

**MARKUP OF H.R. 3352, H.RES. 220,
H.RES. 221, H.RES. 222, H.RES. 358,
H.R. 2037, H.R. 3206, and H.R. 3460**

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

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and H.R. 3460**

**Wednesday, June 26, 2019
House of Representatives,
Committee on Foreign Affairs,**

Washington, DC

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in room 2172, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Eliot Engel (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Chairman ENGEL [presiding]. The committee will come to order.

Pursuant to notice, we meet today to mark up eight measures. Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess of the committee at any point.

Pursuant to Committee Rule 4, the chair announces that the chair may postpone further proceedings on approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment.

Without objection, all members may have 5 days to submit statements or extraneous materials on today's business.

As members were notified yesterday, we intend to consider today's measures and amendments en bloc.

At this time, I recognize myself to speak on today's business.

Let me, first of all, say that I am pleased to support all of the measures before us today, and I thank our members for their hard work.

I want to start by discussing three bipartisan resolutions I introduced with Ranking Member McCaul that outline what I see as the three pillars that uphold the successful, uniquely American foreign policy.

First, House Resolution 222 reaffirms the importance of America's alliances and partnerships. We are in a much better position to diffuse crises, to respond to global challenges like climate change and deadly pandemics, and to push back against aggressive regimes and other threats, when we are standing shoulder to shoulder with our friends and allies.

The second resolution, House Resolution 221, makes clear that human rights, democracy, and the rule of law should be at the center of our foreign policy. Our actions abroad should reflect our country's spirit of generosity and compassion, and development efforts that help countries and communities lift themselves up, that help people grow enough food to feed their communities, that push governments to become more open and accountable.

These are the right things to do, and it is also the smart thing to do. Countries that are freer and more inclusive with economies

that are thriving, and justice systems that are fair, tend to be more stable and better partners for the U.S.

We see an example of this with Mr. Malinowski's bill, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights Accountability Act. Saudi Arabia is an important security partner, but we cannot just look the other way when they ignore international norms and basic human rights.

The horrific murder of Jamal Khashoggi demands accountability and justice. After the astounding evidence we have seen, it cannot just be business as usual. And since the Administration is dragging its feet on taking any meaningful action, Congress must step forward.

That brings me to our third pillar resolution, H.Res. 220, which recognizes the importance of diplomacy and development to our national security and supports a strong international affairs budget. I was pleased to work closely with Ranking Member McCaul, along with our Appropriations colleagues, Chairwoman Lowey and Ranking Member Rogers, in authoring this resolution.

For the last 2 years, Congress has come together in a bipartisan manner to reject the administration's effort to slash funding for our diplomacy and development efforts. This resolution recognizes the important work our diplomats and development professionals do and the need to continue to demonstrate American leadership and values and promote U.S. interests through the international affairs budget.

We should not forget, when we are talking about diplomacy, we are talking about people. We are talking about women and men and families who are willing to live in far-flung places and sometimes face great dangers because they have all answered the call to serve. We need to make it clear to these dedicated public servants, and to the rest of the world, that the United States understands the value of diplomacy, and we need to give our personnel the support and resources they need to carry out this important work. This affects America's national security and our partner nations around the globe.

And how do we bring all this to life? How do we advance our foreign policy interests and empower our diplomatic institutions to do the work? Well, we need a fully authorized, reinvigorated State Department. Every year, the National Defense Authorization Act is considered a must-pass bill, but it has been 17 years—let me repeat that, 17 years—since the State Department authorization has been signed into law.

From my time as Ranking Member with Chairman Ed Royce, it has been my goal to make authorizing the State Department a regular part of this committee's work. We need to get the State Department authorization to become a must-pass bill, like the NDAA, because we know that diplomacy, along with defense, is critical to our national security.

So, I am proud that today we are marking up the State Department Authorization Act that I introduced with Mr. McCaul. There is no difference in the way Mr. McCaul sees this and the way I see this. This bipartisan bill strengthens the management and operations of the Department of State, including provisions to recruit and retain a diverse work force, bolster embassy and information

security, and improve the Department's public diplomacy, anti-corruption, and security assistance efforts.

And today's measure is just the beginning, laying the foundation for our committee's work in the years to come, to keep the State Department strong, and ensure that our diplomacy and development work force can best advance American foreign policy.

I especially want to thank Grant Mullins on the Ranking Member's staff and Laura Cary on my staff for their incredible efforts in shepherding this bill through committee.

Again, I am pleased to support all of the measures on today's markup, and I urge all members to join me in doing so.

And I will now recognize our Ranking Member, Mr. McCaul of Texas, for his remarks.

Mr. MCCAUL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I want to thank you for your hard work in once again demonstrating that this committee is the most bipartisan committee in the Congress.

Today, our committee will consider eight measures, including the Department of State Authorization Act. This committee has not considered a State authorization bill since 2013, and the last comprehensive authorization bill became law in 2002.

I am pleased that this bipartisan bill builds on the text that former Chairman Royce introduced last year and includes several legislative proposals from Members on my side of the aisle. I support this bill which reasserts Congress' constitutional Article I authority to give direction to the Department. It is vital that the committee that has the constitution authority to declare war better express our oversight, and that is exactly what we are doing here today.

Specifically, it provides for cost-saving measures in embassy construction, streamlines and eliminates some special envoys, eliminates outdated and duplicative reports, and authorizes anti-corruption programming, among other necessary provisions. It also ensures the efficiency of various Department programs by mandating rigorous success-measuring metrics.

I would also like to thank Mr. Kinzinger for introducing the Protecting Europe's Energy Security Act. Vladimir Putin is not our friend. He is an enemy. And Putin continues to use energy and gas as weapons against Europe. There is no worse example of this tactic than the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, which would allow Russia, if it chooses to do so, to hold Europe hostage. And that is why this bill that we are considering today is so important, because it would employ very targeted sanctions on companies that are currently participating in laying the underwater portion of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. At a time when Vladimir Putin is using all of his tactics to sow discord and chaos around the world, including among our European allies, we need to work together to stop these actions impacting our national security interests in cooperation with our Transatlantic allies. I proudly support this bill, which delivers a blow to Russia's weaponization of energy in Europe and around the world.

I also want to thank Mr. Smith for his work on the End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill that supports international efforts to treat and

eradicate neglected tropical diseases with no additional cost to the taxpayer.

Again, Mr. Chairman, let me convey my gratitude and appreciation for you and your leadership in getting good things done on behalf of the American people and our foreign policy. And this is, I believe, the way Congress should and is supposed to work.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. McCaul. I agree with everything you just said and am pleased to work closely with you. This product, as I mentioned before, is a product of close collaboration on both sides of the aisle, and I think that the finished product is a great product.

Are there any other members seeking recognition? Ms. Bass?

Ms. BASS. Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Chair, for your leadership, and the Ranking Member.

I wanted to speak about the resolution H.Res. 358, calling on the government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialog without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the northwest and southwest regions.

The situation in Cameroon continues to decline. And to be frank, Congress, the international community, and Cameroonian citizens who I receive regularly in our office, either in person or by phone, are concerned about where this country is heading. The tensions in the Anglophone region are not new. People have felt disenfranchised and marginalized since the end of colonialism. But, as we heard, the current situation arose in late 2016, after the government was heavy-handed in its response to the Anglophone protest movement, killing protestors, arresting hundreds, and deploying government security forces.

On the other side, the Anglophone movement has also transformed. There are elements that are now a separatist movement. Separatists have become more and more militant and have been accused of committing abuses, including killing security forces, attacking and burning down schools, and attacking citizens.

People in the Anglophone region feel deeply wounded. Over the course of the last week or so in my office, we have received hundreds of calls from people saying that there is genocide in the Anglophone region. Meanwhile, the government has said that there is no one to negotiate with and the separatists do not want to come to the table.

What this says to me is that there is serious work to be done to bring both sides to the table to end this conflict, and to determine whether or not genocide is actually taking place. I do not aim to tell this country what to do. What we here in Congress want to do is to encourage dialog in order to make sure that Cameroon is not the site of a civil war. The government must recognize that it is facing a real national crisis and the international community is watching. And activists must realize that peaceful, nonviolent protests is the only way to get people to hear their cause.

This resolution, H.Res. 358, calls on the government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialog without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the northwest and

southwest regions. I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution and to send a message to Cameroon and the world that we remain engaged in the world.

I also want to express my support for the legislation H.R. 3460, End Neglected Tropical Disease Act, that Representative Smith has worked on for a number of years. I am glad that we are voting on it today in this markup, but I also look forward to the second half of the bill being discussed and marked up in another committee, and taking both sides of the bill to passage on the floor.

With that, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Bass.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you again, you and Michael McCaul, for working in such a bipartisan way.

I do want to associate my remarks strongly with Chairwoman Bass on the Cameroonian resolution. It is an excellent resolution. And 1 year ago tomorrow, I chaired a hearing, joined by my then-Ranking Member, and we have been absolutely seamless in our concern about what is happening in Cameroon.

We heard about this growing crisis of the Cameroonian government cracking down on individuals who are Anglophone. It is amazing that there could be such a divide. And yet, the loss of life has been horrific.

So, I want to thank her for her tremendous resolution. I am very proud to be one of the 41 cosponsors, but I do thank her for that.

Let me also say thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, for bringing the End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act to the committee. And again, Karen Bass, Gregory Meeks, thank you for your sponsorship of this.

As I think most members may know, neglected tropical diseases, or NTDs for short, are a group of 17 parasitic and bacterial diseases which blind, disable, disfigure, and sometimes kill victims. They open up people to opportunistic diseases as well. And usually, mal-affects the world's poorest people, trapping the most marginalized communities in cycles of poverty. These diseases keep children from attending school and their parents from working, and causes excessive bleeding by mothers during birth, resulting in low birth weight babies.

NTDs also constitute a significant hurdle to achieving economic growth. When large numbers of people are mal-affected, it leads to real, real negative impacts to the ability to go to school. And those children, as they matriculate into adulthood, find it very hard to get jobs going forward.

We know what is happening even in our own country with West Nile virus, dengue fever, and more recently, with zika. The most common NTDs could be controlled and eliminated, and I will not go into too much detail, but there are three worms, a roundworm, a whipworm, and hookworm that alone constitute about 1.5 billion people around the world who carry in their intestines worms. And these are mostly children, mal-affected, again, by this horrible, horrible list of diseases.

There is also a number of other diseases. I will not go into all the details. But every one of them hurts people so severely, particu-

larly in Africa and Latin America. And to give you an example, the cost of treating just one hookworm is 4 cents—4 cents. I mean, talk about being able to eliminate misery for pennies on the dollar. Four cents to treat it.

We also want to work on it systemically. This legislation, a whole-of-government approach with incorporating or integrating water sanitation and health, the WASH programs, also seeks to do that.

Let me also just commend USAID for the work they have done in getting contributions from the pharmaceutical companies, now almost to the point of \$19 billion in value. GlaxoSmithKline and J&J and Merck have been great partners in trying to mitigate this misery throughout the world.

And as my good friend and colleague, Karen Bass, said a moment ago, there is another aspect to this bill which would establish centers for excellence. That has been held up by the Energy and Commerce Committee for 6 years. We are at least moving this part of the bill separately to try to get this further promoted by this Congress.

We spend about \$102 million. Barack Obama looked to cut it down to \$80 million. This current President, President Trump, also would cut it. Every time the appropriators—and we have weighed in with them strongly—have gotten back to the \$100 million-plus figure for NTDs. I, frankly, think it should be higher. But, again, this strategy bill I think will move us in that direction.

I thank my friends and yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SHERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will address the latter seven bills first, and then, return to the State Department authorization bill. As to the latter seven bills, I am pleased to cosponsor all of them.

It is time that we recognize the importance of diplomacy and development in our foreign policy. And we spend only one-quarter of 1 percent of our GDP on foreign aid. This money is the best money we invest in our own security and in meeting our moral obligation to poor people around the world.

The next resolution recognizes the importance of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, particularly important with one-third of the world's population living in what is described as backsliding democracies.

The next resolution recognizes the importance of our alliances and partnerships. I want to commend Ms. Bass for her resolution regarding Cameroon, where there are over 500,000 displaced persons and hundreds of deaths. And the resolution appropriately urges both the government and separatist groups to engage in broad-based dialog without preconditions.

Mr. Malinowski has put forward a good resolution regarding those responsible for the death of Jamal Khashoggi by denying them visas. I also want to mention, as I always do, the importance of preventing Saudi Arabia from developing a nuclear weapon. In the Science Committee yesterday, the Secretary of Energy promised to give to this committee, as well as the Science Committee, any further Part 810 licenses that are issued to allow American

companies to share nuclear technology in their discussions with Saudi Arabia.

H.R. 3206 focused on the real threat, I think, to NATO of making Germany and other parts of Central Europe dependent upon a pipeline for natural gas, a pipeline that comes from Russia.

And finally, Mr. Smith I think well described the importance of H.R. 3460 to end neglected tropical diseases.

As to the State Department authorization bill, I think we would all cosponsor it, except the leadership has decided to just have one sponsor and one cosponsor, and that is certainly a reasonable approach. As has been pointed out, the State Department last had an authorization bill in 2002. We have in Congress authorization committees and appropriations committees. Only in the foreign policy area has the authorization committee been pushed to the side to this degree. We cannot let it continue. This bill, and passing it into law, is the first step to do in foreign policy what we do in other areas, for example, defense policy, where the NDAA bill plays a critical role in outlining our defense operations and objectives. We need to have the same role for this committee when it comes to foreign policy.

Not only do we need to annually pass into law a State Department authorization bill—and I commend the chairman and the Ranking Member for getting us this far, and I think probably getting us all the way there—we need to have an authorizing bill for our foreign assistance. It was in 1961 that Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act. Since the 1980's, Congress has not passed a full-scale authorization bill, nor a full rewrite the 1961 act. We have dealt with particular crises, such as the AIDS crisis, but if our foreign aid dollars are going to be spent effectively, and if our foreign policy is going to reflect the values of 2019 and 2020, rather than the values in 1961, we need to have an authorization bill in the foreign assistance area as well.

So, I look forward to joining with the chairman and the Ranking Member in what I think will have to be a long-term process of making sure that our operations in foreign policy are influenced by this committee, just as every other authorizing committee authorizes the programs under its jurisdiction.

I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Kinzinger.

Mr. KINZINGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I will mercifully keep this under 5 minutes.

Over the years, we have watched Vladimir Putin weaponize natural gas across the region. Through intimidation and coercion, Russia has tried to use energy dependence as a means to hold our European allies hostage, and this is something we all know.

The completion of the Nord Stream 2 and TurkStream pipelines would further endanger millions of Europeans, destabilizing the continent. I introduced H.R. 3206, the Protecting Europe's Energy Security Act, with Representatives Heck and Pence to prevent this from happening. My legislation would impose targeted sanctions on pipe-laying vessels to stop the construction of Nord Stream 2 and the TurkStream projects. By targeting the pipe-laying ships, we

would stop the work in its tracks, but not allow for unintended consequences against the economies of our allies in Europe.

The United States must stand with our NATO and EU allies to protect our shared values and security by pushing back against Putin's power grab. Luckily, many European nations realize the danger that these pipelines would pose to their security. Allies like Poland, Denmark, Ukraine, and the U.K. have all expressed opposition to Russia's dominance of the European energy market.

And on a side note, I will just mention that our energy explosion has been very beneficial, as we have seen our natural gas, our LNG exports only be limited by the lack of infrastructure to export them.

However, Germany, a cornerstone of our Transatlantic alliance, is using the Nord Stream 2 project to gain a competitive advantage over their EU partners. Actions like these undoubtedly strain European cohesion. To ensure American and European interests are protected, I also offered a clarifying amendment to ensure that nothing in this bill would affect pipelines that originate outside of the territory of Russia.

In March, I introduced H.R. 1616, the European Energy Security and Diversification Act, with Chairman Keating, to incentivize European nations to develop their own domestic energy sources. This committee unanimously passed that legislation, and it received overwhelming bipartisan support on the floor.

These two bills, acting as a carrot and a stick, would ensure that America's European allies are protected from Russia's malign use of energy as a weapon.

I want to thank Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for bringing the Protect Europe's Energy Security Act before us today, and I urge my colleagues to support this very important legislation.

And with that, I will yield back my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Kinzinger.

Mr. Keating.

Mr. KEATING. I would like to thank the chair. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and the Ranking Member, and, significantly, our staff for all their work leading us to this markup and bringing forward the State authorization bill as well as the other important pieces of legislation that have been referenced already.

At a time when there is great uncertainty around the world, we should be doing as much as we can to coordinate with our partners in democracy and human rights on issues of anti-corruption, rule of law, humanitarian assistance, trade, and investment. In all these efforts, the United States should lead by example to ensure greater rights and inclusion for women, minorities, marginalized populations, and LGBTI individuals. This is critical to our own security as well as to many of our core values that are central to our democracy.

That is why my amendments aim to promote the roles of civil society and women in advancing peacekeeping efforts, improving the rule of law, strengthening democratic institutions, as well as assist our partners in their efforts to combat corruption and screen foreign investments to better counter Russian and Chinese influence.

At hearings I held as subcommittee chair with my Ranking Member on Europe, Eurasia, Energy and Environment, we heard

concerns from bipartisan experts about China's efforts to control security infrastructure and Russia's malign influence in economic activities. Screening potential foreign investments for national security concerns is key to protecting our economies and our security and a longstanding practice in this country. We should be doing more to ensure U.S. allies are taking the necessary steps to protect their security infrastructure, their institutions, and financial systems from foreign threats, and by extension, protecting the American people as well by sharing information, best practices, technical assistance.

Likewise, corruption is a problem that affects every country, and we should be working together on anti-corruption efforts to hold all those accountable for their role in kleptocracies. Corruption does not stop at borders, and the strength of our partnership in this regard is key to successfully eliminating corruption.

I would like to thank again Chairman Engel, Ranking Member McCaul, for including these amendments en bloc and their support for this act, and ensuring that U.S. foreign policy is advancing greater democracy, security, and prosperity at home and abroad.

I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Keating.

Mr. Pence.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to join Congressman Kinzinger as an original cosponsor of H.R. 3206. The energy security of our partners, particularly our NATO partners, is essential to our security as well as theirs. The Nord Stream 2 project represents a threat to the progress many NATO partners have made on energy security issues, and this legislation is a prudent step in preventing this dangerous project from being completed. I hope all my colleagues will join us in supporting this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Pence.

Mr. Meeks.

Mr. MEEKS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for working with me to continue to push for oversight and advancement of diversity at the State Department that includes everything from new Foreign Service Officers coming in, to taking steps to see that there is increased diversity at the highest ranks.

I look forward to continuing to work on this issue in a bipartisan way and hope that, as Members of Congress travel, they are able to see the diversity in our diplomats that represent us. Right now, on the Hill there are Rangel Fellows that will be the next generation of diplomats that will continue that progress. And I think that speaks well about who we are as a nation and as a people, when they see that kind of diversity, because that is the example that we can set for many.

I also just want to say that a number of the other bills recognize the interdependence of diplomacy, development, and defense as critical to our effective national security. As had been said, all of the money and all of the efforts that we can put into diplomacy is tremendously important. There was a general who said, you can either put it into diplomacy or put it into bullets. I think that we are all better off if we put it into diplomacy, and then, trying to make

sure that diplomacy is an integral part, if not even a leading part, of what our public national security is all about. I think it is by far in an ever-shrinking world—when you talk about geographically, you can get to one place, almost around the world within 12 hours—so, being able to diplomatically work together with those around the sphere, particularly our allies, is extremely important.

I also want to say that the End Neglected Tropical diseases Act, I want to thank Ms. Bass and Mr. Smith for working on this. It is extremely important when you look at the number of diseases that should be wiped off this planet. And as one of the co-chairs of the End Malaria Now Caucus, it is something that we have got to continually stay focused on, so that these diseases are diseases that should not be anywhere on this planet. We have the ways to make sure that it is cured. It is also, particularly on here when you think about malaria on the continent of Africa, the lives that are lost and the potential that is gone. So, that bill that Mr. Smith and Ms. Bass have been working on is tremendously important. Glad that that is in here.

The Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act, we do have to hold individuals accountable in other countries for their actions. We cannot turn our backs on any circumstances against anyone when there are huge violations of human rights. And so, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights Accountability Act of 2019 is extremely important.

Likewise, H.Res. 358, calling on the government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialog without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the northwest and southwest regions, is extremely important. And I think that it is something, again, that we can continue to work on on a continuous basis. And we need to make sure that governments that are in this kind of struggle, we need to speak out and loud in letting them know that we are calling on the human rights of all citizens and definitely there in Cameroon.

Emphasizing the importance of ally alliances and partnerships, I do not know anything better. In the world, when we become, I find, more interdependent upon one another, we will generally have a more peaceful and better place and a better world in which we live. And so, to emphasize the importance of alliances, we need to make sure that we strengthen the alliances that we currently have, for example, with our allies in Europe, our allies in Central and South America, our allies like Japan and like South Korea. Those are allies, those are relationships that help makes us all stronger, and to emphasize the need and the importance of these alliances like NATO is tremendously important. And I am proud to support that that is in this legislation.

And I would just hope, in closing, that, as we look at the sanctions with respect to provisions of certain vessels for the construction of the Russian energy and export pipeline, that we make sure that we include our allies in that dialog and conversation, and we are not just doing something without working with them.

And I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Meeks.
Mr. Chabot.

Mr. CHABOT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you and the Ranking Member, Mr. McCaul, for your hard work to put forward a bipartisan State Department authorization bill.

This markup today will put us on track to pass an authorization for the State Department for the first time since 2002, when Henry Hyde was chair of this committee. It is something that I think we can all be proud of.

While there are things in the bill that I do not like or that I do not think are necessary, that is the byproduct of bipartisan negotiation and compromise, something I think we need more of these days.

I would just like to highlight a few important common-sense provisions in the bill. First, the bill requires that special envoys be confirmed by the Senate. Our Founding Fathers required that Congress approve key officials, and the current loophole diminishes our constitutional oversight role and our influence over foreign policies. This would be especially helpful, should we have another President like our previous one whose attitude about going around Congress was pretty much standard operating procedure.

Second, the bill has several provisions to enhance good governance at the State Department. Whether it is requiring the Department to implement more GAO recommendations, ensuring that new embassies do not cost the taxpayer more than they should, or closing some of our less necessary facilities overseas, the bill takes some critical, long-overdue steps. As someone who believes that the Federal Government is extremely bloated and wasteful, these sorts of common-sense policies might not grab headlines, but they certainly mean that we did our job and do not have to take quite as much in taxes from hardworking Americans.

Finally, over on the Judiciary Committee, where I just came from, we have seen just what happens when computers and how to handle data policies are not clearly articulated. Whether it is Hillary Clinton's homebrew server or Lois Lerner's emails that mysteriously disappeared, or the text that the FBI lost between Peter Strzok and Lisa Page, it is clear that the Federal Government needs better IT management. Section 504 goes a long way to preventing something like Hillary's email debacle to ever occur again, or something like it, at the State Department. Furthermore, the rest of Title 5 is also important, as it requires the Secretary to strengthen the State Department's defenses against cyberattacks. So, there is a lot of sound policy in this bill, and it is good to finally be voting on a State Department authorization again.

I would also like to briefly mention two of the other bills we have before us today. First, I want to touch on Mr. Malinowski's Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act. And I want to thank him for seeking to address the brutal murder of Jamal Khashoggi. As co-chair of the Freedom of the Press Caucus, I do not think we can condemn the murder of Mr. Khashoggi strongly enough, especially in light of the new U.N. report.

I also want to thank Mr. McCaul for working on an amendment to place the bill in the broader context of our bilateral relationship with the Saudis, which remains critical to U.S. interests in the region, especially as Iran continues to display such reckless behavior.

Finally, I want to take a moment to thank Mr. Kinzinger for his attention to the Nord Stream 2 pipeline. Some of our European allies are willing to make believe that increasing dependence on Russian gas is just fine in exchange for cheap energy. This is the last thing Europe needs right now, especially as Vladimir Putin seeks to reestablish Russia as a preeminent global power.

Thank you, and I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Chabot.

Mr. Cicilline.

Mr. CICILLINE. Thank you, Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul, for holding this markup today and, once again, doing it in a bipartisan fashion, as we weigh in as a committee on issues of the utmost importance to the foreign policy priorities of the United States. And I, too, would like to acknowledge the staff of the committee for their hard work.

The bills we have before us today signal this committee's continued commitment to the principles of diplomacy, development, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, as well as reaffirming the importance of our international alliances and partnerships. Of this, we must be clear.

It is also beneficial for this committee to reaffirm our commitment to these principles, but I wish it weren't so necessary at this moment when it seems like the current administration has ventured quite far from our founding principles. As the President and Secretary of State spend time courting dictators like Kim Jong Un and Mohammad bin Salman and praise right-wing leaders like Viktor Orban, there is currently no clarity about the United States' position on human rights, democracy, and universal values.

