments of peace, diplomatic engagement, and be the face of the American people in very difficult posts—whether it's Iraq, Afghanistan, or whether it may be Egypt, whether it may be Pakistan, and other places beyond—that it is our duty to ensure that the posts that they are in have the highest level of security quality, both from technology and also from the physical bricks and mortar.

So I rise today because I wanted to first acknowledge the valiant service of all of those who have served. I also want to make note of those who we have lost, who have served in the diplomatic corps in places far beyond our borders, and to thank them and thank those who serve in the State Department and who are serving as we speak; and the United States Marines, who across the world secure these very valiant public servants.

I support the legislation.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to conclude.

I again would like to thank Chairman ROYCE for his efforts in putting this bill together.

I have a copy of the bill in front of me. It is H.R. 2848. It says:

In the House of Representatives, July 30, 2013, Mr. Royce, for himself and Mr. Engel, introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I read that because I think, again, it highlights, as so many of our colleagues have said, that this bill is really Congress at its best and the committee at its best. People had concerns; we worked together, and we thrashed them out. We put together a product that those people who were most concerned with this were able to agree. I hope that that will be infectious, and perhaps we can take it out of our committee and move it to the Congress on other things that we're not having so much agreement with these days. But I again want to thank Chairman ROYCE.

The State authorization, an embassy security bill, is a very, very important part of our oversight of the State Department. The bill will bolster the State Department's security efforts, and who really can oppose that.

So I urge its passage. I thank the chairman again, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. I thank Mr. ENGEL, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out again that, in the past, State Department authorization bills that have passed the House—even under suspension—have failed due to inaction in the other body. Now, because of the strong bicameral interest in embassy security, we have an opportunity to break this bad habit and return to our core responsibility.

Congressman ENGEL from New York and myself have discussed these issues not only with our Members, but with Members of the Senate. If enacted, this bill of course will only be the fourth time in the last 17 years that Congress has passed a State Department authorization.

We need to seize this opportunity to move meaningful legislation at a time when Members of this body and in the Senate understand that this is a chance to direct this issue of embassy security and provide that additional security.

I very much want to express my appreciation for the collaboration I've had with Mr. ENGEL, our ranking member, on this piece of legislation. This is a bipartisan bill, as he shared with you. Together, we have worked to incorporate the ideas of the members of our committee. A large number of those committee members have offered amendments that are in this legislation.

So to conclude, I would point out that H.R. 2848 is a strongly bipartisan measure. It is fiscally responsible; it is constructive in its reforms; and it is deliberate in its efforts to keep our personnel stationed overseas as safe as we can keep them.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2848, 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. FORBES. 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 motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1944

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 7 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.J. RES. 59, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3210, PAY OUR MILITARY ACT

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-238) on the resolution (H. Res. 366) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 59) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3210) making continuing appropriations for military pay in the event of a Government shutdown, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.J. RES. 59, CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2014, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3210, PAY OUR MILITARY ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 366 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 366

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 59) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2014, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with each of the two amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. The Senate amendment and the mo-

tion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except that the question of adoption of the motion shall be divided between the two House amendments.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3210) making continuing appropriations for military pay in the event of a Government shutdown. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) 40 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), the ranking member of the committee and my friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SESSIONS. House Resolution 366 provides for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 59, the Continuing Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014, and a closed rule for consideration of H.R. 3210, the Pay Our Military Act of 2013.

Mr. Speaker, at midnight on Monday, just 2 days from now, the Federal Government will shut down if Congress does not act to provide the necessary appropriations. The legislation before us today will ensure that a shutdown does not happen; and, if adopted, the House amendments would make important steps to ensure that ObamaCare, the Affordable Care Act that President Obama and every Democrat voted for, does not have the opportunity to hurt American jobs and drag down our economy.

The first of these three amendments would repeal the medical device tax included in ObamaCare. This medical device tax is also known as what might be the tax that will harm not only the creation of investment but also the products of medical devices, including pacemakers and other medical products that keep America's health care a leading edge. The medical device industry provides our Nation with innova-

tive health care services as well as much-needed jobs for many, many hardworking Americans. ObamaCare's onerous medical device tax—what we also call the pacemaker tax—is already causing job loss in this industry and negatively impacting innovation of new and other lifesaving devices.

I would like to insert into the RECORD a letter from a gentleman from Dallas, Texas, Mr. Walt Humann, CEO of OstoeMed, who came to my office over a year ago in June of 2012. He spoke with me about how innovative medical devices clearly help not only Americans, but doctors perform very difficult and leading-edge surgeries. And I will tell you that Mr. Humann spoke very clearly about how this onerous tax would literally tax the production, not the sale, but the production of medical devices to an industry that needs more and more innovation. That clearly explains the damaging effects that this has on American businesses. His letter, Mr. Speaker, clearly outlines how it harms not only his company, but the industry as a whole.

The second amendment would delay all aspects of ObamaCare for 1 year. This proposal is an important step to prevent the costly job-killing regulations contained in President Obama's health care plan from becoming an unfortunate reality. The President has already delayed several pieces of the law; and just as he begins to see how ill-conceived and unworkable his plan is, it's time for us to stop it dead in its tracks. So much for the hundreds of waivers that he has issued; so much for him delaying for his friends in business; so much for him delaying the pieces that he wants to, knowing that the harm will be on individuals all across America. It makes sense to delay the entire law for a year in an effort to protect American families from paying higher health care premiums and having fewer options.

This is important, and the Republican Party is on the floor of the House of Representatives today on behalf of taxpayers and what we believe is about 60 percent of Americans who are opposed to this bill starting to work October 1. So that's why we are here.

Finally, this rule provides for consideration of H.R. 3210, the Pay Our Military Act. This important piece of legislation is designed to ensure that our Nation's men and women in the military continue to receive their paychecks in the event that the Senate does not adopt a responsible CR and forces our government into a shutdown.

Our Nation's military puts their lives on the line, and they have throughout the history of our country. They remain engaged in combat operations as we go to sleep tonight. They are protecting this great Nation, and the services that the men and women of the military provide to the United States of America should be aided and helped, and we should make sure that we do not stop the pay to the men and women