So, I thank the chairman and Ranking Member for giving us this opportunity to be clear. The U.S. Congress supports building alliances. We support diplomacy. We support human rights and representative government, and women's rights and LGBTI rights, and the rights of religious minorities, and other vulnerable communities around the globe.

And when a government and a leader is responsible for the brazen murder of an American resident, a journalist, we will not back down because it became inconvenient. I am proud to support Mr. Malinowski's bill, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019 as a cosponsor, and hope that the administration will begin to take real steps to address the horrific murder of Jamal Khashoggi at the hands of the Saudi government, as well as other very well-documented human rights abuses.

And underscoring the necessity of passing this bill are the findings of the U.N. Special Rapporteur who investigated the Khashoggi killing. And in the report, it concludes, Mr. Khashoggi's killing "constituted an extrajudicial killing for which the State of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is responsible". His attempted kidnapping would also constitute a violation under international human rights law. They go on to say, The Special Rapporteur has determined that there is "credible evidence warranting further investigation of high-level Saudi officials' individual liability, including the crown prince's". And so, the timing of this could not be more appropriate.

I am pleased to support all the bills before the committee today, and particularly want to thank the chairman and the Ranking Member for giving us the opportunity to vote for the State Department authorization bill for the first time in many years, an important step to ensuring that the State Department can operate efficiently and adapt to the times.

And again, thank you for your leadership. And I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Cicilline.

Mr. Reschenthaler.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I was fortunate to serve alongside the brave men and women of the State Department during my time in Iraq. And I also know firsthand how living in a combat zone takes its toll. During my time in Baghdad, I made daily trips into the Red Zone to prosecute terrorists in the Iraqi court system. And I know that rest and recuperation, or R&R, are essential to functioning at a high operational tempo. Currently, the State Department is limited in its authority to grant administrative leave to personnel serving in combat zones or high-threat, high-risk posts. This is especially problematic for locations where travel is difficult, unpredictable, and full of delays. These logistical challenges require employees to use personal leave or leave without pay for the time spent on official travel to and from R&R destinations. The status quo is not only unfair to these employees, but unsafe if it prevents them from getting proper R&R.

So, this is why I am offering an amendment to the State Department Authorization Act which would create a category of leave for R&R breaks like those at the Department of Defense for combat zones, high-risk, and high-threat posts.

In addition, I would like to thank the committee for including my legislation in the Diplomatic Personnel Modernization Act in this bill. It will require a 5-year staffing plan for the Department of State to ensure organization and efficiency within the agency, to help them carry out the great work they are doing around the world.

So, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Reschenthaler.

Mr. Bera.

Mr. BERA. Thank you, Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul, for your important work on this legislation. I also, in addition, want to thank the staff, folks like Laura Cary who works for Chairman Engel, for really getting this done.

In my capacity as chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, we have already begun to dive into many of these important issues and recognize, as we look at personnel issues, et cetera, our job is to conduct oversight and provide guidance, but at the same time not micromanage State or oversaturate them with important reporting requirements. Thus, as we go into the rest of this Congress, we plan to dive further into these core questions related to authorities the Department has been requesting of us for years.

I also want to thank the chairman and Ranking Member for including my amendment to the State Department authorization bill.

This amendment is simple. It requires the State Department to report on changes it makes to the Foreign Affairs Manual. The Foreign Affairs Manual, essentially, is the State Department's own internal regulatory document. These regulations dictate how our diplomats conduct their work. It touches on many of the areas that the bill seeks to address, like staffing. Essentially, the Foreign Affairs Manual, for instance, lays out the process for creating positions at our overseas missions abroad.

But the Foreign Affairs Manual also regulates consular and immigration services that the State Department provides. So, these changes directly impact not only our diplomats abroad, but also Americans and their families here at home. Thus, it is critically important that Congress know how the State Department is changing this important document.

I, again, thank both Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for including this amendment en bloc and for your important work on this legislation.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Bera.

Mr. Guest. OK. The gentleman passes?

Mr. GUEST. Yes, sir, I pass. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. Yes. OK. Ms. Titus.

Ms. TITUS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member McCaul, for holding this hearing and for your leadership in having Congress address the State Department authorization bill.

I support this legislation to strengthen operations at the State Department, increase its ability to recruit and retain a diverse work force, and provide authority for important offices doing critical work, like the Office of Global Women's Issues and the Office of International Disability Rights.

I especially thank you both for working with me to add language to the bill enhancing the Office of International Disability Rights and expressing Congress' intent to ensure that our embassies and consulates abroad are balancing security with accessibility for persons with disabilities.

More than 1 billion people around the world have a disability. Eighty percent of those live in developing countries. Sixty percent of persons with disabilities are women, and women with disabilities are more likely to experience sexual violence than women without disabilities. There are more than 90 million children with disabilities worldwide, and children with disabilities are more likely to be malnourished than children without.

Disability rights cut across all sectors, including democracy, human rights, labor, global health, education, and disaster relief. The International Disability Rights Team, which under this bill would permissibly be authorized as an official office, provides guidance on making democracy and human rights activities more inclusive, encourages foreign governments to combat discrimination, promotes disability-inclusive practices and training of State Department staff, and ensures emergency planning and humanitarian aid are accessible to persons with disabilities. The team also has been fundamental in gathering and producing information for the State Department's annual human rights and human trafficking reports. Elevation of this team to an established office will enhance

its capacity to be influential within the Department and to serve as a resource for other departments and agencies that engage in international work.

I also want to thank Mr. Malinowski for his leadership on the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act, and our chair and Ranking Member for allowing the committee to hold Saudi Arabia accountable for its human rights abuses. From the murder of the journalist to arbitrary arrests, censorship, ongoing detention, and abuse of women's rights activists, the death penalty for consensual same-sex relationships, strikes against Yemen that target hospitals, a school bus, and killings at weddings, killing thousands of children and civilians, we just cannot ignore such actions.

I am deeply appalled by the ongoing imprisonment of women's rights activists, some of whom have been held in solitary confinement for months and subjected to abuse, including electric shock, flogging, and sexual assault. Women who are speaking up for equal rights and access to something as simple as the right to drive are challenging the male guardianship system and, thus, have been arrested and subjected to torture and sexual harassment.

It is imperative that we send a signal, not only to the President of the United States, but also to Saudi Arabia that, while the Trump administration is willing to look away in the interest of Saudi Arabia and some personal relationships, we in Congress view their actions as deeply damaging.

So, I thank you for this time and for bringing these bills forward. And I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Titus.

Ms. Wild.

Ms. WILD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member McCaul.

I want to speak in support of two pieces of legislation we are considering today, H.R. 2037, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019, and House Resolution 222, emphasizing the importance of alliances and partnerships.

Regarding the first, the killing of Jamal Khashoggi was, above all, a human tragedy. All of us here today can vividly remember the experience of watching and hearing his fiancée testify before this committee last month. Her heartbreak and incomprehension at the cruelty of the act committed were palpable. All of us could see a part of ourselves in her story.

But, Mr. Chairman, Jamal Khashoggi's assassination was more than an individual incident, as tragic as it was for those most directly involved. This assassination was also an affront to the values, interests, and norms that underpin the international system that the United States helped build in the aftermath of World War II. That international system led to greater peace and prosperity than the world had ever known. Partnerships in international institutions, as imperfect as they are, emerged as mechanisms for resolving conflicts rather than brute force.

By assassinating a journalist who was also a permanent resident of the United States in the embassy of a foreign country, Turkey, a NATO member and ally, the Saudi government took actions that directly undermined our Nation's principles and interests. They set

an unacceptable precedent for other countries around the world. And so far, they have seen very few costs from the United States.

This bill, H.R. 2037, is about ensuring that there is accountability for those actions. That means consequences: a report from the Director of National Intelligence on those involved in the events and efforts to impede the resulting investigation, sanctions on those aforementioned individuals, and a full report on Saudi Arabia's human rights record to be presented to Congress.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass H.R. 2037 out of committee with a resounding bipartisan vote. We must come together to send a powerful signal to Saudi Arabia that our Nation will stand up for core values and interests with regard to all countries, adversaries and allies alike.

I would also like to speak about House Resolution 222. In December 1947, in the wake of the devastation of World War II, President Harry Truman delivered a special message to Congress on the importance of supporting our European allies in the task of rebuilding their nations. President Truman wrote, "We must decide whether or not we will complete the job of helping the free nations of Europe to recover from the devastation of the war. Our decision will determine in large part the future of the people of that continent. It will also determine in large part whether the free nations of the world can look forward with hope to a peaceful and prosperous future as independent States or whether they must live in poverty and in fear of selfish totalitarian aggression." End quote.

As a result of the leadership demonstrated by President Truman and Members of Congress, our Nation came to the aid of our allies during their time of greatest need. We built a norms-based international system designed to ensure lasting peace and order anchored in alliances, partnerships, and international institutions.

But today, alarmingly, far too many of our country's closest allies are not certain that they can count on us. In some cases, they are not sure whether we are still a country that keeps our word and honors our obligations. We must remember that we cannot effectively advance our country's interests if we do not stand with our allies. And we must remember that our democratic values, our commitment to human rights, and our respect for international norms are not burdensome obstacles to doing business around the world; they are the very cornerstones that underpin our country's success.

House Resolution 222, emphasizing the importance of alliances and partnerships, reaffirms our commitment to the international system that our country helped build. It reassures our allies that this commitment is bipartisan and that we understand those alliances and partnerships. And it calls on the President to make clear that America will never waiver in staying true to our allies and the interests and values that bind us together.

I am proud to support H.Res. 222, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Wild.

Mr. Espaillat.

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me congratulate you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member, for forwarding this

group of bipartisan efforts that will certainly make our country safer, make the world safer. It will further our standing in the international community across the planet, and it will address very specific issues that I think are relevant and important not only to our Nation, but to the entire world.

I would like to highlight two of the initiatives that we are taking up today, the first one being H.Res. 358, headed by Congresswoman Karen Bass of California, calling on the government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens and to end the violence there in that African country, and to pursue a broad-based dialog without any preconditions to resolve this conflict that could really lead to massive bloodshed between the government and separatists in that country.

It is important that we continue to play a mediation role, a leadership role, across the world to further democratic values in all continents, and obviously, including in this African country of Cameroon, to ensure that the rest of the world looks at us as a beacon of hope and opportunity because of our commitment to democratic values. So, I think that H.Res. 358 helps us get there and further establishes us as a leader in the international community, particularly in a continent that has looked toward China for investment, has to looked to China for leadership, perhaps because of a vacuum of leadership that we have left there. And this particular action will help us fill that void, fill that vacuum, and reestablish our footing in such an important continent as Africa.

Mr. Chairman, the second bill that I would like to highlight is H.R. 2037, which is the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act. And we all know what happened there in Istanbul. We all know that a Washington Post columnist, Jamal Khashoggi, went into the embassy, into the Saudi Embassy in Istanbul, and never came out. And so, this is troubling that a nation like Saudi Arabia will engage in this kind of action, and that MBS's leader may have played a pivotal role in the disappearance of Khashoggi.

Now we must take into consideration, Mr. Chairman, that this is the country that the current administration wants to sell arms to. The same country that was engaged in the disappearance of a journalist is a country that this administration wants to have a close working relationship with. I think this is tragic.

I think that we must continue to try to find out what happened to Jamal Khashoggi. The media and journalists across the world must have the ability to communicate what they see and hear to citizens across the world. This is an important part of democracy, the ability to have access to information and data. It is an important component and pillar of democracy. And, of course, the death of Khashoggi sent a chilling effect to journalists across the world that, if you differ with government, you may wind up dead.

And so, how can we deal with a country like Saudi Arabia? How can we deal with MBS if they are engaging in this over-the-top, heavy-handed and criminal conduct?

So, I congratulate Mr. Malinowski for this piece of legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this entire package, which I think will further strengthen our role and our place in the international community.

I will yield back, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Espailat.
Mr. Phillips.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for both holding this markup and to you and Ranking Member McCaul for once again working together to reach bipartisan agreement on a bill that is so vital to our national security.

As has been Stated already, a full State Department authorization bill has not passed Congress since 2002, and it is surely time that we do so.

As Jim Collins, the author of Good to Great, has said, quote, "Leaders of organizations that go from good to great start not with the where, but with the who. They start by getting the right people on the bus, the wrong people off the bus, and the right people in the right seats."

Title 3, and specifically, Section 313 of this bill focuses on the right stuff, the who. Section 313 requires the Secretary to develop a comprehensive 5-year strategic staffing plan for the Department that is aligned with the objectives of the National Security Strategy, including data on current and projected work force needs.

With the help of Representative Spanberger, her wonderful staff, and the expert committee staff on both sides of the aisle, we were able to come up with an amendment that improves upon the language in Section 313. Our amendment ensures that State's report directly addresses the shortages outlined in a GAO report, which State concurred to, entitled, "Integrated Action Plan Could Enhance Efforts to Reduce Persistent Overseas Foreign Service Vacancies". It also requires the Secretary to issue a report that describes the root causes of Foreign Service and civil service shortages, their efforts on national security, and proposals to remedy them.

Shortages of Foreign Service Officers and Specialists overseas is having a profound impact on our national security. For example, at an embassy in Africa recently, when asked what was the biggest detriment to competing with the Chinese, the answer given by the country team was the presence of unfilled FSO positions in the embassy.

Mr. Chairman, not only is it time for this committee to reassert its jurisdiction in matters of national security, it is also time for the State Department to reassert its jurisdiction. This bill, Title 3, and our amendment helped to do just that.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Phillips.

Ms. Omar.

Ms. OMAR. Thank you, Chairman. I want to thank you and Ranking Member Mr. McCaul for bringing these important bills for markup today.

I would like to say a few words on some of the bills within this package. First, I absolutely agree that diplomacy and development are critical national security tools. For millions of people around the world, their first, and sometimes only, interaction with the United States is with the military. We project so far to many people that our only interest in their countries and their well-being is that they are a security problem that we need to be solved.

When we are fighting the plague of violent extremism, we simply cannot drone the problem to death. We must take a smarter approach that focuses on root causes and brings people to the negotiating table.

This is also why the resolution on the importance of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law is so important. Of course, there is a moral argument for putting those things front and center in our foreign policy, and I do sincerely believe we must reflect our values when we engage around the world. But it is not only a moral argument; it is also a pragmatic one. Addressing root causes, empowering communities, insisting that our partners respect human rights, these are proven tools in the fight against extremism and terrorism.

When we talk about human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, we must apply those to friends as well as to adversaries. They must be sincerely held principles and not just political weapons to use when it is convenient for us.

Mr. Malinowski's bill that is before us today is an important recognition of this principle. Our long-time alliance with Saudi Arabia is under the microscope now. That is long past due. The truth is there is no credibility to our attacks on Iran's human rights record if we do not hold Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain to that same standard.

This brings me to the third framing resolution on the importance of alliances. We have seen the disaster of taking drastic actions without the support of our allies in this administration's reckless, unilateral approach in Venezuela and in Iran. We are stronger and safer when we work with countries toward a common goal and when we play our part in international institutions. But, as it is in the case of Saudi Arabia now, our alliances and partnerships should not be written in stone. We should not politely support regimes that turn into dictatorships or also abuse human rights just because we have been allies with them for a long time.

This brings me to H.R. Resolution 358, the resolution on Cameroon. I am a proud original sponsor of this resolution, and I want to thank my colleagues, Ms. Bass and Mr. Smith, for introducing it.

Cameroon is a perfect example of a country where a serious and pressing security problem has caused us to approach our policies there with too much emphasis on defense and not enough on diplomacy and development. I applaud the decision to restrict security aid, but for too long we looked the other way on the atrocities being committed in the English-speaking region because of our partnership in the fight against Boko Haram. Again, this is immoral, but it is also counterproductive. This solution is an important step in the right direction.

Finally, all of these principles are the reason for my amendment to the State authority bill before us today. The Office of Global Criminal Justice at the State Department does crucial work. The United States had been a leader on international criminal justice since Nuremberg. The emergence of international justice frameworks to confront atrocity crimes is one of the most important innovations of the 20th century. The Office of the Global Criminal Justice upholds this proud American tradition of supporting the prin-

ciple that nobody, no president, no dictator, no king, is above the law. It is dedicated to the mission of saying some crimes are so horrific, they are truly crimes against humanity. My amendment places the Office of Global Criminal Justice where it belongs, as an essential part of our foreign policy and our State Department.

Mr. Chair, I yield back. Thank you so much for your work on this.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Omar.

Ms. Houlahan.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the markup, and to you and the Ranking Member for this amazing bipartisan lift today.

As it stands today, in order to be considered for certain civil service positions at the State Department, candidates must have a degree in the humanities. In other words, only those with a background in subjects like political science or international relations can fill these policy positions. What we have, then, are civil servants working on complex technical issues like nuclear nonproliferation without any academic background or experience in STEM.

I graduated from Stanford from an engineering degree. And had I wanted to pursue one of those civil service positions, I would have been turned away. Instead, I served in the Air Force and ended up working, as it turns out, on issues of nuclear nonproliferation. So, I am speaking from direct personal experience when I say that a background in STEM is a huge asset in dealing in these highly technical issues.

To prevent bright people from finding jobs at our State Department, to prevent people with expertise on these specific issues that they would be addressing, is counterintuitive. Why would we not want the best people for the job with the most relevant backgrounds?

My first amendment to the State Department Authorization Act allows the Secretary of State to waive any or all job requirements set by the Office of Personnel Management for these types of positions, including educational requirements for candidates who possess significant STEM experience. We need their expertise, especially today when technology and science continue to develop at rapid rates. Thank you to the chair and to the Ranking Member for including this amendment.

The second issue I would like to elevate today before this committee is paid family leave. While I believe Congress must work toward affording all Federal employees paid family leave, this committee must first overcome the hurdle of ensuring that all State Department employees are afforded equal flexibility with respect to leave policy.

Currently, each bureau within the Department is allowed to set its own guidelines regarding how paid leave may be utilized. Some bureaus allow their employees to use sick days, like for the birth or adoption of a child, while others do not. For many parents, this means asking their colleagues to donate leave time, so that they can take time off to welcome a child to their family without suffering the loss of pay. The Department has no standardized policy to provide family leave for its employees, and this is wrong, plain and simple.

By requiring the Secretary of State to implement a standard parental leave policy, and to submit a report to Congress, my second amendment will allow us to assess the impacts of standardized policy and work toward what is right by these dedicated public servants.

I and other people deal best in data. And so, here is some: the United States exists as the sole and only remaining industrial country with no national family leave policy. One in six Americans spend an average of 20 hours week every week taking care of sick or elderly family member. Twenty-five percent of new mothers return to work in just 10 days after childbirth—10 days. As a mother myself, I can promise you that that is not enough.

It is time that we take action and that we join the rest of the industrialized world in advocating for workers and their families. And this amendment, my amendment, is a critical first step in addressing an issue that we have neglected for far too long. We in the Federal Government have the opportunity to lead by example, and this amendment demonstrates our commitment to the men and women at our State Department and to their families.

I, again, thank the chair and our Ranking Member for including these important amendments in their legislation, and I thank you once again for the chance to speak.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Houlahan.

Mr. Lieu.

Mr. LIEU. Thank you. I would like to commend you, Mr. Chair, as well as Ranking Member McCaul, for your leadership in shepherding forward this bill, the Department of State Authorization Act of 2019.

I speak now in support of my amendment, which seeks to improve the Department's cybersecurity posture. The language is taken from bipartisan legislation that I introduced with my colleague, Ted Yoho of Florida. It was called the Hack Your State Department Act. That legislation was marked up by this committee and, subsequently, passed by the full House on a bipartisan basis.

Over the years, the State Department has faced mounting cybersecurity threats from both criminal enterprises and State-sponsored hackers. In 2014, for instance, the Department was infiltrated by Russian hackers and had to temporarily shut down its email system. Last year, the State Department suffered another breach of its email system, exposing the personal information of a number of its employees.

As an agency with a critical national security role, we must do more to protect its cybersecurity. As a recovering computer science major, I recognize that there are proven tools at our disposal to improve cybersecurity that the Department has yet to adopt.

My amendment will bring that very tool to the State Department after it was proven so successful both in the private sector and at the Pentagon. This amendment will do two things. The first is to establish what is called a vulnerability disclosure process, which sets clear rules of the road. So that when people outside the Department discover vulnerabilities on Department systems, they can report it in a safe, secure, and legal manner.

The second step is to actually pay vetted, white hat hackers to find vulnerabilities. The Department of Defense proved the success of the bug bounty program in 2016. Over a 24-hour period, the Pentagon learned and fixed over 138 vulnerabilities, and we need to do the same thing for the State Department.

And again. I thank Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for their support of this amendment. And I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Lieu.

Mr. Malinowski.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I very strongly support the entire package. I am very happy to see that we are moving ahead with the authorization bill, and want to say a few words, in particular, about my bill, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act.

I am very grateful to you for bringing this forward. I am particularly grateful to Ranking Member McCaul for working with us. The result of our common effort is a strong, bipartisan statement that it matters to us; it matters to the United States how our partners treat their people; that we do not exempt Saudi Arabia from that principle simply because we have a longstanding security relationship; and, in particular, that we must see accountability for the killing of Jamal Khashoggi.

I have spent much of my career thinking about how the United States can most effectively advance our commitment to human rights and democracy around the world. It is not always easy. I always acknowledge this is not our only interest in the world.

But the Khashoggi case is not just about human rights in Saudi Arabia. What happened to Jamal Khashoggi did not happen in Saudi Arabia. Khashoggi was resident of the United States. He had every reason to believe that he was safe here. He was lured to a Saudi embassy and brutally murdered on the soil of a NATO ally.

What happened to Jamal Khashoggi is not common. Human rights abuses around the world are common, but what happened to him is not common. Few dictatorships are brazen enough to reach out beyond their borders to kill their critics living overseas. Russia did it recently when it poisoned two of its critics living in the United Kingdom. Iran has reportedly done it several times in recent years. And now we add Saudi Arabia to the list.

And it is important for us to remember that, despite all of the controversy and anger following the case of Mr. Khashoggi, the Saudis do not appear to have gotten the message. Our intelligence community, since the killing of Khashoggi, has had to warn three individuals living overseas, and including an American citizen living in the United States, of threats from the Saudi government.

So, we cannot allow this to become the norm in international relations. We have to remember there are thousands of Jamal Khashoggis living in the United States today in every part of our country. They come to us from China, from Russia, from Cuba, from Iran, from dictatorships around the world. And here, they speak out. They write about what goes on in their countries. They should feel safe.

So, what this amendment does is it requires the State Department to do what it has said is the administration's policy, and that is to hold accountable everybody who is responsible for this brutal

crime. It requires the Director of National Intelligence to name the perpetrators, and it imposes visa sanctions on those individuals.

It says to the Saudi government that they can have a close and enduring relationship with the United States, but they cannot take advantage of that relationship to get away with murder. And it says something else to the world that is very important right now, particularly given the standoff that we are engaged in with Iran, that our concerns about human rights abuses in that country, our concerns about other violations of international law by the regime in Iran are not about the United States blindly taking sides with our Gulf allies. They are about America standing up for principles that we apply equally to everybody.

Thank you, and I yield back my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Malinowski.

Mr. Trone.

Mr. TRONE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member McCaul.

Today's markup includes a number of really important, bipartisan bills that help exert congressional priorities for proper management at the State Department. It also allows us to reinforce fundamental principles in our diplomacy, like respect for human rights, adherence to the rule of law, and the need for cooperation with our allies.

I would particularly like to highlight Mr. Malinowski's bill, the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act. Next week will mark 9 months since the brutal murder of Jamal Khashoggi at the hand of Saudi agents inside the Saudi consulate in Istanbul. Our own intelligence community assesses with high confidence that the crown prince, Mohammad bin Salman, ordered the assassination. Yet, President Trump has refused to submit to Congress a determination of responsibility of that killing, a report mandated under the Global Magnitsky Act. Clearly, Congress must take further action to get answers.

I am proud to cosponsor Mr. Malinowski's bill because it will require the DNI to produce a report with the information we have been seeking from the Trump administration. It is unacceptable that this information has been withheld from us. This is not a partisan issue. We all agree that the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Khashoggi was wrong and those involved should be held accountable.

It is worth noting the United Nations, in its own independent report on the matter, recommended that the U.S. undertake a criminal investigation into the execution of Mr. Khashoggi. The U.N. also encourages the U.S. Government to publicly release all information related to the murder. We have to be vigilant in demanding responses to these unanswered questions.

Under this bill, any current or former Saudi officials, as well as Saudi political figures, responsible for ordering, directing, or otherwise supporting the murder would be named and hit with travel sanctions. We absolutely should not allow these individuals free entry or access to the United States.

Further, the bill requires a much-needed report on Saudi Arabia's human rights record. Sadly, the killing of Mr. Khashoggi is not the only egregious human rights violation attributable to our

security partner. Saudi Arabia is also currently detaining a number of women's rights advocates without conviction of any crime for their roles in opposing the male guardianship system and in speaking out against the ban on women driving, even though it came to an end over a year ago.

It is important for the U.S. Government to report accurately and honestly on these developments as we have serious, frank conversations with Saudi Arabia about the responsibilities they bear to uphold human rights and dignity.

For these reasons, I am glad to see the Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act move forward in the Foreign Affairs Committee today, and I encourage all our colleagues to join.

I want to thank Mr. McCaul. And Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Trone.

Mr. Connolly.

Mr. CONNOLLY. I thank the chair. Let me, first of all, thank the chair and the Ranking Member for helping return us to regular order in the State Department authorization legislation, and for really performing a legislative miracle, which is a relatively uncontested, non-controversial reauthorization.

I remember, and I believe Mr. McCaul and Mr. Engel do as well, a 2-day marathon when Ms. Ilena Ros-Lehtinen was chair, and we started like at 9 or 10 in the morning and went until 1 or 2 in the morning 2 days in a row with incredible amounts of amendments and discussion and debate in an exercise that kind of went nowhere. But, nonetheless, we did it.

And this in sharp contrast to that, and I think it really is testament to the leadership on both sides, you, Mr. Engel, and you, Mr. McCaul. And I mean it sincerely. I was a staffer on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and I know, I used to be in charge of the foreign aid authorization bill. In fact, we wrote the last foreign aid bill to become law in 1986, and it is not an easy task. It looks easy, but it is not. So, thank you both for your leadership.

I also want to thank you both for including in the final product my amendment on legislation that enhances the State Department's diversity and inclusion efforts. The National Security Diversity and Workforce Inclusion Act, H.R. 2979, is sort of the genesis of that amendment. And it promotes diversity in Federal national security offices.

The authorization bill before us today requires regular reporting on demographic data related to the State Department's work force and diversity efforts and encourages State to expand its recruitment and retention programs to facilitate a diverse work force.

The amendment adds two more key sections from that legislation regarding leadership engagement and professional development. The amendment directs the Secretary of State to implement performance and advancement requirements recognizing the efforts of senior leaders to foster an inclusive environment. On professional development, the amendment requires the Secretary to offer a career advancement program for senior positions that encourages diverse participation.

Diversity, as we know, is a unique source of strength for America, our economy, and our national security. And by the way, when

that diversity is reflected in, for example, an embassy overseas, it is a great statement about who we are as an inclusive country and multiracial, multiethnic country that works. We must ensure our Federal work force reflects that face of America, that pluralistic America. And I am delighted that the bill includes that amendment.

And with that, I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Mr. Connolly.

Ms. Spanberger.

Ms. SPANBERGER. I would like to thank Chairman Engel and Ranking Member McCaul for their leadership in introducing the Department of State Authorization Act.

As a former National Security Officer who has served overseas, I can attest to the vital work of the State Department and its work force. Our diplomatic corps, our civil service officers, and the contractors, and local staff who support them, ensure that U.S. interests and values are upheld around the world. They ensure we pursue diplomatic solutions and prevent conflicts before they start. They ensure we have strong allies and partners who will stand with us in times of crisis, and they ensure we have economic opportunities for American businesses and a safe, secure world for our children.

This bill is the first step in doing our part to ensure those officers who represent us at home and abroad are represented here in Congress and have the resources, guidance, and support they need to do their job.

I am proud to support this bill and introduce a handful of amendments. These amendments would keep the State Department work force safe from sexual harassment and sexual assaults, improve security assistance coordination with the Department of Defense and the combatant commands, help Congress and the American people better understand how our military deployments support diplomatic strategies, and how our security assistance funding—taxpayer dollars—are intended to provide flexibility to our military to focus on the highest-priority threats.

I am also honored to join my friend and colleague, Congressman Dean Phillips of Minnesota, and his team to support an amendment that would continue to address the impact of foreign service and civil service vacancies across the Department and push for implementation of independent recommendations. So, we have the strong, capable work force we need to represent American interests worldwide.

I encourage my colleagues to support this important bill and ensure we support the tireless work of our diplomatic and civil service corps.

Thank you. I yield back.

Chairman ENGEL. Thank you, Ms. Spanberger.

Are there any other members seeking recognition?

Hearing no further requests for recognition, then, without objection, the committee will proceed to consider the noticed items en bloc.

A reporting quorum is present.

And without objection, each measure is considered as read, and the amendments to each are considered as read, and are agreed to.

[The bills, resolutions, and amendments en bloc follow:]



IV

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 220

Recognizing the interdependence of diplomacy, development, and defense as critical to effective national security.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. McCAUL, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Recognizing the interdependence of diplomacy, development, and defense as critical to effective national security.

Whereas there has long been a strong bipartisan consensus that diplomacy, development, and defense are key pillars of an effective national security strategy;

Whereas former Secretary of Defense James Mattis testified before Congress that “If you don’t fund the State Department fully, then I need to buy more ammunition”;

Whereas President Barack Obama’s first National Security Strategy affirmed that “Our Armed Forces will always be a cornerstone of our security, but they must be complemented. Our security also depends upon diplomats who can act in every corner of the world”;

Whereas President George W. Bush, in his first National Security Strategy, recognized the interdependent relationship between development, diplomacy, and defense as critical to advancing United States national security interests;

Whereas the Department of State and its employees are extremely effective in resolving international disputes through diplomacy, thus precluding the need for the use of Armed Forces and saving American lives and taxpayer dollars;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development and its employees lead efforts that help countries and communities progress from crisis and poverty to stability and opportunity, creating a stronger, safer world that is ultimately less dependent on aid;

Whereas in an April 21, 2010, letter to Congress, former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates wrote that “The work performed by diplomatic and development professionals helps build the foundation for more stable, democratic and prosperous societies. These are places where the potential for conflict can be minimized, if not completely avoided, by State and USAID programs—thereby lowering the likely need for deployment of U.S. military assets.”;

Whereas for between just one and one-and-a-half percent of the total Federal budget, the United States International Affairs Budget supports all United States diplomacy and development objectives, which advance United States national security interests at home and abroad;

Whereas diplomacy and development programs are critical tools in supporting key strategic allies like Israel and Jordan;

Whereas the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development are critical partners in conflict mitigation, addressing some of the root causes of state failure and terrorism in order to prevent conflict before it starts;

Whereas global health programs funded through the United States International Affairs Budget work to fight infectious diseases and prevent deadly pandemics from reaching America's shores;

Whereas humanitarian assistance programs funded through the United States International Affairs Budget assist vulnerable populations and help respond to humanitarian emergencies, such as famine and the growing numbers of displaced people worldwide;

Whereas United States development and diplomacy programs promote America's economic interests and help support jobs here at home by building and opening new markets for United States exports, attracting investment to the United States, and helping American companies and workers to compete globally on a level playing field;

Whereas bipartisan support in Congress has resulted in significant foreign assistance reform, ensuring more transparent, accountable, and results-driven programs; and

Whereas Members of Congress have built a bipartisan legacy of support for United States diplomacy and a strong and effective International Affairs Budget: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

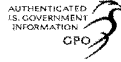
1 (1) recognizes the importance of diplomacy and
2 development to United States national security;

3 (2) recognizes the importance of United States
4 diplomacy and the work of our diplomats around the
5 world in resolving complex issues, including pre-
6 venting conflict through dialogue and negotiation;

7 (3) recognizes the importance of United States
8 development efforts and the work of our develop-
9 ment professionals around the world in saving lives,
10 creating opportunities, and advancing democracy,
11 governance, and peace; and

12 (4) supports a strong United States Inter-
13 national Affairs Budget that demonstrates American
14 leadership and values and promotes United States
15 interests.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 221

Reaffirming the importance of upholding democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in United States foreign policy.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL) submitted the following resolution;
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the importance of upholding democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in United States foreign policy.

Whereas strong democracies make strong partners for the United States in fostering the peace and prosperity that our citizens desire;

Whereas democratic principles and values have come under increasing strain around the world as foreign governments backslide on their commitments to govern justly, transparently, and with respect for the rights of their citizens;

Whereas support for democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are consistent with our national character and founding values;

Whereas the promotion, protection, and advancement of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law around the world have been core, bipartisan components of United States foreign policy essential to the achievement of other United States foreign policy goals, including reducing poverty, promoting peaceful resolution of conflict, strengthening global alliances, ensuring gender equality, expanding prosperity, fostering greater security for all people, and sustaining the global environment;

Whereas the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 states that “a principal goal of the foreign policy of the United States is to promote the increased observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries”;

Whereas it is longstanding United States policy to work alongside like-minded democratic governments, legislatures, civil society leaders and organizations, academic institutions and scholars, independent media and journalists, anti-corruption activists, and international organizations worldwide to promote, protect and advance the cause of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas human rights defenders and journalists play a critical role in promoting human rights, transparency, accountability, and good governance, and around the world often face smear campaigns, criminalization, or other governmental constraints on their work, including intimidation, death threats, arbitrary detention, physical attacks, sexual violence, enforced disappearances, and murder;

Whereas support for democracy around the world enhances regional peace and stability, opens doors for economic opportunity, and provides a counterweight to violent and

radical extremism—all of which is in the national security interests of the United States and its allies;

Whereas democratic systems of government enshrine the individual human rights of all citizens, so that every individual can contribute to and enjoy the benefits of peaceful, prosperous societies;

Whereas the United States supports the existence of and has often worked in partnership with independent and multi-lateral human rights organizations, both at local and international levels, and has used their reporting for policy development and referred to their findings in the annual Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and other United States policy documents;

Whereas the idea of America enshrined in our democratic principles is one of our greatest competitive strengths, such that when we abandon these values and adopt the flawed principles and tactics of our adversaries, we become weaker as a country and undermine our standing around the world;

Whereas some countries are actively promoting an authoritarian model of government as an alternative to the model long advanced by the United States based on democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, with the authoritarian model representing a threat to the role and influence of the United States in the world;

Whereas some countries hostile to the democratic principles and values the United States has long promoted are also working to erode international alliances and organizations dedicated to advancing those principles, thereby placing

United States security and economic interests at risk;
and

Whereas the United States has historically allied most closely
and productively with those countries committed to de-
mocracy, human rights, and the rule of law: Now, there-
fore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) reaffirms the bipartisan commitment of the
3 United States to upholding democracy, human
4 rights, and the rule of law, at home and in the
5 world;

6 (2) recognizes that United States national secu-
7 rity is enhanced in a world in which countries share
8 a commitment to universal rights and freedoms and
9 observe the democratic rule of law, and in which
10 prosperity and justice create the conditions for
11 peace;

12 (3) promotes, supports, and encourages greater
13 respect for democracy, human rights, and the rule of
14 law throughout the world for all people;

15 (4) encourages the United States Government
16 to work constructively with all countries that seek to
17 advance the cause of freedom, peace, and security,
18 which can be achieved only through democracy, re-
19 spect for human rights, and the rule of law;

1 (5) calls on the United States Government to
2 continue its longstanding support for organizations
3 dedicated to promoting, protecting, and advancing
4 democracy, human rights, and the rule of law world-
5 wide;

6 (6) calls on the United States Government to
7 continue its strong support for human rights defend-
8 ers, civil society activists, scholars, and independent
9 journalists working to promote, protect, and advance
10 democracy, human rights, and the rule of law world-
11 wide;

12 (7) calls on the United States Government to
13 set an example for countries around the world by
14 showing the highest level of respect for democracy,
15 human rights, and the rule of law at home; and

16 (8) calls on all branches of the Federal Govern-
17 ment to uphold the Universal Declaration of Human
18 Rights, the Refugee Convention Protocol of 1967,
19 the International Covenant on Civil and Political
20 Rights, and other relevant international human
21 rights agreements ratified by the United States.

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116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 222

Emphasizing the importance of alliances and partnerships.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. WALTZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Emphasizing the importance of alliances and partnerships.

Whereas from the American Revolution, through two World Wars, the Cold War, and the fight against international terrorist organizations, the United States has successfully relied on alliances and partnerships with like-minded countries to further its vital security, political, and economic interests, starting with the Treaty of Alliance with France in 1778 and continuing to the present day;

Whereas the United States alliances and partnerships are among America's most precious geopolitical assets, strengthening the United States military power, geostrategic influence, global legitimacy, diplomatic leverage, and economic influence by establishing enduring cooperation among like-minded countries and deterring potential aggressors;

Whereas alliances and partnerships strengthen the ability of the United States to advance the universal values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas the United States has maintained alliances since 1945 to protect its security and long-term interests and which often resulted in substantial diplomatic, political, and military support for bilateral or multilateral action that advanced United States interests, including major humanitarian missions and the use of military force;

Whereas the United States has built a global network of mutually beneficial alliances and partnerships with countries across Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa, the Middle East, and the Western Hemisphere, which allows the United States to extend its influence, conduct military operations, and reduce the impact that adversary countries might have in these regions;

Whereas, since 1945, successive generations of United States leaders have learned to successfully manage the challenges and constraints inherent in alliances, thus ensuring that the benefits of alliances outweigh the costs;

Whereas the United States was a founding member and leader of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a bastion of democratic allies, which continues to be the bedrock of transatlantic security and stability after nearly 70 years;

Whereas allies have greatly enhanced the United States military power by contributing significant forces to many American military actions for more than 100 years, thus placing more combat power on the battlefield while reducing the burden borne by the United States;

Whereas the United States military alliances and partnerships allow the United States to leverage allies' specialized capabilities, including unique technologies, warfighting skills, and specific intelligence assets;

Whereas longstanding alliances have allowed the United States and its allies to implement the training, equipment, and interoperability standards necessary to quickly mobilize and respond to any threat across the world;

Whereas the United States alliances reduce weapons of mass destruction proliferation by enabling better global cooperation against the spread of nuclear weapons and other threats; and

Whereas alliances and partnerships support the United States diplomatic interests by providing the United States with the ability to leverage a multinational global response to issues through a variety of means and contribute to a global rules-based order: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes the many contributions that alli-
3 ances and partnerships have made to support and
4 advance the interests of the United States;

5 (2) underscores that alliances have enhanced
6 mutual security by jointly sharing in common de-
7 fense, including the defense of the United States;

8 (3) recognizes that American-led alliances and
9 partnerships played a vital role in establishing the
10 post-World War II international order, which gen-

1 erated unprecedented prosperity and peace around
2 the world;

3 (4) reaffirms the United States enduring com-
4 mitment to our treaty allies and partners;

5 (5) recognizes that robust alliances and part-
6 nerships require many years to develop and, if ne-
7 glected, may not be readily rebuilt in moments of
8 crisis;

9 (6) asserts that alliances and partnerships have
10 solidified beneficial international norms and agree-
11 ments that undergird the political strength of the
12 United States;

13 (7) supports the assessment in the 2018 Na-
14 tional Defense Strategy that “strong alliances and
15 partnerships” are necessary to help “generate deci-
16 sive and sustained United States military advan-
17 tages” and that the United States must focus on
18 “strengthening alliances [to] attract new partners”;
19 and

20 (8) urges the President to reaffirm America’s
21 commitment to alliances and partnerships.

○



116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 358

Calling on the Government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialogue without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 7, 2019

Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KIND, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. WRIGHT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Calling on the Government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialogue without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

Whereas many Anglophone Cameroonians have long felt marginalized by official actions and policies of the Government of Cameroon, including the abolishment of a federal form of government, which was the constitutional basis under which English-speaking Southern Cameroonians entered into the union, and replacing it with a unitary state dominated by the Francophone majority;

Whereas, beginning in late 2016, protests organized by lawyers, teachers, and students were violently repressed by the Government of Cameroon, leading to numerous deaths and imprisonments, including of journalists, teachers, lawyers, and an Anglophone judge on the country's Supreme Court;

Whereas the conflict escalated in late September and early October 2017, when Cameroonian security forces brutally cracked down on peaceful Anglophone civilian demonstrators, resulting in dozens of deaths and leaving over 100 injured;

Whereas, in 2017, separatists launched a campaign to pressure school officials in the Northwest and Southwest Anglophone regions to go on strike as part of a boycott against the Government of Cameroon, and reportedly began burning school buildings, threatening education officials with violence if they did not comply with a boycott, and kidnapping for ransom children and teachers who defied the boycott;

Whereas numerous human rights monitors have documented armed separatists killing traditional leaders and targeting civilians, including women, children, and the elderly, who are perceived to be supporting or working with the Government of Cameroon, and reports indicate that armed separatists have killed scores of security force personnel;

Whereas the security forces of the Government of Cameroon have attacked medical facilities and health workers in the Northwest and Southwest regions;

Whereas numerous credible reports from human rights monitors, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, have documented the excessive use of

force by government security forces against Cameroonian civilians living in the Anglophone regions, including the burning of villages, the use of live ammunition against protestors, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, sexual abuse, and killing of civilians, including women, children, and the elderly;

Whereas the Department of State has expressed serious concern over the manner in which the government has used force to unlawfully restrict the rights to free expression and peaceful protest that are protected under the Cameroonian Constitution and international law;

Whereas the government has charged journalists, social activists, and members of political opposition parties with terrorism-related crimes and prosecuted them in military tribunals;

Whereas the Government of Cameroon arrested opposition leader Maurice Kamto and roughly 150 members of the Cameroon Renaissance Movement party following peaceful protests on January 26, 2019, charging them with crimes that could result in the death penalty and handling their cases at the Military Tribunal even though they are civilians;

Whereas the Government of Cameroon continued to place bans on Cameroon Renaissance Movement's attempts to hold peaceful protests, and civil society reported that security forces interfered with MRC registration processes in Yaoundé, Douala, and Bafoussam in February 2019;

Whereas the Government of Cameroon has repeatedly restricted freedoms of expression by shutting down the internet, harassing and detaining journalists, refusing li-

censes to independent media, and intensifying political attacks against the independent press;

Whereas the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs stated in April 2019 that more than 530,000 people were internally displaced in areas affected by the Anglophone conflict;

Whereas the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports that more than 32,000 Cameroonian refugees have registered in Nigeria;

Whereas the Department of State has expressly called on the Government of Cameroon to respect the rights, including the right to due process, of 47 Cameroonians forcibly returned in January 2018 from Nigerian custody to Cameroonian authorities, many of whom had reportedly submitted asylum claims in Nigeria; and

Whereas ten of the 47 Cameroonians forcibly returned from Nigeria now face charges before a military court punishable by the death penalty, while the other thirty-seven reportedly remain in detention without charge: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) strongly condemns the abuses committed in
3 Cameroon’s Anglophone regions by the Government
4 of Cameroon security forces and armed groups, in-
5 cluding extrajudicial killings and detentions, the use
6 of force against nonviolent civilians and protestors,
7 and violations of the freedoms of press, expression,
8 and assembly;

1 (2) affirms that the United States continues to
2 hold the Government of Cameroon responsible for
3 upholding the rights of all citizens, regardless of po-
4 litical views or beliefs or the regions in which they
5 reside, in accordance with Cameroon's international
6 obligations and Cameroon's own Constitution;

7 (3) urges all parties, including political opposi-
8 tion groups, to exercise restraint and to ensure that
9 protests remain peaceful;

10 (4) urges the Government of Cameroon to—

11 (A) initiate broad-based dialogue without
12 preconditions and make a credible, full faith ef-
13 fort to work with religious and community lead-
14 ers in the Anglophone region to address griev-
15 ances and seek nonviolent solutions to resolve
16 conflict and constitutional reforms that would
17 protect minority concerns, such as reconsti-
18 tuting a Federal system;

19 (B) follow through on the initiatives devel-
20 oped to address grievances, including the Com-
21 mission of Bilingualism and Multiculturalism,
22 the Ministry of Decentralization, and the Na-
23 tional Commission for Disarmament, Demobili-
24 zation, Reintegration, that currently offer no

1 visible evidence of having played a constructive
2 role in resolving the crisis;

3 (C) respect the fundamental rights of all
4 Cameroonian citizens, including political activ-
5 ists and journalists;

6 (D) ensure that any security operations
7 are conducted in accordance with international
8 human rights standards, including efforts to en-
9 sure security forces only use force under appro-
10 priate circumstances;

11 (E) transparently investigate all allegations
12 of human rights violations committed in the
13 Anglophone regions and take the necessary
14 measures to prevent arbitrary detention, tor-
15 ture, enforced disappearances, deaths in cus-
16 tody, and inhumane prison conditions;

17 (F) promptly charge or release all those
18 detained in the context of the Anglophone cri-
19 sis, including the Cameroonians forcibly re-
20 turned from Nigeria, and ensure that any fu-
21 ture detainees are treated with due process, in
22 line with Cameroon's penal code;

23 (G) allow unfettered access to humani-
24 tarian and health care workers in accordance

1 with humanitarian principles of humanity, neu-
2 trality, impartiality, and independence;

3 (H) release the leaders and members of the
4 Cameroon Renaissance Movement party who
5 were arrested following their peaceful protests,
6 and ensure that this party, like others, can par-
7 ticipate unfettered in upcoming municipal, par-
8 liamentary, and regional elections;

9 (I) release human rights defenders, civil
10 society activists, political prisoners, journalists,
11 trade unionists, teachers, and any other citizens
12 who have been arbitrarily arrested and detained
13 without trial or charge;

14 (J) ensure that detainees are treated fairly
15 and humanely, with proper judicial proceedings,
16 including a registry of those detained by the
17 Cameroonian security forces, and with full ac-
18 cess to legal resources; and

19 (K) ensure that Cameroon's antiterrorism
20 legislation is used only to prosecute offenses
21 that would be considered acts of terrorism
22 under international legal standards, and cease
23 to use this legislation to sanction activities that
24 are protected by national and international

1 guarantees of freedom of expression, peaceful
2 assembly, and association with others; and

3 (5) urges the separatist groups to—

4 (A) engage with Cameroonian government
5 officials, as well as civil society and religious
6 leaders, in a broad-based dialogue without pre-
7 conditions to peacefully express grievances and
8 credibly engage in nonviolent efforts to resolve
9 the conflict;

10 (B) immediately stop committing human
11 rights abuses, including killings of civilians, use
12 of child soldiers, torture, kidnapping, and extor-
13 tion;

14 (C) end the school boycott immediately and
15 cease attacks on schools, teachers, and edu-
16 cation officials, and allow for the safe return of
17 all students to class;

18 (D) end incitement to violence and hate
19 speech on the part of the diaspora; and

20 (E) immediately release all civilians ille-
21 gally detained or kidnapped in the Anglophone
22 Northwest and Southwest regions.

○



116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3460

To facilitate effective research on and treatment of neglected tropical diseases through coordinated international efforts.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 2019

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. McCAUL, Ms. BASS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. CICILLINE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To facilitate effective research on and treatment of neglected tropical diseases through coordinated international efforts.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “End Neglected Trop-
5 ical Diseases Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Statement of policy.
- Sec. 4. Findings.
- Sec. 5. Definition.
- Sec. 6. Rule of construction.
- Sec. 7. Expansion of United States Agency for International Development Neglected Tropical Diseases Program.

Sec. 8. Actions by Department of State.
Sec. 9. Multilateral development and health institutions.

1 **SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

2 It is the policy of the United States to support a
3 broad range of implementation and research and develop-
4 ment activities that work toward the achievement of cost-
5 effective and sustainable treatment, control, and, where
6 possible, elimination of neglected tropical diseases for the
7 economic and social well-being of all people.

8 **SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

9 Congress finds the following:

10 (1) The World Health Organization (WHO) has
11 identified 17 neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).
12 Approximately 2 billion people, almost one-third of
13 the world's population, are at risk of contracting an
14 NTD, and more than 1.4 billion people are currently
15 afflicted with 1 or more NTDs.

16 (2) In 2013, WHO adopted a comprehensive
17 resolution on NTDs recognizing that increased na-
18 tional and international investments in prevention
19 and control of neglected tropical diseases have suc-
20 ceeded in improving health and social well-being in
21 many countries.

22 (3) NTDs have an enormous impact in terms of
23 disease burden and quality of life. NTDs cause the
24 loss of up to 534,000 lives and 57 million disability-

1 adjusted life-years each year. NTDs surpass both
2 malaria and tuberculosis in causing greater loss of
3 life-years to disability and premature death. Many
4 NTDs cause disfigurement and disability, leading to
5 stigma, social discrimination, and societal
6 marginalization.

7 (4) NTDs create an economic burden of billions
8 of dollars through the loss of productivity and high
9 costs of health care required for treatment. People
10 afflicted by NTDs are less productive than their
11 healthy counterparts. NTDs jeopardize the ability of
12 people to attend work and school, or to produce at
13 full capacity. For example, controlling one NTD,
14 hookworm, in children can result in a 43-percent in-
15 crease in future wage earnings.

16 (5) The social, economic, and health burden of
17 NTDs falls primarily on low- and middle-income
18 countries, where access to safe water, sanitation,
19 and health care is limited. At least 100 countries
20 face 2 endemic NTD burdens, and 30 countries
21 carry 6 or more endemic NTDs.

22 (6) NTDs are not confined to the developing
23 world, however. Several NTD outbreaks have been
24 reported in the United States and other developed
25 countries, especially among the poor. In the United

1 States, NTDs disproportionately affect people living
2 in poverty, and especially minorities, including up to
3 2.8 million African Americans with toxocariasis and
4 300,000 or more people, mostly Hispanic Americans,
5 with Chagas disease.

6 (7) Many NTDs can be controlled, prevented,
7 and even eliminated using low-cost, effective, and
8 feasible solutions. Understanding the economic bur-
9 den of NTDs on productivity and health care costs
10 can help to assure governments and donors that the
11 resources directed toward NTDs represent a good
12 investment.

13 (8) Research and development efforts are imme-
14 diately needed for all NTDs, especially those for
15 which limited or no treatment currently exists.

16 (9) Critical to developing robust NTD control
17 strategies are epidemiological data that identify at-
18 risk populations, ensure appropriate treatment fre-
19 quency, and inform decisions about when treatment
20 can be reduced or stopped.

21 (10) Of the 14 most common NTDs, roughly
22 80 percent of infections are caused by soil-trans-
23 mitted helminths (STH) and schistosomiasis. STH
24 are a group of 3 parasitic worms (roundworms,
25 whipworms, and hookworms) that afflict more than

1 1 billion people worldwide, including 600 million
2 school-age children, of whom more than 300 million
3 suffer from severe morbidity. Schistosomiasis is an-
4 other helminth infection affecting at least 200 mil-
5 lion people in developing countries, but some esti-
6 mates indicate that the true number of people af-
7 fected may be double or even triple that number.

8 (11) The benefits of deworming are immediate
9 and enduring. A rigorous randomized controlled trial
10 has shown school-based deworming treatment to re-
11 duce school absenteeism by 25 percent. School-based
12 deworming also benefits young siblings and other
13 children who live nearby but are too young to be
14 treated, leading to large cognitive improvements
15 equivalent to half a year of schooling.

16 **SEC. 5. DEFINITION.**

17 In this Act, the term “neglected tropical diseases” or
18 “NTDs”—

19 (1) means infections caused by pathogens, in-
20 cluding viruses, bacteria, protozoa, and helminths
21 that disproportionately impact individuals living in
22 extreme poverty, especially in developing countries;
23 and

24 (2) includes—

- 1 (A) Buruli ulcer (*Mycobacterium Ulcerans*
2 infection);
3 (B) Chagas disease;
4 (C) dengue or severe dengue fever;
5 (D) dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease);
6 (E) echinococcosis;
7 (F) foodborne trematodiasis;
8 (G) human African trypanosomiasis (sleep-
9 ing sickness);
10 (H) leishmaniasis;
11 (I) leprosy;
12 (J) lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis);
13 (K) onchocerciasis (river blindness);
14 (L) scabies;
15 (M) schistosomiasis;
16 (N) soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH)
17 (roundworm, whipworm, and hookworm);
18 (O) taeniasis/cysticercosis;
19 (P) trachoma; and
20 (Q) yaws (endemic treponematoses).

21 **SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

22 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to increase au-
23 thorizations of appropriations for the United States Agen-
24 cy for International Development.

1 **SEC. 7. EXPANSION OF UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR**
2 **INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEGLECTED**
3 **TROPICAL DISEASES PROGRAM.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

5 (1) Since fiscal year 2006, the United States
6 Government has been an essential leader in global
7 efforts to control seven targeted neglected tropical
8 diseases: lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis),
9 onchocerciasis (river blindness), schistosomiasis, soil-
10 transmitted helminthiases (roundworm, whipworm,
11 and hookworm), and trachoma. Additional informa-
12 tion suggests that such efforts could also produce
13 collateral benefits for at least three other neglected
14 tropical diseases: foodborne trematodiasis, scabies,
15 and yaws (endemic treponematoses).

16 (2) The United States Government is a partner
17 in the London Declaration on Neglected Tropical
18 Diseases (2012), which represents a new, coordi-
19 nated international push to accelerate progress to-
20 ward eliminating or controlling 10 NTDs by 2020.

21 (3) While many of the most common NTDs
22 have safe, easy to use, and effective treatments,
23 treatment options for the NTDs with the highest
24 death rates, including human African
25 trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), visceral leishma-
26 niasis, and Chagas disease, are extremely limited.

1 (4) The United States Agency for International
2 Development (USAID) Neglected Tropical Diseases
3 Program has made important and substantial con-
4 tributions to the global fight to control and eliminate
5 5 of the most common NTDs. Leveraging more than
6 \$15,700,000,000 in donated medicines, USAID has
7 supported the distribution of more than 1 billion
8 treatments in 31 countries across Africa, Asia, and
9 Latin America and the Caribbean.

10 (5) Since 2014, the USAID Neglected Tropical
11 Diseases Program has been investing in research
12 and development for the treatment of certain NTDs
13 to ensure that promising new breakthrough medi-
14 cines can be rapidly evaluated, registered, and made
15 available to patients.

16 (6) The USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases
17 Program is a clear example of a successful public-
18 private partnership between the Government and the
19 private sector and should be judiciously expanded, as
20 practicable and appropriate.

21 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
22 gress that the USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Pro-
23 gram, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this
24 Act, should—

1 (1) provide integrated drug treatment packages
2 to as many individuals suffering from NTDs or at
3 risk of acquiring NTDs, including individuals dis-
4 placed by manmade and natural disasters, as
5 logistically feasible;

6 (2) better integrate NTD control and treatment
7 tools and approaches into complementary develop-
8 ment and global health programs by coordinating, to
9 the extent practicable and appropriate, across mul-
10 tiple sectors, including those relating to HIV/AIDS,
11 malaria, tuberculosis, education, nutrition, other in-
12 fectious diseases, maternal and child health, and
13 water, sanitation, and hygiene;

14 (3) establish low-cost, high-impact community-
15 and school-based NTD programs to reach large at-
16 risk populations, including school-age children, with
17 integrated drug treatment packages, as feasible;

18 (4) as opportunities emerge and resources
19 allow, engage in research and development of new
20 tools and approaches to reach the goals relating to
21 the elimination of NTDs as set forth by the 2012
22 World Health Organization publication “Accel-
23 erating Work to Overcome the Global Impact of Ne-
24 glected Tropical Diseases: A Roadmap for Imple-
25 mentation”, including for Chagas disease, Guinea

1 worm, human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping
2 sickness), leprosy, and visceral leishmaniasis; and

3 (5) monitor research on and developments in
4 the prevention and treatment of other NTDs so
5 breakthroughs can be incorporated into the USAID
6 Neglected Tropical Diseases Program, as practicable
7 and appropriate.

8 (c) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—The Administrator of
9 USAID should incorporate the following priorities into the
10 USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program (as in effect
11 on the date of the enactment of this Act):

12 (1) Planning for and conducting robust moni-
13 toring and evaluation of program investments in
14 order to accurately measure impact, identify and
15 share lessons learned, and inform future NTD con-
16 trol and elimination strategies.

17 (2) Coordinating program activities with com-
18plementary USAID development and global health
19 programs, including programs relating to water,
20 sanitation, and hygiene, food and nutrition security,
21 and education (both primary and secondary), in
22 order to advance the goals of the London Declara-
23 tion on Neglected Tropical Diseases (2012).

24 (3) Including morbidity management in treat-
25 ment plans for high-burden NTDs.

1 (4) Incorporating NTDs included in the Global
2 Burden of Disease Study 2010 into the program as
3 opportunities emerge, to the extent practicable and
4 appropriate.

5 (5) Continuing investments in the research and
6 development of new tools and approaches that com-
7 plement existing research investments and ensure
8 that new discoveries make it through the pipeline
9 and become available to individuals who need them
10 most.

11 **SEC. 8. ACTIONS BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

12 (a) OFFICE OF THE GLOBAL AIDS COORDINATOR.—
13 It is the sense of Congress that the Coordinator of United
14 States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Glob-
15 ally should fully consider evolving research on the impact
16 of NTDs on efforts to control HIV/AIDS when making
17 future programming decisions, as necessary and appro-
18 priate.

19 (b) GLOBAL PROGRAMMING.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State
21 should encourage the Global Fund to take into con-
22 sideration evolving research on the impact of NTDs
23 on efforts to control HIV/AIDS when making pro-
24 gramming decisions, particularly with regard to fe-
25 male genital schistosomiasis, which studies suggest

1 may be one of the most significant cofactors in the
 2 AIDS epidemic in Africa, as necessary and appro-
 3 priate.

4 (2) GLOBAL FUND.—In this subsection, the
 5 term “Global Fund” means the public-private part-
 6 nership known as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS,
 7 Tuberculosis and Malaria established pursuant to
 8 Article 80 of the Swiss Civil Code.

9 (c) G-20 COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State, act-
 10 ing through the Office of Global Health Diplomacy, should
 11 encourage G-20 countries to significantly increase their
 12 role in the control and elimination of NTDs.

13 **SEC. 9. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH INSTI-**
 14 **TUTIONS.**

15 (a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDING.—Congress finds that
 16 the treatment of NTDs, including community- and school-
 17 based deworming programs, can be a highly cost-effective
 18 intervention, and schools can serve as an effective delivery
 19 mechanism for reaching large numbers of children with
 20 safe treatment for soil-transmitted helminthiases
 21 (roundworm, whipworm, and hookworm) in particular.

22 (b) UNITED NATIONS.—The President should direct
 23 the United States permanent representative to the United
 24 Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United

1 States to urge the World Health Organization and the
2 United Nations Development Programme to—

3 (1) ensure the dissemination of best practices
4 and programming on NTDs to governments and
5 make data accessible to practitioners in an open and
6 timely fashion;

7 (2) highlight impacts of community- and school-
8 based deworming programs on children's health and
9 education, emphasizing the cost-effectiveness of such
10 programs;

11 (3) encourage governments to implement
12 deworming campaigns at the national level;

13 (4) consider the designation of a portion of
14 grant funds of the institutions to deworming initia-
15 tives and cross-sectoral collaboration with water,
16 sanitation, and hygiene efforts and nutrition or edu-
17 cation programming, as practicable and appropriate;

18 (5) encourage accurate monitoring and evalua-
19 tion of NTD programs, including deworming pro-
20 grams; and

21 (6) engage governments in cross-border initia-
22 tives for the treatment, control, prevention, and
23 elimination of NTDs, and assist in developing

60

14

1 transnational agreements, when and where nec-
2 essary.

○



116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2037

To encourage accountability for the murder of Washington Post columnist
Jamal Khashoggi.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 2019

Mr. MALINOWSKI introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To encourage accountability for the murder of Washington
Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Saudi Arabia Human
5 Rights and Accountability Act of 2019”.

1 **SEC. 2. REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSESS-**
2 **MENT RELATING TO THE KILLING OF WASH-**
3 **INGTON POST COLUMNIST JAMAL**
4 **KHASHOGGI.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the
6 date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National
7 Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional
8 committees a report consisting of—

9 (1) a determination and presentation of evi-
10 dence with respect to the advance knowledge and
11 role of any current or former official of the Govern-
12 ment of Saudi Arabia or any current or former sen-
13 ior Saudi political figure over the directing, ordering,
14 or tampering of evidence in the killing of Wash-
15 ington Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi; and

16 (2) a list of foreign persons that the Director
17 of National Intelligence has high confidence—

18 (A) were responsible for, or complicit in,
19 ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing an
20 act or acts contributing to or causing the death
21 of Jamal Khashoggi;

22 (B) materially assisted, sponsored, or pro-
23 vided financial, material, or technological sup-
24 port for, or goods or services in support of, an
25 activity described in subparagraph (A); or

1 (C) impeded the impartial investigation of
2 the killing of Jamal Khashoggi, including
3 through the tampering of evidence relating to
4 the investigation.

5 (b) FORM.—

6 (1) IN GENERAL.—The report required by sub-
7 section (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form,
8 but may include a classified annex.

9 (2) NAMES OF FOREIGN PERSONS LISTED.—
10 The name of each foreign person listed in the report
11 described in subsection (a)(2) shall be included in
12 the unclassified portion of the report unless the Di-
13 rector of National Intelligence determines that such
14 disclosure would undermine United States intel-
15 ligence sources and methods or threaten the national
16 security interests of the United States.

17 (c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-
18 FINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congres-
19 sional committees” means—

20 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
21 Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the
22 House of Representatives; and

23 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
24 the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

1 **SEC. 3. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS**
2 **THAT ENGAGE IN ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED IN**
3 **SECTION 2(a)(2).**

4 (a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—On and after the
5 date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of
6 this Act, the sanctions described in subsection (b) shall
7 be imposed with respect to each foreign person listed in
8 the report described in section 2(a)(2).

9 (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—

11 (A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An
12 alien who the Secretary of State or the Sec-
13 retary of Homeland Security (or a designee of
14 one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason
15 to believe, has knowingly engaged in any activ-
16 ity described in section 2(a)(2) is—

17 (i) inadmissible to the United States;

18 (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other
19 documentation to enter the United States;
20 and

21 (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted
22 or paroled into the United States or to re-
23 ceive any other benefit under the Immigra-
24 tion and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et
25 seq.).

26 (B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

1 (i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing con-
2 sular officer, the Secretary of State, or the
3 Secretary of Homeland Security (or a des-
4 ignee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in
5 accordance with section 221(i) of the Im-
6 migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
7 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry
8 documentation issued to an alien described
9 in subparagraph (A) regardless of when
10 the visa or other entry documentation is
11 issued.

12 (ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A rev-
13 ocation under clause (i)—

14 (I) shall take effect immediately;

15 and

16 (II) shall automatically cancel
17 any other valid visa or entry docu-
18 mentation that is in the alien's pos-
19 session.

20 (2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
21 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
22 under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to
23 an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the
24 United States is necessary to permit the United
25 States to comply with the Agreement regarding the

1 Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake
2 Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force No-
3 vember 21, 1947, between the United Nations and
4 the United States, or other applicable international
5 obligations.

6 (c) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may suspend
8 in whole or in part the imposition of sanctions other-
9 wise required under this section for periods not to
10 exceed 180 days if the President certifies to the ap-
11 propriate congressional committees that the fol-
12 lowing criteria have been met in Saudi Arabia:

13 (A) The Government of Saudi Arabia has
14 released any individual who is a journalist,
15 blogger, human rights defender, advocate for
16 religious liberty, or civil society activist detained
17 by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

18 (B) The Government of Saudi Arabia is
19 cooperating in outstanding criminal proceedings
20 in the United States in which a Saudi citizen or
21 national departed from the United States while
22 the citizen or national was awaiting trial or sen-
23 tencing for a criminal offense committed in the
24 United States.

1 (C) The Government of Saudi Arabia is re-
2 fraining from the obstruction of the free expres-
3 sion of opinion and restriction of individuals
4 from engaging in public criticism of the political
5 sphere.

6 (D) The Government of Saudi Arabia has
7 made verifiable commitments to cease the prac-
8 tice of harming citizens of Saudi Arabia con-
9 ducting peaceful dissent, whether or not those
10 citizens reside in Saudi Arabia, including en-
11 forced repatriation, disappearance, arrest, im-
12 prisonment, or harassment.

13 (E) The Government of Saudi Arabia has
14 taken verifiable steps to hold accountable Saudi
15 violators of human rights, whether or not those
16 violations took place in Saudi Arabia.

17 (F) The Government of Saudi Arabia has
18 taken verifiable steps to repeal any law or regu-
19 lation that requires Saudi women to obtain ap-
20 proval from a male guardian in order to leave
21 the country.

22 (G) The Government of Saudi Arabia—

23 (i) has made public the names of all
24 individuals under prosecution for the mur-
25 der of Jamal Khashoggi and associated

1 crimes and the details of the charges such
2 individuals face;

3 (ii) has made public the trial pro-
4 ceedings and all evidence against the ac-
5 cused;

6 (iii) has invited international, inde-
7 pendent experts to monitor the trials;

8 (iv) has made public details of efforts
9 to establish the location of Mr.
10 Khashoggi's remains and associated find-
11 ings and returned his body to his family;
12 and

13 (v) has made public the rationale for
14 why ten of the individuals initially detained
15 were later released without charge.

16 (H) The Government of Saudi Arabia has
17 disbanded any units of its intelligence or secu-
18 rity apparatus dedicated to the forced repatri-
19 ation of dissidents in other countries.

20 (I) The Government of Saudi Arabia is co-
21 operating with efforts to investigate the murder
22 of Jamal Khashoggi being conducted by law en-
23 forcement authorities in the United States and
24 Turkey, or by the United Nations.

1 (2) REPORT.—Accompanying the certification
2 described in paragraph (1), the President shall sub-
3 mit to the appropriate congressional committees a
4 report that contains a detailed description of Saudi
5 Arabia’s adherence to the criteria described in the
6 certification.

7 (d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

8 (1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms “admitted”
9 and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in
10 section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
11 (8 U.S.C. 1101).

12 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
13 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
14 mittees” means—

15 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
16 the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of
17 Representatives; and

18 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
19 and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
20 ate.

21 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
22 son” means a person that is not a United States
23 person.

24 (4) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with
25 respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result,

1 means that a person has actual knowledge, or should
2 have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the
3 result.

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

6 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
7 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
8 United States; or

9 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
10 the United States or any jurisdiction within the
11 United States, including a foreign branch of
12 such an entity.

13 **SEC. 4. REPORT ON SAUDI ARABIA'S HUMAN RIGHTS**
14 **RECORD.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the
16 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State,
17 in accordance with section 502B(e) of the Foreign Assist-
18 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(e)), shall submit to the
19 appropriate congressional committees report in writing
20 that—

21 (1) includes the information required under
22 paragraph (1) of such section 502B(e) with respect
23 to Saudi Arabia;

24 (2) describes the extent to which officials of the
25 Government of Saudi Arabia, including members of

1 the military or security services, are responsible for
2 or complicit in gross violations of internationally rec-
3 ognized human rights, including violations of the
4 human rights of journalists, bloggers, human rights
5 defenders, and those who support women’s rights or
6 religious freedom;

7 (3) describes violations of human rights in
8 Saudi Arabia by officials of the Government of
9 Saudi Arabia, including against journalists, bloggers,
10 human rights defenders, and civil society activists;

11 (4) describes United States actions to address
12 Saudi violations of human rights, including against
13 journalists, bloggers, human rights defenders, and
14 civil society activists, including demands for clem-
15 ency review of these cases;

16 (5) describes any intolerant content in edu-
17 cational materials published by Saudi Arabia’s Min-
18 istry of Education that are used in schools both in-
19 side Saudi Arabia and at schools throughout the
20 world; and

21 (6) describes United States actions to encour-
22 age Saudi Arabia to retrieve and destroy materials
23 with intolerant material and revise teacher manuals
24 and retrain teachers to reflect changes in edu-
25 cational materials and promote tolerance.

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

4 (c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-
5 FINED.—In the section, the term “appropriate congres-
6 sional committees” means—

7 (1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
8 House of Representatives; and

9 (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
10 Senate.

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2037
OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Page 6, after line 5, insert the following:

1 (3) WAIVER IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL
2 SECURITY.—The President may waive the applica-
3 tion of this section with respect to a foreign person
4 who is A-1 visa eligible and who is present in or
5 seeking admission into the United States for pur-
6 poses of official business if the President determines
7 and transmits to the appropriate congressional com-
8 mittees written notice and justification not later
9 than 15 days before the granting of such waiver,
10 that such a waiver is in the national security inter-
11 ests of the United States.

Page 9, after line 23, insert the following (and re-
designate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

12 (4) FOREIGN PERSON WHO IS A-1 VISA ELIGI-
13 BLE.—The term “foreign person who is A-1 visa eli-
14 gible” means an alien described in section
15 101(a)(15)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality
16 Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(A)(i)).





116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3206

To impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 2019

Mr. KINZINGER (for himself, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. HECK) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Europe’s
5 Energy Security Act of 2019”.

6 **SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RUSSIAN ENERGY**
7 **PROJECTS.**

8 It is the sense of Congress that—

1 (1) the Government of the Russian Federation,
2 working through Russian state-owned enterprises,
3 uses energy as a tool of coercion and political lever-
4 age;

5 (2) the Government of Russia pursues a strat-
6 egy to make European countries dependent on Rus-
7 sia for energy supplies, so as to increase this polit-
8 ical leverage;

9 (3) a central aspect to this Russian strategy is
10 the development of export energy pipelines that are
11 driven not by commercial viability but by the foreign
12 policy goals of Russia;

13 (4) the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and the Turk
14 Stream pipeline are two examples of such Russian
15 energy export pipelines;

16 (5) the President should take action to halt
17 such Russian energy export pipelines unless the
18 President determines that doing so is not in the na-
19 tional interest of the United States; and

20 (6) in making such a determination, the Presi-
21 dent should consider whether—

22 (A) the non-Russian parties involved in the
23 project have put in place safeguards to mini-
24 mize the ability of Russia to use the pipeline as
25 a tool of coercion and political leverage, includ-

1 ing by requiring unbundling of energy produc-
2 tion and transmission, transparency in the en-
3 ergy market, and effective regulatory oversight;
4 and

5 (B) the non-Russian parties involved in the
6 project have taken concrete steps to ensure that
7 it will not result in a significant decrease in the
8 transit of Russian energy exports through exist-
9 ing pipelines in other countries, particularly
10 Ukraine.

11 **SEC. 3. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE PROVISION OF**
12 **PIPE-LAYING VESSELS FOR THE CONSTRUC-**
13 **TION OF RUSSIAN ENERGY EXPORT PIPE-**
14 **LINES.**

15 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the
16 sanctions described in subsection (b) on each foreign per-
17 son that the President determines knowingly, on or after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act, sells, leases, or pro-
19 vides pipe-laying vessels for the construction of any Rus-
20 sian-origin energy export pipeline that makes landfall in
21 Germany or Turkey.

22 (b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions described in
24 this subsection are the following:

1 (A) ASSET BLOCKING.—The blocking, in
2 accordance with the International Emergency
3 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.),
4 of all transactions in all property and interests
5 in property of a foreign person if such property
6 and interests in property are in the United
7 States, come within the United States, or are or
8 come within the possession or control of a
9 United States person.

10 (B) INADMISSIBILITY TO THE UNITED
11 STATES.—In the case of a foreign person who
12 is an individual—

13 (i) ineligibility to receive a visa to
14 enter the United States or to be admitted
15 to the United States; or

16 (ii) if the individual has been issued a
17 visa or other documentation, revocation, in
18 accordance with section 221(i) of the Im-
19 migration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
20 1201(i)), of the visa or other documenta-
21 tion.

22 (2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
23 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
24 violation of a measure imposed pursuant to sub-
25 section (a) or any regulation, license, or order issued

1 to carry out this section shall be subject to the pen-
2 alties specified in subsections (b) and (c) of section
3 206 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-
4 ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a
5 person that commits an unlawful act described in
6 subsection (a) of such section.

7 (3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF
8 GOODS.—

9 (A) IN GENERAL.—The requirement to
10 block and prohibit all transactions in all prop-
11 erty and interests in property under subsection
12 (b)(1)(A) does not include the authority to im-
13 pose sanctions on the importation of goods.

14 (B) GOOD DEFINED.—The term “good”
15 means any article, natural or man-made sub-
16 stance, material, supply or manufactured prod-
17 uct, including inspection and test equipment,
18 and excluding technical data.

19 (4) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NA-
20 TIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions
21 under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply with respect
22 to the admission of an alien to the United States if
23 the admission of the alien is necessary to permit the
24 United States to comply with the Agreement regard-
25 ing the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed

1 at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into
2 force November 21, 1947, between the United Na-
3 tions and the United States, or other applicable
4 international obligations.

5 (c) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

6 (1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may ex-
7 ercise all authorities provided under sections 203
8 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic
9 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out
10 this section.

11 (2) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President
12 shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as
13 are necessary to carry out this section.

14 (d) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President
15 may waive the application of the sanctions under sub-
16 section (b) with respect to a foreign person if the Presi-
17 dent—

18 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-
19 tional interest of the United States; and

20 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional
21 committees a notice of and justification for the waiv-
22 er.

23 (e) TERMINATION AND SUNSET.—The authority to
24 impose sanctions with regards to a person involved in the
25 construction of a particular Russian energy export pipeline

1 under subsection (b), and any sanctions imposed pursuant
2 to such authority, shall terminate on the earlier of—

3 (1) the date on which the President certifies to
4 the appropriate congressional committees that ap-
5 propriate safeguards have been put in place to—

6 (A) minimize the ability of Russia to use
7 the pipeline as a tool of coercion and political
8 leverage, including by achieving unbundling of
9 energy production and transmission so that
10 Russian state-owned entities do not control the
11 transmission network for the pipelines, trans-
12 parency in the energy market, and effective reg-
13 ulatory oversight; and

14 (B) ensure, barring unforeseen cir-
15 cumstances, that the project would not result in
16 a decrease of more than 25 percent in the tran-
17 sit of Russian energy exports through existing
18 pipelines in other countries, particularly
19 Ukraine, relative to the average monthly transit
20 of Russian energy exports through such pipe-
21 lines in 2018; or

22 (2) the date that is 10 years after the date of
23 the enactment of this Act.

24 (f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

1 (1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms
2 “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the
3 meanings given those terms in section 101 of the
4 Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

5 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
6 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
7 mittees” means—

8 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the
9 Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
10 mittee on Financial Services of the House of
11 Representatives; and

12 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations,
13 the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Com-
14 mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
15 of the Senate.

16 (3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
17 son” means an individual or entity that is not a
18 United States person.

19 (4) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” with
20 respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result,
21 means that a person has actual knowledge, or should
22 have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the
23 result.

24 (5) PIPE-LAYING VESSEL.—The term “pipe-lay-
25 ing vessel” means an offshore vessel that can be

1 used in the construction of subsea infrastructure
2 and is engaged in pipe-laying at depths of 100 feet
3 or more below sea level.

4 (6) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
5 “United States person” means—

6 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
7 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
8 United States; or

9 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
10 the United States or any jurisdiction within the
11 United States, including a foreign branch of
12 such an entity.

○

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3206
OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL OF TEXAS

Page 3, line 17, insert “the date that is 60 days
after” after “on or after”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3206
OFFERED BY MR. KINZINGER OF ILLINOIS

Page 7, after line 23, insert the following:

1 (f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authority to im-
2 pose sanctions pursuant to this section may not be con-
3 strued to include any authority to impose sanctions with
4 respect to any pipeline that does not originate in the terri-
5 tory of Russia.





116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3352

To provide for certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 19, 2019

Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Mr. McCAUL) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To provide for certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Department of State Authorization Act of 2019”.

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

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

TITLE I—ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Sec. 101. Sense of Congress on importance of Department of State’s work.

- Sec. 102. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.
- Sec. 103. Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.
- Sec. 104. Bureau of Consular Affairs; Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.
- Sec. 105. Office of International Disability Rights.
- Sec. 106. Office of Global Women's Issues.
- Sec. 107. Special appointments.
- Sec. 108. Anti-piracy information sharing.
- Sec. 109. Importance of foreign affairs training to national security.
- Sec. 110. Authorization for receipt of private funding for diplomatic studies and training.
- Sec. 111. Classification and assignment of Foreign Service officers.
- Sec. 112. Energy diplomacy and security within the Department of State.
- Sec. 113. Passport fees.
- Sec. 114. United States diplomacy center.
- Sec. 115. Extension of period for reimbursement of fishermen for costs incurred from the illegal seizure and detention of U.S.-flag fishing vessels by foreign governments.
- Sec. 116. Art in embassies.
- Sec. 117. Amendment or repeal of reporting requirements.
- Sec. 118. Reporting on implementation of GAO recommendations.

TITLE II—EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION

- Sec. 201. Embassy security, construction, and maintenance.
- Sec. 202. Standard design in capital construction.
- Sec. 203. Capital construction transparency.
- Sec. 204. Contractor performance information.
- Sec. 205. Growth projections for new embassies and consulates.
- Sec. 206. Long-range planning process.
- Sec. 207. Value engineering and risk assessment.
- Sec. 208. Business volume.
- Sec. 209. Embassy security requests and deficiencies.
- Sec. 210. Overseas security briefings.
- Sec. 211. Contracting methods in capital construction.
- Sec. 212. Competition in embassy construction.
- Sec. 213. Definitions.

TITLE III—PERSONNEL ISSUES

- Sec. 301. Defense Base Act insurance waivers.
- Sec. 302. Study on Foreign Service allowances.
- Sec. 303. Science and technology fellowships.
- Sec. 304. Travel for separated families.
- Sec. 305. Home leave travel for separated families.
- Sec. 306. Sense of Congress regarding certain fellowship programs.
- Sec. 307. Technical correction.
- Sec. 308. Foreign Service awards.
- Sec. 309. Diplomatic programs.
- Sec. 310. Sense of Congress regarding veterans employment at the Department of State.
- Sec. 311. Employee assignment restrictions and preclusions.
- Sec. 312. Recall and reemployment of career members.
- Sec. 313. Strategic staffing plan for the Department.
- Sec. 314. Consulting services.

- Sec. 315. Incentives for critical posts.
- Sec. 316. Extension of authority for certain accountability review boards.
- Sec. 317. Foreign service suspension without pay.

TITLE IV—A DIVERSE WORKFORCE: RECRUITMENT, RETENTION,
AND PROMOTION

- Sec. 401. Definitions.
- Sec. 402. Collection, analysis, and dissemination of workforce data.
- Sec. 403. Exit interviews for workforce.
- Sec. 404. Recruitment and retention.
- Sec. 405. Examination and oral assessment for the Foreign Service.
- Sec. 406. Payne fellowship authorization.
- Sec. 407. Voluntary participation.

TITLE V—INFORMATION SECURITY

- Sec. 501. Definitions.
- Sec. 502. Information system security.
- Sec. 503. Prohibition on contracting with certain telecommunications providers.
- Sec. 504. Preserving records of electronic communications conducted related to official duties of positions in the public trust of the American people.
- Sec. 505. Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) series and declassification.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

- Sec. 601. Short title.
- Sec. 602. Avoiding duplication of programs and efforts.
- Sec. 603. Improving research and evaluation of public diplomacy.
- Sec. 604. Permanent reauthorization of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.
- Sec. 605. Streamlining of support functions.
- Sec. 606. Guidance for closure of public diplomacy facilities.
- Sec. 607. Definitions.

TITLE VII—COMBATING PUBLIC CORRUPTION

- Sec. 701. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 702. Annual assessment.
- Sec. 703. Transparency and accountability.
- Sec. 704. Designation of embassy anti-corruption points of contact.
- Sec. 705. Reporting requirements.

TITLE VIII—MATTERS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

- Sec. 801. Short title.
- Sec. 802. Security assistance defined.

Subtitle A—Reform Relating to Security Assistance

- Sec. 811. Organizational reform.
- Sec. 812. Workforce development.
- Sec. 813. Security assistance planning.
- Sec. 814. Interagency coordination of security assistance, transfers, and security cooperation.
- Sec. 815. Rule of construction.

Subtitle B—Foreign Military Assistance

- Sec. 821. Strategic allocation of excess defense articles.
 Sec. 822. Modification of purposes for which military sales by the United States are authorized.
 Sec. 823. Return of defense articles.
 Sec. 824. Requirements relating to exemptions for licensing of defense items.
 Sec. 825. Amendment to general provisions.
 Sec. 826. Technical amendments to Arms Export Control Act.
 Sec. 827. Sense of Congress on licensing under United States arms export control programs.
 Sec. 828. Extension of war reserve stockpile authority.
 Sec. 829. Peacekeeping operations and other national security programs.
 Sec. 830. Other amendments to military assistance authorities.
 Sec. 831. Repeal of reports.
 Sec. 832. Defense trade controls registration fees.
 Sec. 833. Withholding of assistance to units of foreign security forces that engaged in sexual exploitation or abuse in peacekeeping operations.

Subtitle C—Studies on Authorities and Programs

- Sec. 841. Requirement for study by Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.
 Sec. 842. Requirement for independent study of existing security assistance authorities.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

- Sec. 901. Case-Zablocki Act reform.
 Sec. 902. Limitation on assistance to countries in default.
 Sec. 903. Prohibition on assistance to governments supporting international terrorism.

1 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

2 In this Act:

3 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
 4 TEES.—Unless otherwise specified, the term “appro-
 5 priate congressional committees” means—

6 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of
 7 the Senate;

8 (B) the Committee on Appropriations of
 9 the Senate;

1 (C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
2 the House of Representatives; and

3 (D) the Committee on Appropriations of
4 the House of Representatives.

5 (2) DEPARTMENT.—Unless otherwise specified,
6 the term “Department” means the Department of
7 State.

8 (3) SECRETARY.—Unless otherwise specified,
9 the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of State.

10 **TITLE I—ORGANIZATION AND**
11 **OPERATIONS OF THE DE-**
12 **PARTMENT OF STATE**

13 **SEC. 101. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPORTANCE OF DE-**
14 **PARTMENT OF STATE’S WORK.**

15 It is the sense of Congress that—

16 (1) United States global engagement is key to
17 a stable and prosperous world;

18 (2) United States leadership is indispensable in
19 light of the many complex and interconnected
20 threats facing the United States and the world;

21 (3) diplomacy and development are critical tools
22 of national power, and full deployment of these tools
23 is vital to United States national security;

24 (4) challenges such as the global refugee and
25 migration crises, terrorism, historic famine and food

1 insecurity, and fragile or repressive societies cannot
2 be addressed without sustained and robust United
3 States diplomatic and development leadership;

4 (5) the United States Government must use all
5 of the instruments of national security and foreign
6 policy at its disposal to protect United States citi-
7 zens, promote United States interests and values,
8 and support global stability and prosperity;

9 (6) United States security and prosperity de-
10 pend on having partners and allies that share our in-
11 terests and values, and these partnerships are nur-
12 tured and our shared interests and values are pro-
13 moted through United States diplomatic engage-
14 ment, security cooperation, economic statecraft, and
15 assistance that helps further economic development,
16 good governance, including the rule of law and
17 democratic institutions, and the development of
18 shared responses to natural and humanitarian disas-
19 ters;

20 (7) as the United States Government agencies
21 primarily charged with conducting diplomacy and
22 development, the Department and the United States
23 Agency for International Development (USAID) re-
24 quire sustained and robust funding to carry out this
25 important work, which is essential to our ability to

1 project United States leadership and values and to
2 advance the United States interests around the
3 world;

4 (8) the work of the Department and USAID
5 makes the United States and the world safer and
6 more prosperous by alleviating global poverty and
7 hunger, fighting HIV/AIDS and other infectious dis-
8 eases, strengthening alliances, expanding educational
9 opportunities for women and girls, promoting good
10 governance and democracy, supporting anti-corrup-
11 tion efforts, driving economic development and
12 trade, preventing armed conflicts and humanitarian
13 crises, and creating American jobs and export oppor-
14 tunities;

15 (9) the Department and USAID are vital na-
16 tional security agencies, whose work is critical to the
17 projection of United States power and leadership
18 worldwide, and without which Americans would be
19 less safe, our economic power would be diminished,
20 and global stability and prosperity would suffer;

21 (10) investing in diplomaey and development
22 before conflicts break out saves American lives while
23 also being cost-effective; and

24 (11) the contributions of personnel working at
25 the Department and USAID are extraordinarily val-

1 uable and allow the United States to maintain its
2 leadership around the world.

3 **SEC. 102. BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND**
4 **LABOR.**

5 Paragraph (2) of section 1(c) of the State Depart-
6 ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a)
7 is amended—

8 (1) in subparagraph (A), by adding at the end
9 the following new sentence: “All special envoys, am-
10 bassadors, and coordinators located within the Bu-
11 reau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall
12 report directly to the Assistant Secretary.”;

13 (2) in subparagraph (B)(ii)—

14 (A) by striking “section” and inserting
15 “sections 116 and”; and

16 (B) by inserting before the period at the
17 end the following: “(commonly referred to as
18 the annual ‘Country Reports on Human Rights
19 Practices’)”; and

20 (3) by adding at the end the following new sub-
21 paragraphs:

22 “(C) AUTHORITIES.—In addition to the duties,
23 functions, and responsibilities specified in this para-
24 graph, the Assistant Secretary of State for Democ-
25 racy, Human Rights, and Labor is authorized to—

1 “(i) promote democracy and actively sup-
2 port human rights throughout the world;

3 “(ii) promote the rule of law and good gov-
4 ernance throughout the world;

5 “(iii) strengthen civil society programs and
6 organizations;

7 “(iv) implement—

8 “(I) the limitation on assistance to se-
9 curity forces imposed pursuant to section
10 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of
11 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d; commonly known
12 as the ‘Leahy Law’); and

13 “(II) the Child Soldiers Prevention
14 Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 2370e et seq.; en-
15 acted as title IV of the William Wilberforce
16 Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthor-
17 ization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–
18 457));

19 “(v) review and, as appropriate, make rec-
20 ommendations to the Secretary of State regard-
21 ing the proposed transfer of—

22 “(I) defense articles and defense serv-
23 ices authorized under the Foreign Assist-
24 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.)

1 or the Arms Export Control Act (22
2 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.); and

3 “(II) military items listed on the ‘600
4 series’ of the Commerce Control List con-
5 tained in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of
6 subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Reg-
7 ulations;

8 “(vi) coordinate programs and activities
9 that protect and advance the exercise of human
10 rights and internet freedom in cyberspace; and

11 “(vii) implement other relevant policies and
12 provisions of law.

13 “(D) EFFICIENCY.—The Assistant Secretary
14 for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor shall take
15 whatever actions may be necessary to minimize the
16 duplication of efforts within the Bureau of Democ-
17 racy, Human Rights, and Labor.

18 “(E) LOCAL OVERSIGHT.—United States mis-
19 sions, to the extent practicable, should assist in exer-
20 cising oversight authority and coordinate with the
21 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor to
22 ensure that funds are appropriately used and comply
23 with anti-corruption practices.”.

1 **SEC. 103. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTERNATIONAL**
2 **NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AF-**
3 **FAIRS.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1(c) of the State Depart-
5 ment Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(e))
6 is amended—

7 (1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as para-
8 graph (4); and

9 (2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the fol-
10 lowing new paragraph:

11 “(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INTER-
12 NATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AF-
13 FAIRS.—

14 “(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to
15 be in the Department of State an Assistant
16 Secretary for International Narcotics and Law
17 Enforcement Affairs, who shall be responsible
18 to the Secretary of State for all matters, pro-
19 grams, and related activities pertaining to inter-
20 national narcotics, anti-crime, and law enforce-
21 ment affairs in the conduct of foreign policy by
22 the Department, including, as appropriate, lead-
23 ing the coordination of programs carried out by
24 United States Government agencies abroad, and
25 such other related duties as the Secretary may
26 from time to time designate.

1 “(B) AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY.—The
2 Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics
3 and Law Enforcement Affairs shall maintain
4 continuous observation and coordination of all
5 matters pertaining to international narcotics,
6 anti-crime, and law enforcement affairs in the
7 conduct of foreign policy, including programs
8 carried out by other United States Government
9 agencies when such programs pertain to the fol-
10 lowing matters:

11 “(i) Combating international narcotics
12 production and trafficking.

13 “(ii) Strengthening foreign justice sys-
14 tems, including judicial and prosecutorial
15 capacity, appeals systems, law enforcement
16 agencies, prison systems, and the sharing
17 of recovered assets.

18 “(iii) Training and equipping foreign
19 police, border control, other government of-
20 ficials, and other civilian law enforcement
21 authorities for anti-crime purposes, includ-
22 ing ensuring that no foreign security unit
23 or member of such unit shall receive such
24 assistance from the United States Govern-
25 ment absent appropriate vetting.

1 “(iv) Ensuring the inclusion of human
2 rights issues in law enforcement programs,
3 in consultation with the Assistant Sec-
4 retary for Democracy, Human Rights, and
5 Labor and the heads of appropriate re-
6 gional bureaus of the Department of State.

7 “(v) Combating, in conjunction with
8 other relevant bureaus of the Department,
9 all forms of transnational organized crime,
10 including illicit trafficking, human traf-
11 ficking, arms trafficking, wildlife traf-
12 ficking, trafficking in cultural property,
13 migrant smuggling, money laundering, the
14 illicit smuggling of bulk cash, and other
15 new and emerging forms of crime.

16 “(vi) Identifying and responding to
17 global corruption, including strengthening
18 the capacity of foreign government institu-
19 tions responsible for addressing financial
20 crimes.

21 “(C) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—In addition to
22 the responsibilities specified in subparagraph
23 (B), the Assistant Secretary for International
24 Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs shall
25 also—

1 “(i) carry out timely and substantive
2 consultation with chiefs of mission and, as
3 appropriate, the heads of other United
4 States Government agencies to ensure ef-
5 fective coordination of all international
6 narcotics and law enforcement programs
7 carried out overseas by the Department
8 and such other agencies;

9 “(ii) coordinate with the Office of Na-
10 tional Drug Control Policy to ensure les-
11 sons learned from other United States
12 Government agencies are available to the
13 Bureau of International Narcotics and
14 Law Enforcement Affairs of the Depart-
15 ment;

16 “(iii) develop standard requirements
17 for monitoring and evaluation of Bureau
18 programs, including metrics for success
19 that do not rely solely on the amounts of
20 illegal drugs that are produced or seized;

21 “(iv) in coordination with the Sec-
22 retary of State, annually certify in writing
23 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
24 House of Representatives and the Com-
25 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate

1 that United States law enforcement per-
2 sonnel posted abroad whose activities are
3 funded to any extent by the Bureau of
4 International Narcotics and Law Enforce-
5 ment Affairs are complying with section
6 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980
7 (22 U.S.C. 3927); and

8 “(v) carry out such other relevant du-
9 ties as the Secretary may assign.”.

10 (b) MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL
11 NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Subsection
12 (a) of section 489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
13 (22 U.S.C. 2291h) is amended by inserting after para-
14 graph (8) the following new paragraph:

15 “(9) A separate section that contains an identi-
16 fication of all United States Government-supported
17 units funded by the Bureau of International Nar-
18 cotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and any Bu-
19 reau-funded operations by such units in which
20 United States law enforcement personnel have been
21 physically present.”.

22 **SEC. 104. BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS; BUREAU OF**
23 **POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MIGRATION.**

24 Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities
25 Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

1 (1) by redesignating subsection (g) as sub-
2 section (i); and

3 (2) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
4 lowing new subsections:

5 “(g) BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS.—There is in
6 the Department of State the Bureau of Consular Affairs,
7 which shall be headed by the Assistant Secretary of State
8 for Consular Affairs.

9 “(h) BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES, AND MI-
10 GRATION.—There is in the Department of State the Bu-
11 reau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, which shall
12 be headed by the Assistant Secretary of State for Popu-
13 lation, Refugees, and Migration.”.

14 **SEC. 105. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY RIGHTS.**

15 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There should be established
16 in the Department an Office of International Disability
17 Rights (referred to in this section as the “Office”).

18 (b) DUTIES.—The Office should—

19 (1) seek to ensure that all United States for-
20 eign operations are accessible to, and inclusive of,
21 persons with disabilities;

22 (2) promote the human rights and full partici-
23 pation in international development activities of all
24 persons with disabilities; and

1 (3) promote disability inclusive practices and
2 the training of Department staff on soliciting quality
3 programs that are fully inclusive of people with dis-
4 abilities.

5 (c) SUPERVISION.—The Office may be headed by—

6 (1) a senior advisor to the appropriate Assist-
7 ant Secretary; or

8 (2) an officer exercising significant authority
9 who reports to the President or Secretary, appointed
10 by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

11 **SEC. 106. OFFICE OF GLOBAL WOMEN'S ISSUES.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary should establish an
13 Office of Global Women's Issues (referred to in this sec-
14 tion as the "Office"), which may be placed within the or-
15 ganizational structure of the Department at the discretion
16 of the Secretary.

17 (b) PURPOSE.—The Office should coordinate efforts
18 of the United States Government, as directed by the Sec-
19 retary, regarding gender equality and advancing the status
20 of women and girls in United States foreign policy.

21 (c) DUTIES.—The Office should—

22 (1) serve as the principal advisor to the Sec-
23 retary regarding gender equality, women's and girls'
24 empowerment, and violence against women and girls
25 as a priority of United States foreign policy;

1 (2) represent the United States in diplomatic
2 and multilateral fora on matters relevant to the sta-
3 tus of women and girls;

4 (3) advise the Secretary and provide input on
5 all activities, policies, programs, and funding relat-
6 ing to gender equality and the advancement of
7 women and girls internationally for all bureaus and
8 offices of the Department and in the international
9 programs of all other Federal agencies;

10 (4) work to ensure that efforts to advance gen-
11 der equality and women's and girls' empowerment
12 are fully integrated into the programs, structures,
13 processes, and capacities of all bureaus and offices
14 of the Department and in the international pro-
15 grams of other Federal agencies; and

16 (5) conduct regular consultation with civil soci-
17 ety organizations working to advance gender equality
18 and empower women and girls internationally.

19 (d) SUPERVISION.—The Office should be headed by
20 an Ambassador-at-large for Global Women's Issues.

21 (e) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
22 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide
23 to the appropriate congressional committees a report or
24 briefing regarding this section.

1 **SEC. 107. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.**

2 (a) REPORT ON POSITIONS.—Not later than 30 days
3 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
4 shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees
5 a report that includes the following:

6 (1) A description of the duties, responsibilities,
7 and number of staff of each existing Special Envoy,
8 Special Representative, Special Coordinator, Special
9 Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator,
10 Special Advisor, and other similar position at the
11 Department.

12 (2) Recommendations regarding whether to
13 maintain in the Department each such position, in-
14 cluding those listed in the report submitted by the
15 Secretary to the Committee on Foreign Relations of
16 the Senate on April 14, 2017, pursuant to section
17 418 of the Department of State Authorities Act,
18 Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–323), that are
19 not expressly authorized by a provision of law en-
20 acted by Congress.

21 (3) Justifications supporting each of the Sec-
22 retary’s recommendations under paragraph (2).

23 (b) ADVICE AND CONSENT.—Not later than 90 days
24 after the submission of the report required under sub-
25 section (a), the President shall submit the name of each
26 Special Envoy, Special Representative, Special Coordi-

1 nator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordi-
2 nator, Special Advisor, and other person occupying a simi-
3 lar position at the Department exercising significant au-
4 thority pursuant to the laws of the United States that is
5 not expressly authorized by a provision of law enacted by
6 Congress to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
7 Senate to seek the advice and consent of the Senate.

8 (c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING ESTAB-
9 LISHMENT OF POSITIONS.—Nothing in this section may
10 be construed as prohibiting the establishment or mainte-
11 nance of any Special Envoy, Special Representative, Spe-
12 cial Coordinator, Special Negotiator, Envoy, Representa-
13 tive, Coordinator, Special Advisor, or other similar posi-
14 tion at the Department exercising significant authority
15 pursuant to the laws of the United States if the name of
16 the appointee for each such position is submitted to the
17 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, to seek
18 the advice and consent of the Senate, not later than 90
19 days after each such appointment.

20 (d) LIMITED EXCEPTION FOR TEMPORARY APPOINT-
21 MENTS.—The Secretary may maintain or establish a posi-
22 tion with the title of Special Envoy, Special Representa-
23 tive, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator, or Special
24 Advisor, or a similar position not exercising significant au-
25 thority pursuant to the laws of the United States for not

1 longer than 180 days if the Secretary, not later than 15
2 days before the appointment of a person to such a posi-
3 tion, submits to the appropriate congressional committees
4 a notification that includes the following:

5 (1) A certification that the position is not ex-
6 pected to demand the exercise of significant author-
7 ity pursuant to the laws of the United States.

8 (2) A description of the duties and purpose of
9 the position.

10 (3) The rationale for giving the specific title to
11 the position.

12 (e) RENEWAL OF TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.—
13 Nothing in this section may be construed as prohibiting
14 the Secretary from renewing for a period not to exceed
15 180 days any position maintained or established under
16 subsection (d) if the Secretary complies with the notifica-
17 tion requirements contained in such subsection.

18 (f) FUNDING RESTRICTIONS.—

19 (1) POSITIONS NOT SUBMITTED FOR ADVICE
20 AND CONSENT.—No funds may be authorized to be
21 appropriated for—

22 (A) any Special Envoy, Special Represent-
23 ative, Special Coordinator, Special Negotiator,
24 Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special
25 Advisor, or other similar position at the Depart-

1 ment exercising significant authority pursuant
2 to the laws of the United States if the name of
3 the person appointed to such position has not
4 been submitted to the Committee on Foreign
5 Relations of the Senate for the advice and con-
6 sent of the Senate in accordance with sub-
7 section (b); or

8 (B) any staff or resources related to such
9 a position until the person appointed to such
10 position has been submitted to the Committee
11 on Foreign Relations of the Senate for the ad-
12 vice and consent of the Senate.

13 (2) TEMPORARY POSITIONS.—No funds may be
14 authorized to be appropriated for any position de-
15 scribed in subsection (d) or for any staff or re-
16 sources related to such position unless the Secretary
17 has complied with the notification requirements
18 under such subsection.

19 (3) FISCAL YEAR 2020.—The restrictions de-
20 scribed in this subsection shall not apply in fiscal
21 year 2020 to positions or associated staff and re-
22 sources for which funding is expressly appropriated
23 for such fiscal year in an Act of Congress.

24 (g) CONFIRMATION FOR AUTHORIZED POSITIONS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—No Special Envoy, Special
2 Representative, Special Coordinator, Special Nego-
3 tiator, Envoy, Representative, Coordinator, Special
4 Advisor, or other similar position at the Department
5 exercising significant authority pursuant to the laws
6 of the United States that is authorized by an Act of
7 Congress (except the position authorized by section
8 621 of the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B
9 of title VI of Public Law 107–228; 22 U.S.C. 6901
10 note)) may be appointed without the advice and con-
11 sent of the Senate.

12 (2) FISCAL YEAR 2020.—The restriction de-
13 scribed in paragraph (1) shall not apply in fiscal
14 year 2020 to positions or associated staff and re-
15 sources for which funding is expressly appropriated
16 for such fiscal year in an Act of Congress.

17 (h) ELIMINATION OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
18 AND POLICY COORDINATOR FOR BURMA.—

19 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

20 (A) Congress established the Special Rep-
21 resentative and Policy Coordinator for Burma
22 in July 2008 at a time when the United States
23 did not maintain full diplomatic relations with
24 Burma and had not appointed an Ambassador
25 to Burma in 18 years.

1 (B) In 2012, the United States re-estab-
2 lished full diplomatic relations with Burma and
3 appointed a United States Ambassador to
4 Burma who, along with the Secretary of State,
5 Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and
6 the Pacific, and other United States Govern-
7 ment officials, represents the United States' in-
8 terests in Burma.

9 (2) REPEAL.—Section 7 of the Tom Lantos
10 Block Burmese Jade Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–
11 286; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to the establish-
12 ment of a Special Representative and Policy Coordi-
13 nator for Burma) is hereby repealed.

14 **SEC. 108. ANTI-PIRACY INFORMATION SHARING.**

15 The Secretary is authorized to provide for the partici-
16 pation by the United States in the Information Sharing
17 Centre located in Singapore, as established by the Re-
18 gional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and
19 Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP).

20 **SEC. 109. IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING TO**
21 **NATIONAL SECURITY.**

22 It is the sense of Congress that—

23 (1) the Department is a crucial national secu-
24 rity agency, whose employees, both Foreign and Civil
25 Service, require the best possible training at every

1 stage of their careers to prepare them to promote
2 and defend United States national interests and the
3 health and safety of United States citizens abroad;

4 (2) the Secretary should explore establishing a
5 “training float” requiring that a certain percentage
6 of the Foreign Service shall be in long-term training
7 at any given time;

8 (3) the Department’s Foreign Service Institute
9 should seek to substantially increase its educational
10 and training offerings to Department personnel, in-
11 cluding developing new and innovative educational
12 and training courses, methods, programs, and oppor-
13 tunities; and

14 (4) consistent with existing Department gift ac-
15 ceptance authority and other applicable laws, the
16 Department and Foreign Service Institute should
17 seek and accept funds and other resources from
18 foundations, not-for-profit corporations, and other
19 appropriate sources to help the Department and the
20 Institute accomplish the goals specified in paragraph
21 (3).

1 **SEC. 110. AUTHORIZATION FOR RECEIPT OF PRIVATE**
2 **FUNDING FOR DIPLOMATIC STUDIES AND**
3 **TRAINING.**

4 Section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22
5 U.S.C. 4021) is amended—

6 (1) by redesignating subsection (g) as sub-
7 section (h); and

8 (2) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
9 lowing new subsection:

10 “(g)(1) The institution is authorized to receive pri-
11 vate funds from private individuals and organizations to
12 supplement the institution’s funding and expand and en-
13 hance training, including for the following:

14 “(A) Design and implementation of a degree
15 granting program at the institution.

16 “(B) Curriculum development.

17 “(C) Training and classes for Members of Con-
18 gress and congressional staff.

19 “(D) Hiring retired Department of State per-
20 sonnel to teach, notwithstanding other hiring limita-
21 tions.

22 “(E) Other purposes as determined appropriate
23 and necessary by the Secretary of State.

24 “(2) Private funding received by the institution pur-
25 suant to this subsection shall be provided at the discretion

1 of the grantor individual or organization, as the case may
2 be.

3 “(3) Not less than once annually, and at the request
4 of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or the Committee
5 on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the
6 Committee on Foreign Relations or the Committee on Ap-
7 propriations of the Senate, the Department shall provide
8 the names of grantors and information relating to the na-
9 ture and amounts of any contributions made.”.

10 **SEC. 111. CLASSIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF FOREIGN**
11 **SERVICE OFFICERS.**

12 The Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended—

13 (1) in section 501 (22 U.S.C. 3981), by insert-
14 ing “If a position designated under this section is
15 unfilled for more than 365 calendar days, such posi-
16 tion may be filled, as appropriate, on a temporary
17 basis, in accordance with section 309.” after “Posi-
18 tions designated under this section are excepted
19 from the competitive service.”; and

20 (2) in paragraph (2) of section 502(a) (22
21 U.S.C. 3982(a)), by inserting “, or domestically, in
22 a position working on issues relating to a particular
23 country or geographic area,” after “geographic
24 area”.

1 **SEC. 112. ENERGY DIPLOMACY AND SECURITY WITHIN THE**
2 **DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 1 of the
4 State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22
5 U.S.C. 2651a), as amended by section 103 of this Act,
6 is further amended—

7 (1) by redesignating paragraph (4) (as redesign-
8 dated pursuant to such section 103) as paragraph
9 (5); and

10 (2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the fol-
11 lowing new paragraph:

12 “(4) ENERGY RESOURCES.—

13 “(A) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANT SEC-
14 RETARY.—Subject to the numerical limitation
15 specified in paragraph (1), there is authorized
16 to be established in the Department of State an
17 Assistant Secretary of State for Energy Re-
18 sources.

19 “(B) PERSONNEL.—The Secretary of
20 State shall ensure that there are sufficient per-
21 sonnel dedicated to energy matters within the
22 Department of State whose responsibilities shall
23 include—

24 “(i) formulating and implementing
25 international policies aimed at protecting
26 and advancing United States energy secu-

1 rity interests by effectively managing
2 United States bilateral and multilateral re-
3 lations;

4 “(ii) ensuring that analyses of the na-
5 tional security implications of global en-
6 ergy and environmental developments are
7 reflected in the decision making process
8 within the Department;

9 “(iii) incorporating energy security
10 priorities into the activities of the Depart-
11 ment;

12 “(iv) coordinating energy activities of
13 the Department with relevant Federal de-
14 partments and agencies; and

15 “(v) working internationally to—

16 “(I) support the development of
17 energy resources and the distribution
18 of such resources for the benefit of
19 the United States and United States
20 allies and trading partners for their
21 energy security and economic develop-
22 ment needs;

23 “(II) promote availability of di-
24 versified energy supplies and a well-
25 functioning global market for energy

1 resources, technologies, and expertise
2 for the benefit of the United States
3 and United States allies and trading
4 partners;

5 “(III) resolve international dis-
6 putes regarding the exploration, devel-
7 opment, production, or distribution of
8 energy resources;

9 “(IV) support the economic and
10 commercial interests of United States
11 persons operating in the energy mar-
12 kets of foreign countries;

13 “(V) support and coordinate
14 international efforts to alleviate en-
15 ergy poverty;

16 “(VI) leading the United States
17 commitment to the Extractive Indus-
18 tries Transparency Initiative;

19 “(VII) coordinating within the
20 Department and with relevant Federal
21 departments and agencies on devel-
22 oping and implementing international
23 energy-related sanctions; and

24 “(VIII) coordinating energy secu-
25 rity and other relevant functions with-

1 in the Department currently under-
2 taken by—

3 “(aa) the Bureau of Eco-
4 nomic and Business Affairs;

5 “(bb) the Bureau of Oceans
6 and International Environmental
7 and Scientific Affairs; and

8 “(cc) other offices within the
9 Department of State.”.

10 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 931 of the
11 Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42
12 U.S.C. 17371) is amended—

13 (1) by striking subsections (a) and (b); and

14 (2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as
15 subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

16 **SEC. 113. PASSPORT FEES.**

17 Paragraph (2) of section 1(b) of the Passport Act of
18 June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)) is amended by striking
19 “not” and all that follows through the period at the end
20 and inserting the following: “be exercised beginning on the
21 date of the enactment of the Department of State Author-
22 ization Act of 2019.”.

1 **SEC. 114. UNITED STATES DIPLOMACY CENTER.**

2 Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act
3 of 1956 is amended by adding after section 63 (22 U.S.C.
4 2735) the following new section:

5 **“SEC. 64. UNITED STATES DIPLOMACY CENTER.**

6 “(a) **ACTIVITIES.**—

7 “(1) **SUPPORT AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary of
8 State is authorized to provide, by contract, grant, or
9 otherwise, for the performance of appropriate mu-
10 seum visitor and educational outreach services and
11 related events, including organizing programs and
12 conference activities, museum shop services and food
13 services in the public exhibition and related space
14 utilized by the center for United States diplomacy.

15 “(2) **RECOVERY OF COSTS.**—The Secretary of
16 State is authorized to recover any revenues gen-
17 erated under the authority of paragraph (1) for vis-
18 itor and outreach services and related events re-
19 ferred to in such paragraph, including fees for use
20 of facilities at a center for United States diplomacy.
21 Any such revenues may be retained as a recovery of
22 the costs of operating the Center.

23 “(b) **DISPOSITION OF UNITED STATES DIPLOMACY**
24 **CENTER DOCUMENTS, ARTIFACTS, AND OTHER ARTI-**
25 **CLES.**—

1 “(1) PROPERTY.—All historic documents, arti-
2 facts, or other articles permanently acquired by the
3 Department of State and determined by the Sec-
4 retary of State to be suitable for display by the cen-
5 ter for United States diplomacy shall be considered
6 to be the property of the United States Government
7 and shall be subject to disposition solely in accord-
8 ance with this subsection.

9 “(2) SALE, TRADE, OR TRANSFER.—Whenever
10 the Secretary of State makes the determination de-
11 scribed in paragraph (3) with respect to a document,
12 artifact, or other article under paragraph (1), the
13 Secretary may sell at fair market value, trade, or
14 transfer such document, artifact, or other article
15 without regard to the requirements of subtitle I of
16 title 40, United States Code. The proceeds of any
17 such sale may be used solely for the advancement of
18 the mission of the center for United States diplo-
19 macy and may not be used for any purpose other
20 than the acquisition and direct care of the collections
21 of the center.

22 “(3) DETERMINATIONS PRIOR TO SALE, TRADE,
23 OR TRANSFER.—The determination described in this
24 paragraph with respect to a document, artifact, or

1 other article under paragraph (1), is a determination
2 that—

3 “(A) such document, artifact, or other arti-
4 cle no longer serves to further the purposes of
5 the center for United States diplomacy as set
6 forth in the collections management policy of
7 the center;

8 “(B) the sale, trade, or transfer of such
9 document, artifact, or other article would serve
10 to maintain the standards of the collection of
11 the center; or

12 “(C) sale, trade, or transfer of such docu-
13 ment, artifact, or other article would be in the
14 best interests of the United States.

15 “(4) LOANS.—In addition to the authorization
16 under paragraph (2) relating to the sale, trade, or
17 transfer of documents, artifacts, or other articles
18 under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State may
19 loan such documents, artifacts, or other articles,
20 when not needed for use or display by the center for
21 United States diplomacy to the Smithsonian Institu-
22 tion or a similar institution for repair, study, or ex-
23 hibition.”.

1 **SEC. 115. EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF**
2 **FISHERMEN FOR COSTS INCURRED FROM**
3 **THE ILLEGAL SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF**
4 **U.S.-FLAG FISHING VESSELS BY FOREIGN**
5 **GOVERNMENTS.**

6 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (c) of section 7 of the
7 Fishermen’s Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1977) is
8 amended to read as follows:

9 “(e) **AMOUNTS.**—Payments may be made under this
10 section only to such extent and in such amounts as are
11 provided in advance in appropriation Acts.”.

12 (b) **RETROACTIVE APPLICABILITY.**—

13 (1) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made
14 by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the
15 enactment of this Act and apply as if the date speci-
16 fied in subsection (e) of section 7 of the Fishermen’s
17 Protective Act of 1967, as in effect on the day be-
18 fore the date of the enactment of this Act, were the
19 day after such date of enactment.

20 (2) **AGREEMENTS AND PAYMENTS.**—The Sec-
21 retary shall—

22 (A) enter into agreements pursuant to sec-
23 tion 7 of the Fishermen’s Protective Act of
24 1967 for any claims to which such section
25 would otherwise apply but for the date specified
26 in subsection (e) of such section, as in effect on

1 the day before the date of the enactment of this
2 Act; and

3 (B) make payments in accordance with
4 agreements entered into pursuant to such sec-
5 tion if any such payments have not been made
6 as a result of the expiration of the date speci-
7 fied in such section, as in effect on the day be-
8 fore the date of the enactment of this Act.

9 **SEC. 116. ART IN EMBASSIES.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—No funds are authorized to be ap-
11 propriated for the purchase of any piece of art for the
12 purposes of installation or display in any embassy, con-
13 sulate, or other foreign mission of the United States if
14 the purchase price of such piece of art is in excess of
15 \$50,000, unless such purchase is subject to prior consulta-
16 tion with, and the regular notification procedures of, the
17 appropriate congressional committees.

18 (b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “art” in-
19 cludes paintings, sculptures, photographs, industrial de-
20 sign, and craft art.

21 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
22 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
23 to the appropriate congressional committees a report on
24 the costs of the Art in Embassies Program for each of
25 fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014.

1 (d) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the
2 date that is two years after the date of the enactment of
3 this Act.

4 **SEC. 117. AMENDMENT OR REPEAL OF REPORTING RE-**
5 **QUIREMENTS.**

6 (a) BURMA.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 570 of Public Law
8 104–208 is amended—

9 (A) by amending subsection (c) to read as
10 follows:

11 “(c) MULTILATERAL STRATEGY.—The President
12 shall develop, in coordination with members of ASEAN
13 and other likeminded countries, a comprehensive, multilat-
14 eral strategy to bring about further democratic consolida-
15 tion in Burma and improve human rights practices and
16 the quality of life in Burma, including the development
17 of a dialogue leading to genuine national reconciliation.”;
18 and

19 (B) in subsection (d)—

20 (i) in the matter preceding paragraph
21 (1), by striking “six months” and inserting
22 “year”;

23 (ii) by redesignating paragraph (3) as
24 paragraph (7); and

1 (iii) by inserting after paragraph (2)
2 the following new paragraphs:

3 “(3) improvements in human rights practices;

4 “(4) progress toward broad-based and inclusive
5 economic growth;

6 “(5) progress toward genuine national reconcili-
7 ation;

8 “(6) progress on improving the quality of life of
9 the Burmese people, including progress relating to
10 market reforms, living standards, labor standards,
11 use of forced labor in the tourism industry, and en-
12 vironmental quality; and”.

13 (2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made
14 by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the
15 enactment of this Act and apply with respect to the
16 first report required under subsection (d) of section
17 570 of Public Law 104–208 that is required after
18 the date of the enactment of this Act.

19 (b) REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are
20 hereby repealed:

21 (1) Subsection (b) of section 804 of Public Law
22 101–246.

23 (2) Section 6 of Public Law 104–45.

24 (3) Section 406 of Public Law 101–246 (22
25 U.S.C. 2414a).

1 (4) Subsection (c) of section 702 of Public Law
2 96-465 (22 U.S.C. 4022).

3 **SEC. 118. REPORTING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GAO REC-**
4 **COMMENDATIONS.**

5 (a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after
6 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
7 submit to the appropriate congressional committees a re-
8 port that lists all of the Government Accountability Of-
9 fice's recommendations relating to the Department that
10 have not been fully implemented.

11 (b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—Not later
12 than 30 days after the Secretary submits the report under
13 subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United
14 States shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
15 mittees a report that identifies any discrepancies between
16 the list of recommendations included in such report and
17 the Government Accountability Office's list of outstanding
18 recommendations for the Department.

19 (c) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days
21 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
22 retary shall submit to the appropriate congressional
23 committees a report that describes the implementa-
24 tion status of each recommendation from the Gov-

1 ernment Accountability Office included in the report
2 submitted under subsection (a).

3 (2) JUSTIFICATION.—The report under para-
4 graph (1) shall include—

5 (A) a detailed justification for each deci-
6 sion not to fully implement a recommendation
7 or to implement a recommendation in a dif-
8 ferent manner than specified by the Govern-
9 ment Accountability Office;

10 (B) a timeline for the full implementation
11 of any recommendation the Secretary has de-
12 cided to adopt, but has not yet fully imple-
13 mented; and

14 (C) an explanation for any discrepancies
15 included in the Comptroller General report sub-
16 mitted under subsection (b).

17 (d) FORM.—The information required in each report
18 under this section shall be submitted in unclassified form,
19 to the maximum extent practicable, but may be included
20 in a classified annex to the extent necessary.

1 **TITLE II—EMBASSY**
2 **CONSTRUCTION**

3 **SEC. 201. EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAIN-**
4 **TENANCE.**

5 For “Embassy Security, Construction, and Mainte-
6 nance”, there is authorized to be appropriated
7 \$1,987,211,000 for fiscal year 2020.

8 **SEC. 202. STANDARD DESIGN IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION.**

9 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
10 gress that the Department’s Bureau of Overseas Building
11 Operations (OBO) or successor office should give appro-
12 priate consideration to Standard Embassy Design, in
13 which each new United States embassy and consulate
14 starts with a standard design and keeps customization to
15 a minimum.

16 (b) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall carry out
17 any new United States embassy compound or new con-
18 sulate compound project that utilizes a non-standard de-
19 sign, including those projects that are in the design or pre-
20 design phase as of the date of the enactment of this Act,
21 only in consultation with the appropriate congressional
22 committees. The Secretary shall provide the appropriate
23 congressional committees, for each such project, the fol-
24 lowing documentation:

1 (1) A comparison of the estimated full lifecycle
2 costs of the project to the estimated full lifecycle
3 costs of such project if it were to use a standard de-
4 sign.

5 (2) A comparison of the estimated completion
6 date of such project to the estimated completion
7 date of such project if it were to use a standard de-
8 sign.

9 (3) A comparison of the security of the com-
10 pleted project to the security of such completed
11 project if it were to use a standard design.

12 (4) A justification for the Secretary's selection
13 of a non-standard design over a standard design for
14 such project.

15 (5) A written explanation if any of the docu-
16 mentation necessary to support the comparisons and
17 justification, as the case may be, described in para-
18 graphs (1) through (4) cannot be provided.

19 (c) SUNSET.—The consultation requirement under
20 subsection (b) shall expire on the date that is four years
21 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

22 **SEC. 203. CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION TRANSPARENCY.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 118 of the Department of
24 State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 304)
25 is amended—

1 (1) in the section heading, by striking “**AN-**
2 **NUAL REPORT ON EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION**
3 **COSTS**” and inserting “**QUARTERLY REPORT ON**
4 **OVERSEAS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION**
5 **PROJECTS**”; and

6 (2) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and in-
7 serting the following new subsections:

8 “(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after
9 the date of the enactment of this subsection and every 90
10 days thereafter until the date that is four years after such
11 date of enactment, the Secretary shall submit to the ap-
12 propriate congressional committees a comprehensive re-
13 port regarding all ongoing overseas capital construction
14 projects and major embassy security upgrade projects.

15 “(b) **CONTENTS.**—Each report required under sub-
16 section (a) shall include the following with respect to each
17 ongoing overseas capital construction project and major
18 embassy security upgrade project:

19 “(1) The initial cost estimate as specified in the
20 proposed allocation of capital construction and main-
21 tenance funds required by the Committees on Appro-
22 priations for Acts making appropriations for the De-
23 partment of State, foreign operations, and related
24 programs.

25 “(2) The current cost estimate.

1 “(3) The value of each request for equitable ad-
2 justment received by the Department to date.

3 “(4) The value of each certified claim received
4 by the Department to date.

5 “(5) The value of any usage of the project’s
6 contingency fund to date and the value of the re-
7 mainder of the project’s contingency fund.

8 “(6) An enumerated list of each request for ad-
9 justment and certified claim that remains out-
10 standing or unresolved.

11 “(7) An enumerated list of each request for eq-
12 uitable adjustment and certified claim that has been
13 fully adjudicated or that the Department has settled,
14 and the final dollar amount of each adjudication or
15 settlement.

16 “(8) The date of estimated completion specified
17 in the proposed allocation of capital construction
18 and maintenance funds required by the Committees
19 on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the
20 date of the enactment of an Act making appropria-
21 tions for the Department of State, foreign oper-
22 ations, and related programs.

23 “(9) The current date of estimated comple-
24 tion.”.

1 (b) INITIAL REPORT.—The first report required
2 under subsection (a) of section 118 of the Department of
3 State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (as amended by
4 this section) shall include an annex regarding all overseas
5 capital construction projects and major embassy security
6 upgrade projects completed during the 10-year period end-
7 ing on December 31, 2018, including, for each such
8 project, the elements specified in subsection (b) of such
9 section 118.

10 **SEC. 204. CONTRACTOR PERFORMANCE INFORMATION.**

11 (a) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—The Secretary
12 shall complete all contractor performance evaluations re-
13 quired by subpart 42.15 of the Federal Acquisition Regu-
14 lation by October 1, 2021.

15 (b) PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
17 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
18 shall develop a prioritization system for clearing the
19 current backlog of required evaluations referred to
20 in subsection (a).

21 (2) ELEMENTS.—The system required under
22 paragraph (1) should prioritize the evaluations as
23 follows:

24 (A) Project completion evaluations should
25 be prioritized over annual evaluations.

1 (B) Evaluations for relatively large con-
2 tracts should have priority.

3 (C) Evaluations that would be particularly
4 informative for the awarding of government
5 contracts should have priority.

6 (e) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date
7 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
8 brief the appropriate congressional committees on the De-
9 partment’s plan for completing all evaluations by October
10 1, 2021, in accordance with subsection (a) and the
11 prioritization system developed pursuant to subsection (b).

12 (d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
13 gress that—

14 (1) contractors deciding whether to bid on De-
15 partment contracts would benefit from greater un-
16 derstanding of the Department as a client; and

17 (2) the Department should develop a forum
18 where contractors can rate the Department’s project
19 management performance.

20 **SEC. 205. GROWTH PROJECTIONS FOR NEW EMBASSIES**
21 **AND CONSULATES.**

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—For each new United States em-
23 bassy compound (NEC) and new consulate compound
24 project (NCC) in or not yet in the design phase as of the
25 date of the enactment of this Act, the Office of Manage-

1 ment Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation of the Depart-
2 ment shall project growth over the estimated life of the
3 facility using all available and relevant data, including the
4 following:

5 (1) Relevant historical trends for Department
6 personnel and personnel from other agencies rep-
7 resented at the NEC or NCC that is to be con-
8 structed.

9 (2) An analysis of the tradeoffs between risk
10 and the needs of United States Government policy
11 conducted as part of the most recent Vital Presence
12 Validation Process, if applicable.

13 (3) Reasonable assumptions about the strategic
14 importance of the NEC or NCC, as the case may be,
15 over the life of the building at issue.

16 (4) Any other data that would be helpful in pro-
17 jecting the future growth of NEC or NCC.

18 (b) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The head of each
19 Federal agency represented at a United States embassy
20 or consulate shall provide to the Secretary, upon request,
21 growth projections for the personnel of each such agency
22 over the estimated life of each embassy or consulate, as
23 the case may be.

1 (c) BASIS FOR ESTIMATES.—The Department shall
2 base its growth assumption for all NECs and NCCs on
3 the estimates required under subsections (a) and (b).

4 (d) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Any congres-
5 sional notification of site selection for a NEC or NCC sub-
6 mitted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall
7 include the growth assumption used pursuant to sub-
8 section (c).

9 **SEC. 206. LONG-RANGE PLANNING PROCESS.**

10 (a) PLANS REQUIRED.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
12 after the date of the enactment of this Act and an-
13 nually thereafter for five years, the Secretary shall
14 develop—

15 (A) a comprehensive six-year Long-Range
16 Overseas Buildings Plan (LROBP) docu-
17 menting the Department's overseas building
18 program for the replacement of overseas diplo-
19 matic posts taking into account security factors
20 under the Secure Embassy Construction and
21 Counterterrorism Act of 1999 and other rel-
22 evant statutes and regulations, as well as occu-
23 pational safety and health factors pursuant to
24 the Occupational Safety and Health Act of
25 1970 and other relevant statutes and regula-

1 tions, including environmental factors such as
2 indoor air quality that impact employee health
3 and safety; and

4 (B) a comprehensive six-year plan detailing
5 the Department's long-term planning for the
6 maintenance and sustainment of completed dip-
7 lomatic posts, known as a Long-Range Overseas
8 Maintenance Plan (LROMP), which takes into
9 account security factors under the Secure Em-
10 bassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of
11 1999 and other relevant statutes and regula-
12 tions, as well as occupational safety and health
13 factors pursuant to the Occupational Safety
14 and Health Act of 1970 and other relevant
15 statutes and regulations, including environ-
16 mental factors such as indoor air quality that
17 impact employee health and safety.

18 (2) INITIAL REPORT.—The first plan developed
19 pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall also include a
20 one-time status report on existing small diplomatic
21 posts and a strategy for establishing a physical dip-
22 lomatic presence in countries in which there is no
23 current physical diplomatic presence. Such report,
24 which may include a classified annex, shall include
25 the following:

1 (A) A description of the extent to which
2 each small diplomatic post furthers the national
3 interest of the United States.

4 (B) A description of how each small diplo-
5 matic post provides American Citizen Services,
6 including data on specific services provided and
7 the number of Americans receiving services over
8 the previous year.

9 (C) A description of whether each small
10 diplomatic post meets current security require-
11 ments.

12 (D) A description of the full financial cost
13 of maintaining each small diplomatic post.

14 (E) Input from the relevant chiefs of mis-
15 sion on any unique operational or policy value
16 the small diplomatic post provides.

17 (3) UPDATED INFORMATION.—The annual up-
18 dates of each of the plans developed pursuant to
19 paragraph (1) shall highlight any changes from the
20 previous year's plan to the ordering of construction
21 and maintenance projects.

22 (b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

23 (1) SUBMISSION OF PLANS TO CONGRESS.—Not
24 later than 60 days after the completion of the each
25 LROBP and the LROMP, the Secretary shall sub-

1 mit the plans to the appropriate congressional com-
2 mittees.

3 (2) REFERENCE IN BUDGET JUSTIFICATION
4 MATERIALS.—In the budget justification materials
5 submitted to the appropriate congressional commit-
6 tees in support of the Department’s budget for any
7 fiscal year (as submitted with the budget of the
8 President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United
9 States Code), the plans outlined in the LROBP and
10 LROMP shall be referenced to justify funding re-
11 quested for building and maintenance projects over-
12 seas.

13 (3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required
14 under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassi-
15 fied form but may include a classified annex.

16 (c) SMALL DIPLOMATIC POST DEFINED.—In this
17 section, the term “small diplomatic post” means any
18 United States consulate that has employed five or fewer
19 United States Government employees on average over the
20 36 months prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

21 **SEC. 207. VALUE ENGINEERING AND RISK ASSESSMENT.**

22 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
23 ings:

24 (1) Federal departments and agencies are re-
25 quired to use value engineering (VE) as a manage-

1 ment tool, where appropriate, to reduce program and
2 acquisition costs pursuant to OMB Circular A-131,
3 Value Engineering, dated December 31, 2013.

4 (2) OBO has a Policy Directive and Standard
5 Operation Procedure, dated May 24, 2017, on con-
6 ducting risk management studies on all international
7 construction projects.

8 (b) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—

9 (1) SUBMISSION TO AUTHORIZING COMMIT-
10 TEES.—The proposed allocation of capital construc-
11 tion and maintenance funds that is required by the
12 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the
13 House of Representatives not later than 45 days
14 after the date of the enactment of an Act making
15 appropriations for the Department of State, foreign
16 operations, and related programs shall also be sub-
17 mitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
18 Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
19 House of Representatives.

20 (2) REQUIREMENT TO CONFIRM COMPLETION
21 OF VALUE ENGINEERING AND RISK ASSESSMENT
22 STUDIES.—The notifications required under para-
23 graph (1) shall include confirmation that the De-
24 partment has completed the requisite VE and risk
25 management studies described in subsection (a).

1 (c) REPORTING AND BRIEFING REQUIREMENTS.—
2 The Secretary shall provide to the appropriate congress-
3 sional committees upon request—

4 (1) a description of each risk management
5 study referred to in subsection (a)(2) and a table de-
6 tailing which recommendations related to each such
7 study were accepted and which were rejected; and

8 (2) a report or briefing detailing the rationale
9 for not implementing any such recommendations
10 that may otherwise yield significant cost savings to
11 the Department if implemented.

12 **SEC. 208. BUSINESS VOLUME.**

13 Section 402(c)(2)(E) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Se-
14 curity and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C.
15 4852(c)(2)(E)) is amended by striking “in 3 years” and
16 inserting “cumulatively over 3 years”.

17 **SEC. 209. EMBASSY SECURITY REQUESTS AND DEFICIENCIES.**

18
19 The Secretary shall provide to the appropriate con-
20 gressional committees upon request information on secu-
21 rity deficiencies at United States diplomatic posts, includ-
22 ing relating to the following:

23 (1) Requests made over the previous year by
24 United States diplomatic posts for security up-
25 grades.

1 (2) Significant security deficiencies at United
2 States diplomatic posts that are not operating out of
3 a new embassy compound or new consulate com-
4 pound.

5 **SEC. 210. OVERSEAS SECURITY BRIEFINGS.**

6 Not later than one year after the date of the enact-
7 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall revise the Foreign
8 Affairs Manual to stipulate that information on the cur-
9 rent threat environment shall be provided to all United
10 States Government employees under chief of mission au-
11 thority traveling to a foreign country on official business.
12 To the extent practicable, such material shall be provided
13 to such employees prior to their arrival at a United States
14 diplomatic post or as soon as possible thereafter.

15 **SEC. 211. CONTRACTING METHODS IN CAPITAL CONSTRU-**
16 **CTION.**

17 (a) DELIVERY.—Unless the Secretary notifies the ap-
18 propriate congressional committees that the use of the de-
19 sign-build project delivery method would not be appro-
20 priate, the Secretary shall make use of such method at
21 United States diplomatic posts that have not yet received
22 design or capital construction contracts as of the date of
23 the enactment of this Act.

24 (b) NOTIFICATION.—Before executing a contract for
25 a delivery method other than design-build in accordance

1 with subsection (a), the Secretary shall notify the appro-
2 priate congressional committees in writing of the decision,
3 including the reasons therefor. The notification required
4 by this subsection may be included in any other report
5 regarding a new United States diplomatic post that is re-
6 quired to be submitted to the appropriate congressional
7 committees.

8 (c) **PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.**—Not later than
9 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
10 Secretary shall report to the appropriate congressional
11 committees regarding performance evaluation measures in
12 accordance with GAO’s “Standards for Internal Control
13 in the Federal Government” that will be applicable to de-
14 sign and construction, lifecycle cost, and building mainte-
15 nance programs of the Bureau of Overseas Building Oper-
16 ations of the Department.

17 **SEC. 212. COMPETITION IN EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION.**

18 Not later than 45 days after the date of the enact-
19 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appro-
20 priate congressional committee a report detailing steps the
21 Department is taking to expand the embassy construction
22 contractor base in order to increase competition and maxi-
23 mize value.

24 **SEC. 213. DEFINITIONS.**

25 In this title:

1 (1) DESIGN-BUILD.—The term “design-build”
2 means a method of project delivery in which one en-
3 tity works under a single contract with the Depart-
4 ment to provide design and construction services.

5 (2) NON-STANDARD DESIGN.—The term “non-
6 standard design” means a design for a new embassy
7 compound project or new consulate compound
8 project that does not utilize a standardized design
9 for the structural, spatial, or security requirements
10 of such embassy compound or consulate compound,
11 as the case may be.

12 **TITLE III—PERSONNEL ISSUES**

13 **SEC. 301. DEFENSE BASE ACT INSURANCE WAIVERS.**

14 (a) APPLICATION FOR WAIVERS.—Not later than 30
15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
16 retary shall apply to the Department of Labor for a waiver
17 from insurance requirements under the Defense Base Act
18 (42 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.) for all countries with respect to
19 which the requirement was waived prior to January 2017,
20 and for which there is not currently a waiver.

21 (b) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Not later than
22 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
23 Secretary shall certify to the appropriate congressional
24 committees that the requirement in subsection (a) has
25 been met.

1 **SEC. 302. STUDY ON FOREIGN SERVICE ALLOWANCES.**

2 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days
4 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
5 retary shall submit to the appropriate congressional
6 committees a report detailing an empirical analysis
7 on the effect of overseas allowances on the foreign
8 assignment of Foreign Service officers (FSOs), to be
9 conducted by a federally funded research and devel-
10 opment center with appropriate expertise in labor ec-
11 onomics and military compensation.

12 (2) CONTENTS.—The analysis required under
13 paragraph (1) shall—

14 (A) identify all allowances paid to FSOs
15 assigned permanently or on temporary duty to
16 foreign areas;

17 (B) examine the efficiency of the Foreign
18 Service bidding system in determining foreign
19 assignments;

20 (C) examine the factors that incentivize
21 FSOs to bid on particular assignments, includ-
22 ing danger levels and hardship conditions;

23 (D) examine the Department's strategy
24 and process for incentivizing FSOs to bid on
25 assignments that are historically in lower de-
26 mand, including with monetary compensation,

1 and whether monetary compensation is nec-
2 essary for assignments in higher demand;

3 (E) make any relevant comparisons to
4 military compensation and allowances, noting
5 which allowances are shared or based on the
6 same regulations;

7 (F) recommend options for restructuring
8 allowances to improve the efficiency of the as-
9 signments system and better align FSO incen-
10 tives with the needs of the Foreign Service, in-
11 cluding any cost savings associated with such
12 restructuring;

13 (G) recommend any statutory changes nec-
14 cessary to implement subparagraph (F), such as
15 consolidating existing legal authorities for the
16 provision of hardship and danger pay; and

17 (H) detail any effects of recommendations
18 made pursuant to subparagraphs (F) and (G)
19 on other United States Government depart-
20 ments and agencies with civilian employees per-
21 manently assigned or on temporary duty in for-
22 eign areas, following consultation with such de-
23 partments and agencies.

24 (b) BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—Before initiating the
25 analysis required under subsection (a)(1), and not later

1 than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
2 the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Foreign
3 Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign
4 Affairs in the House of Representatives a briefing on the
5 implementation of this section that includes the following:

6 (1) The name of the federally funded research
7 and development center that will conduct such anal-
8 ysis.

9 (2) The scope of such analysis and terms of ref-
10 erence for such analysis as specified between the De-
11 partment and such federally funded research and de-
12 velopment center.

13 (c) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make
15 available to the federally funded research and devel-
16 opment center carrying out the analysis required
17 under subsection (a)(1) all necessary and relevant
18 information to allow such center to conduct such
19 analysis in a quantitative and analytical manner, in-
20 cluding historical data on the number of bids for
21 each foreign assignment and any survey data col-
22 lected by the Department from eligible bidders on
23 their bid decision-making.

24 (2) COOPERATION.—The Secretary shall work
25 with the heads of other relevant United States Gov-

1 ernment departments and agencies to ensure such
2 departments and agencies provide all necessary and
3 relevant information to the federally funded research
4 and development center carrying out the analysis re-
5 quired under subsection (a)(1).

6 (d) INTERIM REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary
7 shall require that the chief executive officer of the feder-
8 ally funded research and development center that carries
9 out the analysis required under subsection (a)(1) submit
10 to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and
11 the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
12 resentatives an interim report on such analysis not later
13 than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

14 **SEC. 303. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FELLOWSHIPS.**

15 Section 504 of the Foreign Relations Authorization
16 Act, Fiscal Year 1979 (22 U.S.C. 2656d) is amended by
17 adding at the end the following new subsection:

18 “(e) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS RE-
19 LATED TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FELLOWSHIP
20 PROGRAMS.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized
22 to make grants or enter into cooperative agreements
23 related to Department of State science and tech-
24 nology fellowship programs, including for assistance

1 in recruiting fellows and the payment of stipends,
2 travel, and other appropriate expenses to fellows.

3 “(2) EXCLUSION FROM CONSIDERATION AS
4 COMPENSATION.—Stipends under paragraph (1)
5 shall not be considered compensation for purposes of
6 section 209 of title 18, United States Code.

7 “(3) MAXIMUM ANNUAL AMOUNT.—The total
8 amount of grants made pursuant to this subsection
9 may not exceed \$500,000 in any fiscal year.”.

10 **SEC. 304. TRAVEL FOR SEPARATED FAMILIES.**

11 Section 901(15) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980
12 (22 U.S.C. 4081(15)) is amended—

13 (1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A),
14 by striking “1 round-trip per year for each child
15 below age 21 of a member of the Service assigned
16 abroad” and inserting “in the case of one or more
17 children below age 21 of a member of the Service as-
18 signed abroad, 1 round-trip per year”;

19 (2) in subparagraph (A)—

20 (A) by inserting “for each child” before
21 “to visit the member abroad”; and

22 (B) by striking “; or” and inserting a
23 comma;

24 (3) in subparagraph (B)—

1 (A) by inserting “for each child” before
2 “to visit the other parent”; and

3 (B) by inserting “or” after “resides,”;

4 (4) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the fol-
5 lowing new subparagraph:

6 “(C) for one of the child’s parents to visit
7 the child or children abroad if the child or chil-
8 dren do not regularly reside with that parent
9 and that parent is not receiving an education
10 allowance or educational travel allowance for
11 the child or children under section 5924(4) of
12 title 5, United States Code,”; and

13 (5) in the matter following subparagraph (C),
14 as added by paragraph (4) of this section, by strik-
15 ing “a payment” and inserting “the cost of round-
16 trip travel”.

17 **SEC. 305. HOME LEAVE TRAVEL FOR SEPARATED FAMILIES.**

18 Section 903(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980
19 (22 U.S.C. 4083(b)) is amended by adding at the end the
20 following new sentence: “In cases in which the family
21 members of a member of the Service reside apart from
22 the member at authorized locations outside the United
23 States because they are prevented by official order from
24 residing with the member at post, the member may take
25 the leave ordered under this section where that member’s

1 family members reside, notwithstanding section 6305 of
2 title 5, United States Code.”.

3 **SEC. 306. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CERTAIN FEL-**
4 **LOWSHIP PROGRAMS.**

5 It is the sense of Congress that—

6 (1) Department fellowships that promote the
7 employment of candidates belonging to under-rep-
8 resented groups, including the Charles B. Rangel
9 International Affairs Graduate Fellowship Program,
10 the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship
11 Program, and the Donald M. Payne International
12 Development Fellowship Program, represent smart
13 investments vital for building a strong, capable, and
14 representative national security workforce; and

15 (2) the Secretary of State and the Adminis-
16 trator of the United States Agency for International
17 Development should fulfill the terms of their fellow-
18 ship agreements with each participant in the Fellow-
19 ship Programs referred to in paragraph (1), as spec-
20 ified in the original contractual agreements with
21 each such participant.

22 **SEC. 307. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**

23 Subparagraph (A) of section 601(e)(6) of the Foreign
24 Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4001(e)(6)) is amended,
25 in the matter preceding clause (i), by—

1 (1) striking “promotion” and inserting “pro-
2 motion, on or after January 1, 2017,”; and

3 (2) striking “individual joining the Service on
4 or after January 1, 2017,” and inserting “Foreign
5 Service officer, appointed under section 302(a)(1),
6 who has general responsibility for carrying out the
7 functions of the Service”.

8 **SEC. 308. FOREIGN SERVICE AWARDS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 614 of the Foreign Serv-
10 ice Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4013) is amended—

11 (1) by amending the section heading to read as
12 follows: “**DEPARTMENT AWARDS**”; and

13 (2) in the first sentence, by inserting “or Civil
14 Service” after “the Service”.

15 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item relating
16 to section 614 in the table of contents of the Foreign Serv-
17 ice Act of 1980 is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 614. Department awards.”.

18 **SEC. 309. DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS.**

19 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON WORKFORCE RECRUIT-
20 MENT.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary
21 should continue to hold entry-level classes for Foreign
22 Service officers and specialists and continue to recruit civil
23 servants through programs such as the Presidential Man-
24 agement Fellows Program and Pathways Internship Pro-
25 grams in a manner and at a frequency consistent with

1 prior years and consistent with the need to maintain a
2 pool of experienced personnel effectively distributed across
3 skill codes and ranks. It is further the sense of Congress
4 that absent continuous recruitment and training of For-
5 eign Service officers and civil servants, the Department
6 will lack experienced, qualified personnel in the short, me-
7 dium, and long terms.

8 (b) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not obligate or
9 expend any amounts for any reduction-in-force action
10 under section 3502 or 3595 of title 5, United States Code,
11 or for any incentive payments for early separation or re-
12 tirement under any other provision of law unless—

13 (1) the appropriate congressional committees
14 are notified not less than 15 days in advance of such
15 obligation or expenditure; and

16 (2) the Secretary has provided to the appro-
17 priate congressional committees a detailed report
18 that describes the Department's strategic staffing
19 goals, including—

20 (A) a justification that describes how any
21 proposed workforce reduction enhances the ef-
22 fectiveness of the Department;

23 (B) a certification that such workforce re-
24 duction is in the national interest of the United
25 States;

1 (C) a comprehensive strategic staffing plan
2 for the Department, including five-year work-
3 force forecasting and a description of the antici-
4 pated impact of any proposed workforce reduc-
5 tion; and

6 (D) a dataset displaying comprehensive
7 workforce data for all current and planned em-
8 ployees of the Department, disaggregated by—

9 (i) Foreign Service officer and For-
10 eign Service specialist rank;

11 (ii) civil service job skill code, grade
12 level, and bureau of assignment;

13 (iii) contracted employees, including
14 the equivalent job skill code and bureau of
15 assignment; and

16 (iv) employees hired under schedule C
17 of subpart C of part 213 of title 5, Code
18 of Federal Regulations, including their
19 equivalent grade and job skill code and bu-
20 reau of assignment.

21 **SEC. 310. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING VETERANS EM-**
22 **PLOYMENT AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

23 It is the sense of Congress that—

24 (1) the Department should continue to promote
25 the employment of veterans, in accordance with sec-

1 tion 301 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22
2 U.S.C. 3941), as amended by section 405 of this
3 Act, including those veterans belonging to tradition-
4 ally underrepresented groups at the Department;

5 (2) veterans employed by the Department have
6 made significant contributions to United States for-
7 eign policy in a variety of regional and global affairs
8 bureaus and diplomatic posts overseas; and

9 (3) the Department should continue to encour-
10 age veteran employment and facilitate their partici-
11 pation in the workforce.

12 **SEC. 311. EMPLOYEE ASSIGNMENT RESTRICTIONS AND**
13 **PRECLUSIONS.**

14 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
15 gress that the Department should expand the appeal proe-
16 cess it makes available to employees related to assignment
17 preclusions and restrictions.

18 (b) APPEAL OF ASSIGNMENT RESTRICTION OR PRE-
19 CLUSION.—Section 502(a)(2) of the Foreign Service Act
20 of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3982(a)(2)), as amended by section
21 112 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end
22 the following new sentences: “Any employee subjected to
23 an assignment restriction or preclusion shall have the
24 same appeal rights as provided by the Department regard-
25 ing denial or revocation of a security clearance. Any such

1 appeal shall be resolved not later than 60 days after such
2 appeal is filed.”.

3 (e) NOTICE AND CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 90
4 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
5 retary shall revise, and certify to the appropriate congres-
6 sional committees regarding such revision, the Foreign Af-
7 fairs Manual guidance regarding denial or revocation of
8 a security clearance to expressly state that all review and
9 appeal rights relating thereto shall also apply to any rec-
10 ommendation or decision to impose an assignment restric-
11 tion or preclusion to an employee.

12 **SEC. 312. RECALL AND REEMPLOYMENT OF CAREER MEM-**
13 **BERS.**

14 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
15 gress that—

16 (1) career Department employees provide in-
17 valuable service to the United States as nonpartisan
18 professionals who contribute subject matter expertise
19 and professional skills to the successful development
20 and execution of United States foreign policy; and

21 (2) re-employment of skilled former members of
22 the Foreign and civil service who have voluntarily
23 separated from the Foreign or civil service due to
24 family reasons or to obtain professional skills outside
25 government is of benefit to the Department.

1 (b) RE-EMPLOYMENT.—Subsection (b) of section 308
2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948) is
3 amended by adding at the end the following new sentence:
4 “Former career tenured members of the Service seeking
5 reappointment, if separated for other than cause for up
6 to three years prior to the date of the enactment of this
7 sentence, shall be eligible to participate in the regular as-
8 signment bidding process without restriction and shall not
9 be required to accept a directed first assignment upon re-
10 appointment.”.

11 (c) NOTICE OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Title 5, United States Code,
13 is amended by inserting after chapter 102 the fol-
14 lowing new chapter:

15 **“CHAPTER 103—NOTICE OF EMPLOYMENT**
16 **OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEPARTMENT**
17 **OF STATE AND USAID POSITIONS**

18 **“§ 10301. Notice of employment opportunities for De-**
19 **partment of State and USAID positions**

20 “To ensure that individuals who have separated from
21 the Department of State or the United States Agency for
22 International Development and who are eligible for re-
23 appointment are aware of such opportunities, the Depart-
24 ment of State and the United States Agency for Inter-
25 national Development shall publicize notice of all employ-

1 ment opportunities, including positions for which the rel-
2 evant agency is accepting applications from individuals
3 within the agency's workforce under merit promotion pro-
4 cedures, on publicly accessible sites, including
5 www.usajobs.gov. If using merit promotion procedures, the
6 notice shall expressly state that former employees eligible
7 for reinstatement may apply.”.

8 (2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sec-
9 tions for subpart I of title 5, United States Code, is
10 amended by adding at the end the following:

“10301. Notice of employment opportunities for Department of State and
USAID positions”.

11 (d) RECALL.—Subsection (a) of section 308 of the
12 Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948) is amended
13 to read as follows:

14 “(a) Whenever the Secretary determines that the
15 needs of the Department so require, the Secretary may
16 recall any retired or voluntarily separated career member
17 of the Service, or any retired or voluntarily separated ca-
18 reer employee of the civil service (within the meaning of
19 section 315.201 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations
20 (or successor section)), for active duty in the same per-
21 sonnel category as such member or employee was serving
22 at the time of retirement or voluntary separation. A re-
23 called retired or voluntarily separated career member of
24 the Service or retired or voluntarily separated career em-

1 ployee of the civil service may not be recalled to a salary
2 class higher than the one in which such member or em-
3 ployee was serving at the time of retirement or voluntary
4 separation, unless appointed to such higher class by the
5 President, by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-
6 ate.”.

7 **SEC. 313. STRATEGIC STAFFING PLAN FOR THE DEPART-**
8 **MENT.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after
10 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall
11 submit to the appropriate congressional committees a
12 comprehensive five-year strategic staffing plan for the De-
13 partment that is aligned with and furthers the objectives
14 of the National Security Strategy of the United States of
15 America issued in December 2017, or any subsequent
16 strategy issued not later than 18 months after the date
17 of the enactment of this Act, which shall include the fol-
18 lowing:

19 (1) A dataset displaying comprehensive work-
20 force data for all current and planned employees of
21 the Department, disaggregated by—

22 (A) Foreign Service officer and Foreign
23 Service specialist rank;

24 (B) civil service job skill code, grade level,
25 and bureau of assignment;

1 (C) contracted employees, including the
2 equivalent job skill code and bureau of assign-
3 ment; and

4 (D) employees hired under schedule C of
5 subpart C of part 213 of title 5, Code of Fed-
6 eral Regulations, including the equivalent grade
7 and job skill code and bureau of assignment of
8 such employee.

9 (2) Recommendations on the number of For-
10 eign Service offices disaggregated by service cone
11 that should be posted at each United States diplo-
12 matic post in the District of Columbia, with a de-
13 tailed basis for such recommendations.

14 (3) Recommendations on the number of civil
15 service officers that should be employed by the De-
16 partment, with a detailed basis for such rec-
17 ommendations.

18 (b) MAINTENANCE.—The dataset required under
19 subsection (a)(1) shall be maintained and updated on a
20 regular basis.

21 (e) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall lead the
22 development of the plan required under subsection (a) but
23 may consult or partner with private sector entities with
24 expertise in labor economics, management, or human re-

1 sources, as well as organizations familiar with the de-
2 mands and needs of the Department's workforce.

3 **SEC. 314. CONSULTING SERVICES.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 103 of title 5 of the
5 United States Code, as added by section 313 of this Act,
6 is amended by adding at the end the following:

7 **“§ 10302. Consulting services for the Department of**
8 **State.**

9 “Any consulting service obtained by the Department
10 of State through procurement contract pursuant to section
11 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to
12 those contracts with respect to which expenditures are a
13 matter of public record and available for public inspection,
14 except if otherwise provided under existing law, or under
15 existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.”.

16 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections
17 for subpart I of title 5, United States Code, is amended
18 by adding after the item relating to section 10302 the fol-
19 lowing new item:

“10302. Consulting services for the Department of State”.

20 **SEC. 315. INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.**

21 Section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations
22 Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32) is amended by striking
23 the last sentence.

1 **SEC. 316. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN AC-**
2 **COUNTABILITY REVIEW BOARDS.**

3 Section 301(a)(3) of the Omnibus Diplomatic Secu-
4 rity and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C.
5 4831(a)(3)) is amended—

6 (1) in the heading, by striking “AFGHANISTAN
7 AND” and inserting “AFGHANISTAN, YEMEN, SYRIA,
8 AND”; and

9 (2) in subparagraph (A)—

10 (A) in clause (i), by striking “Afghanistan
11 or” and inserting “Afghanistan, Yemen, Syria,
12 or”; and

13 (B) in clause (ii), by striking “beginning
14 on October 1, 2005, and ending on September
15 30, 2009” and inserting “beginning on October
16 1, 2019, and ending on September 30, 2022”.

17 **SEC. 317. FOREIGN SERVICE SUSPENSION WITHOUT PAY.**

18 Subsection (e) of section 610 of the Foreign Service
19 Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010) is amended—

20 (1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding
21 subparagraph (A), by striking “suspend” and insert-
22 ing “indefinitely suspend without duties”;

23 (2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as para-
24 graph (7);

25 (3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the fol-
26 lowing new paragraphs:

1 “(5) Any member of the Service suspended from du-
2 ties under this subsection may be suspended without pay
3 only after a final written decision is provided to such mem-
4 ber under paragraph (2).

5 “(6) If no final written decision under paragraph (2)
6 has been provided within one calendar year of the date
7 the suspension at issue was proposed, not later than 30
8 days thereafter the Secretary of State shall report to the
9 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
10 tives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
11 ate in writing regarding the specific reasons for such
12 delay.”; and

13 (4) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

14 (A) by striking “(7) In this subsection:”;

15 (B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “(A)
16 The term” and inserting the following:

17 “(7) In this subsection, the term”;

18 (C) by striking subparagraph (B) (relating
19 to the definition of “suspend” and “suspen-
20 sion”); and

21 (D) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as
22 subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and
23 moving such subparagraphs two ems to the left.

1 **TITLE IV—A DIVERSE WORK-**
2 **FORCE: RECRUITMENT, RE-**
3 **TENTION, AND PROMOTION**

4 **SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.**

5 In this title:

6 (1) **APPLICANT FLOW DATA.**—The term “appli-
7 cant flow data” means data that tracks the rate of
8 applications for job positions among demographic
9 categories.

10 (2) **DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.**—The term “demo-
11 graphic data” means facts or statistics relating to
12 the demographic categories specified in the Office of
13 Management and Budget statistical policy directive
14 entitled “Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and
15 Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity”
16 (81 Fed. Reg. 67398).

17 (3) **DIVERSITY.**—The term “diversity” means
18 those classes of persons protected under the Civil
19 Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) and
20 the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42
21 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

22 (4) **WORKFORCE.**—The term “workforce”
23 means—

1 (A) individuals serving in a position in the
2 civil service (as defined in section 2101 of title
3 5, United States Code);

4 (B) individuals who are members of the
5 Foreign Service (as defined in section 103 of
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C.
7 3902));

8 (C) all individuals serving under a personal
9 services agreement or personal services con-
10 tract;

11 (D) all individuals serving under a Foreign
12 Service Limited appointment under section 309
13 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980; or

14 (E) individuals working in the Department
15 of State under any other authority.

16 **SEC. 402. COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION OF**
17 **WORKFORCE DATA.**

18 (a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
19 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall,
20 in consultation with the Director of the Office of Per-
21 sonnel Management and the Director of the Office of Man-
22 agement and Budget, submit to the appropriate congres-
23 sional committees a report, which shall also be posted on
24 a publicly available website of the Department in a search-
25 able database format, that includes disaggregated demo-

1 graphic data and other information regarding the diversity
2 of the workforce of the Department.

3 (b) DATA.—The report under subsection (a) shall in-
4 clude the following data:

5 (1) Demographic data on each element of the
6 workforce of the Department, disaggregated by rank
7 and grade or grade-equivalent, with respect to the
8 following groups:

9 (A) Applicants for positions in the Depart-
10 ment.

11 (B) Individuals hired to join the workforce.

12 (C) Individuals promoted during the 2-year
13 period ending on the date of the enactment of
14 this Act, including promotions to and within the
15 Senior Executive Service or the Senior Foreign
16 Service.

17 (D) Individuals serving on applicable selec-
18 tion boards.

19 (E) Members of any external advisory com-
20 mittee or board who are subject to appointment
21 by individuals at senior positions in the Depart-
22 ment.

23 (F) Individuals participating in profes-
24 sional development programs of the Depart-
25 ment, and the extent to which such participants

1 have been placed into senior positions within
2 the Department after such participation.

3 (G) Individuals participating in mentorship
4 or retention programs.

5 (H) Individuals who separated from the
6 agency during the 2-year period ending on the
7 date of the enactment of this Act, including in-
8 dividuals in the Senior Executive Service or the
9 Senior Foreign Service.

10 (2) An assessment of agency compliance with
11 the essential elements identified in Equal Employ-
12 ment Opportunity Commission Management Direc-
13 tive 715, effective October 1, 2003.

14 (3) Data on the overall number of individuals
15 who are part of the workforce, the percentages of
16 such workforce corresponding to each element listed
17 in section 401(4), and the percentages corresponding
18 to each rank, grade, or grade-equivalent.

19 (e) RECOMMENDATION.—The Secretary may include
20 in the report under subsection (a) a recommendation to
21 the Director of Office of Management and Budget and to
22 the appropriate congressional committees regarding
23 whether the Department should collect more detailed data
24 on demographic categories in addition to the race and eth-
25 nicity categories specified in the Office of Management

1 and Budget statistical policy directive entitled “Standards
2 for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data
3 on Race and Ethnicity” (81 Fed. Reg. 67398).

4 (d) OTHER CONTENTS.—The report under sub-
5 section (a) shall also describe the efforts of the Depart-
6 ment—

7 (1) to propagate fairness, impartiality, and in-
8 clusion in the work environment, both domestically
9 and abroad;

10 (2) to enforce anti-harassment and anti-dis-
11 crimination policies;

12 (3) to refrain from engaging in unlawful dis-
13 crimination in any phase of the employment process,
14 including recruitment, hiring, evaluation, assign-
15 ments, promotion, retention, and training;

16 (4) to prevent illegal retaliation against employ-
17 ees for participating in a protected equal employ-
18 ment opportunity activity;

19 (5) to provide reasonable accommodation for
20 qualified employees and applicants with disabilities;
21 and

22 (6) to recruit a representative workforce by—

23 (A) recruiting women and minorities;

24 (B) recruiting at women’s colleges, histori-
25 cally Black colleges and universities, minority-

1 serving institutions, and other institutions serv-
2 ing a significant percentage of minority stu-
3 dents;

4 (C) placing job advertisements in news-
5 papers, magazines, and job sites oriented to-
6 ward women and minorities;

7 (D) sponsoring and recruiting at job fairs
8 in urban and rural communities and land-grant
9 colleges or universities;

10 (E) providing opportunities through the
11 Foreign Service Internship Program under
12 chapter 12 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980
13 (22 U.S.C. 4141 et seq.) and other hiring ini-
14 tiatives;

15 (F) recruiting mid-level and senior-level
16 professionals through programs designed to in-
17 crease minority representation in international
18 affairs;

19 (G) offering the Foreign Service written
20 and oral assessment examinations in several lo-
21 cations throughout the United States to reduce
22 the burden of applicants having to travel at
23 their own expense to take either or both such
24 examinations; and

1 (H) support recruiting and hiring opportu-
2 nities through—

3 (i) the Charles B. Rangel Inter-
4 national Affairs Fellowship Program;

5 (ii) the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign
6 Affairs Fellowship Program;

7 (iii) the Donald M. Payne Inter-
8 national Development Fellowship Program;

9 and

10 (iv) other initiatives, including agency-
11 wide policy initiatives.

12 (e) ANNUAL UPDATES.—Not later than one year
13 after the publication of the report required under sub-
14 section (a) and annually thereafter for the following five
15 years, the Secretary shall work with the Director of the
16 Office of Personnel Management and the Director of the
17 Office of Management and Budget to provide a report to
18 the appropriate congressional committees, which shall be
19 posted on the Department’s website, which may be in-
20 cluded in another annual report required under another
21 provision of law, that includes—

22 (1) disaggregated demographic data relating to
23 the workforce and information on the status of di-
24 versity and inclusion efforts of the Department;

25 (2) an analysis of applicant flow data; and

1 (3) disaggregated demographic data relating to
2 participants in professional development programs of
3 the Department and the rate of placement into sen-
4 ior positions for participants in such programs.

5 **SEC. 403. EXIT INTERVIEWS FOR WORKFORCE.**

6 (a) **RETAINED MEMBERS.**—The Director General of
7 the Foreign Service and the Director of Human Resources
8 of the Department should conduct periodic interviews with
9 a representative and diverse cross-section of the workforce
10 of the Department—

11 (1) to understand the reasons of individuals in
12 such workforce for remaining in a position in the
13 Department; and

14 (2) to receive feedback on workplace policies,
15 professional development opportunities, and other
16 issues affecting the decision of individuals in the
17 workforce to remain in the Department.

18 (b) **DEPARTING MEMBERS.**—The Director General of
19 the Foreign Service and the Director of Human Resources
20 shall provide an opportunity for an exit interview to each
21 individual in the workforce of the Department who sepa-
22 rates from service with the Department to better under-
23 stand the reasons of such individual for leaving such serv-
24 ice.

1 (e) USE OF ANALYSIS FROM INTERVIEWS.—The Di-
2 rector General of the Foreign Service and the Director of
3 Human Resources shall analyze demographic data and
4 other information obtained through interviews under sub-
5 sections (a) and (b) to determine—

6 (1) to what extent, if any, the diversity of those
7 participating in such interviews impacts the results;
8 and

9 (2) whether to implement any policy changes or
10 include any recommendations in a report required
11 under subsection (a) or (e) of section 402 relating
12 to the determination reached pursuant to paragraph
13 (1).

14 (d) TRACKING DATA.—The Department shall—

15 (1) track demographic data relating to partici-
16 pants in professional development programs and the
17 rate of placement into senior positions for partici-
18 pants in such programs;

19 (2) annually evaluate such data—

20 (A) to identify ways to improve outreach
21 and recruitment for such programs, consistent
22 with merit system principles; and

23 (B) to understand the extent to which par-
24 ticipation in any professional development pro-
25 gram offered or sponsored by the Department

1 differs among the demographic categories of the
2 workforce; and

3 (3) actively encourage participation from a
4 range of demographic categories, especially from cat-
5 egories with consistently low participation, in such
6 professional development programs.

7 **SEC. 404. RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary should—

9 (1) continue to seek a diverse and talented pool
10 of applicants; and

11 (2) instruct the Director General of the Foreign
12 Service and the Director of the Bureau of Human
13 Resources of the Department to have a recruitment
14 plan of action for the recruitment of people belong-
15 ing to traditionally under-represented groups, which
16 should include outreach at appropriate colleges, uni-
17 versities, affinity groups, and professional associa-
18 tions.

19 (b) SCOPE.—The diversity recruitment initiatives de-
20 scribed in subsection (a) should include—

21 (1) recruiting at women’s colleges, historically
22 Black colleges and universities, minority-serving in-
23 stitutions, and other institutions serving a signifi-
24 cant percentage of minority students;

1 (2) placing job advertisements in newspapers,
2 magazines, and job sites oriented toward diverse
3 groups;

4 (3) sponsoring and recruiting at job fairs in
5 urban and rural communities and land-grant colleges
6 or universities;

7 (4) providing opportunities through highly re-
8 spected, international leadership programs, that
9 focus on diversity recruitment and retention; and

10 (5) cultivating partnerships with organizations
11 dedicated to the advancement of the profession of
12 international affairs and national security to advance
13 shared diversity goals.

14 (c) EXPAND TRAINING ON ANTI-HARASSMENT AND
15 ANTI-DISCRIMINATION.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, through
17 the Foreign Service Institute and other educational
18 and training opportunities—

19 (A) expand the provision of training on
20 workplace rights and responsibilities to focus on
21 anti-harassment and anti-discrimination infor-
22 mation and policies; and

23 (B) make such expanded training manda-
24 tory for—

1 (i) individuals in senior and super-
2 visory positions; and

3 (ii) individuals having responsibilities
4 related to recruitment, retention, or pro-
5 motion of employees.

6 (2) BEST PRACTICES.—Each agency shall give
7 special attention to ensuring the continuous incorpo-
8 ration of research-based best practices in training
9 provided under this subsection.

10 **SEC. 405. EXAMINATION AND ORAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE**
11 **FOREIGN SERVICE.**

12 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
13 gress that the Department should offer both the Foreign
14 Service written examination and oral assessment in more
15 locations throughout the United States. Doing so would
16 ease the financial burden on potential candidates who do
17 not currently reside in and must travel at their own ex-
18 pense to one of the few locations where these assessments
19 are offered.

20 (b) FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—Section
21 301(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C.
22 3941) is amended—

23 (1) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting:
24 “(1) The Secretary”; and

1 (2) by adding at the end the following new
2 paragraph:

3 “(2) The Secretary shall ensure that the Board of
4 Examiners for the Foreign Service annually offers the oral
5 assessment examinations described in paragraph (1) in
6 cities, chosen on a rotating basis, located in at least three
7 different time zones across the United States.”.

8 **SEC. 406. PAYNE FELLOWSHIP AUTHORIZATION.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Undergraduate and graduate
10 components of the Donald M. Payne International Devel-
11 opment Fellowship Program may conduct outreach to at-
12 tract outstanding students with an interest in pursuing
13 a Foreign Service career who represent diverse ethnic and
14 socioeconomic backgrounds.

15 (b) REVIEW OF PAST PROGRAMS.—The Secretary
16 shall review past programs designed to increase minority
17 representation in international affairs positions.

18 **SEC. 407. VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title should be
20 construed so as to compel any employee to participate in
21 the collection of the data or divulge any personal informa-
22 tion. Department employees shall be informed that their
23 participation in the data collection contemplated by this
24 title is voluntary.

1 (b) PRIVACY PROTECTION.—Any data collected
2 under this title shall be subject to the relevant privacy pro-
3 tection statutes and regulations applicable to Federal em-
4 ployees.

5 **TITLE V—INFORMATION**
6 **SECURITY**

7 **SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.**

8 In this title:

9 (1) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term “infor-
10 mation system” has the meaning given such term in
11 section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

12 (2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term
13 “intelligence community” has the meaning given
14 such term in section 3(4) of the National Security
15 Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

16 (3) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
17 TEES.—The term “relevant congressional commit-
18 tees” means—

19 (A) the appropriate congressional commit-
20 tees;

21 (B) the Select Committee on Intelligence
22 of the Senate; and

23 (C) the Permanent Select Committee on
24 Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

1 **SEC. 502. INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY.**

2 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

3 (1) INCIDENT.—The term “incident” has the
4 meaning given such term in section 3552(b) of title
5 44, United States Code.

6 (2) PENETRATION TEST.—The term “penetra-
7 tion test” means a test methodology in which asses-
8 sors attempt to circumvent or defeat the security
9 features of an information system.

10 (b) CONSULTATIONS PROCESS.—Not later than 60
11 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
12 retary shall establish a process for conducting semiannual
13 consultations with the Secretary of Defense, the Director
14 of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
15 rity, and any other department or agency representative
16 who the Secretary determines to be appropriate regarding
17 the security of United States Government and nongovern-
18 mental information systems used or operated by the De-
19 partment, a contractor of the Department, or another or-
20 ganization on behalf of the Department, including any
21 such systems or networks facilitating the use of sensitive
22 or classified information.

23 (c) INDEPENDENT PENETRATION TESTING OF IN-
24 FORMATION SYSTEMS.—In coordination with the consulta-
25 tions under subsection (b), the Secretary shall commission
26 independent, semiannual penetration tests, which shall be

1 carried out by an appropriate Federal department or agen-
2 cy other than the Department, such as the Department
3 of Homeland Security or the National Security Agency,
4 to ensure that adequate policies and protections are imple-
5 mented to detect and prevent penetrations or compromises
6 of such information systems, including malicious intru-
7 sions by any unauthorized individual, state actor, or other
8 entity.

9 (d) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the require-
10 ment under subsection (c) for up to one year if the Sec-
11 retary—

12 (1) determines that such requirement would
13 have adverse effects on national security or the dip-
14 lomatic mission of the Department; and

15 (2) not later than 30 days after the commence-
16 ment of such a determination, submits to the rel-
17 evant congressional committees a written justifica-
18 tion that describes how such penetration tests would
19 undermine national security or the diplomatic mis-
20 sion of the Department.

21 (e) INCIDENT REPORTING.—Not later than 180 days
22 after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually
23 thereafter for three years, the Secretary, in consultation
24 with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Na-
25 tional Intelligence, the Secretary of Homeland Security,

1 and any other department or agency representative who
2 the Secretary determines to be appropriate, shall securely
3 submit to the relevant congressional committees a classi-
4 fied report that describes in detail the following:

5 (1) For the first reporting period, all known
6 and suspected incidents affecting the information
7 systems specified in subsection (b) that occurred
8 during the 180-day period immediately preceding the
9 date of the enactment of this Act.

10 (2) For all subsequent reporting periods, all
11 known and suspected incidents affecting the infor-
12 mation systems specified in subsection (b) that oc-
13 curred since the submission of the most recent re-
14 port.

15 (f) CONTENTS.—Each report under subsection (e)
16 shall include, for the relevant reporting period, a summary
17 overview addressing the following:

18 (1) A description of the relevant information
19 system, as specified in subsection (b), that experi-
20 enced a known or suspected incident.

21 (2) An assessment of the date and time each
22 such incident occurred or was suspected to have oc-
23 curred.

24 (3) An assessment of the duration over which
25 each such incident took place or is suspected of hav-

1 ing taken place, including whether such incident is
2 ongoing.

3 (4) An assessment of the volume and sensitivity
4 of information accessed, compromised, or potentially
5 compromised by each incident, including any such
6 information contained on information systems
7 owned, operated, managed, or utilized by any other
8 Federal department or agency.

9 (5) An assessment of whether such information
10 system was compromised by such incident, including
11 an assessment of the following:

12 (A) The known or suspected perpetrators,
13 including state actors.

14 (B) The methods used to carry out the in-
15 cident.

16 (C) The known or suspected intent of the
17 actors in accessing the information system.

18 (6) A description of the actions the Department
19 has taken or plans to take, including timelines and
20 descriptions of any progress on plans described in
21 prior reports, to prevent future, similar incidents af-
22 fecting such information systems.

1 **SEC. 503. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH CERTAIN**
2 **TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROVIDERS.**

3 (a) **LIST OF COVERED CONTRACTORS.**—Not later
4 than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
5 the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of Na-
6 tional Intelligence, shall develop or maintain, as the case
7 may be, and update as frequently as the Secretary deter-
8 mines appropriate, a list of covered contractors with re-
9 spect to which the prohibition specified in subsection (b)
10 shall apply.

11 (b) **PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTS.**—The Secretary
12 may not enter into a contract with a covered contractor
13 on the list described in subsection (a).

14 (c) **REMOVAL FROM LIST.**—To be removed from the
15 list described in subsection (a), a covered contractor may
16 submit a request to the Secretary in such manner as the
17 Secretary determines appropriate. The Secretary, in con-
18 sultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall
19 determine a process for removing covered contractors from
20 the list, as appropriate, and publicly disclose such process.

21 (d) **WAIVERS.**—

22 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President or the Sec-
23 retary may waive the prohibition specified in sub-
24 section (b) if the President or the Secretary deter-
25 mines that such waiver is justified for national secu-
26 rity reasons.

1 (2) WAIVER FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.—The
2 Secretary may waive the prohibition specified in sub-
3 section (b) for United States diplomatic posts or dip-
4 lomatic personnel overseas if the Secretary, in con-
5 sultation with the Director of National Intelligence,
6 determines that no suitable alternatives are avail-
7 able.

8 (e) COVERED CONTRACTOR DEFINED.—In this sec-
9 tion, the term “covered contractor” means a provider of
10 telecommunications, telecommunications equipment, or in-
11 formation technology equipment, including hardware, soft-
12 ware, or services, that has knowingly assisted or facilitated
13 a cyber attack or conducted surveillance, including passive
14 or active monitoring, carried out against the United States
15 by, or on behalf of, any government, or persons associated
16 with such government, listed as a cyber threat actor in
17 the intelligence community’s 2017 assessment of world-
18 wide threats to United States national security or any sub-
19 sequent worldwide threat assessment of the intelligence
20 community.

21 (f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with
22 respect to contracts of a covered contractor entered into
23 on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 504. PRESERVING RECORDS OF ELECTRONIC COMMU-**
2 **UNICATIONS CONDUCTED RELATED TO OFFI-**
3 **CIAL DUTIES OF POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC**
4 **TRUST OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.**

5 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
6 gress that, as a matter of rule of law and transparency
7 in a democratic government, all officers and employees of
8 the Department and the United States Agency for Inter-
9 national Development must preserve all records of commu-
10 nications conducted in their official capacities or related
11 to their official duties with entities outside of the United
12 States Government. It is further the sense of Congress
13 that such practice should include foreign government offi-
14 cials or other foreign entities which may seek to influence
15 United States Government policies and actions.

16 (b) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the
17 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall pub-
18 lish in the Foreign Affairs Manual guidance implementing
19 chapter 31 of title 44, United States Code (commonly re-
20 ferred to as the “Federal Records Act”), to treat elec-
21 tronic messaging systems, software, and applications as
22 equivalent to electronic mail for the purpose of identifying
23 Federal records, and shall also publish in the Foreign Af-
24 fairs Manual the statutory penalties for failure to comply
25 with such guidance. No funds are authorized to be appro-
26 priated or made available to the Department of State

1 under any Act to support the use or establishment of ac-
2 counts on third-party messaging applications or other non-
3 Government online communication tools if the Secretary
4 does not certify to the relevant congressional committees
5 that the Secretary has carried out this section.

6 **SEC. 505. FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES**

7 **(FRUS) SERIES AND DECLASSIFICATION.**

8 The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956
9 is amended—

10 (1) in section 401(e) (22 U.S.C. 4351(e)), by
11 striking “30” and inserting “25”;

12 (2) in section 402(a)(2) (22 U.S.C.
13 4352(a)(2)), by striking “26” and inserting “20”;

14 and

15 (3) in section 404 (22 U.S.C. 4354)—

16 (A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “30”
17 and inserting “25”; and

18 (B) in subsection (c)(1)(C), by striking
19 “30” and inserting “25”.

20 **TITLE VI—PUBLIC DIPLOMACY**

21 **SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.**

22 This title may be cited as the “Public Diplomacy
23 Modernization Act of 2019”.

1 **SEC. 602. AVOIDING DUPLICATION OF PROGRAMS AND EF-**
2 **FORTS.**

3 The Secretary shall—

4 (1) identify opportunities for greater efficiency
5 of operations, including through improved coordina-
6 tion of efforts across public diplomacy bureaus and
7 offices of the Department; and

8 (2) maximize shared use of resources between,
9 and within, such public diplomacy bureaus and of-
10 fices in cases in which programs, facilities, or admin-
11 istrative functions are duplicative or substantially
12 overlapping.

13 **SEC. 603. IMPROVING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF**
14 **PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.**

15 (a) **RESEARCH AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.**—The
16 Secretary, acting through the Director of Research and
17 Evaluation appointed pursuant to subsection (b), shall—

18 (1) conduct regular research and evaluation of
19 public diplomacy programs and activities of the De-
20 partment, including through the routine use of audi-
21 ence research, digital analytics, and impact evalua-
22 tions, to plan and execute such programs and activi-
23 ties; and

24 (2) make available to Congress the findings of
25 the research and evaluations conducted under para-
26 graph (1).

1 (b) DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

2 (1) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 90 days
3 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
4 retary shall appoint a Director of Research and
5 Evaluation (referred to in this subsection as the
6 “Director”) in the Office of Policy, Planning, and
7 Resources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs
8 of the Department.

9 (2) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENT.—The ap-
10 pointment of the Director pursuant to paragraph (1)
11 shall not result in an increase in the overall full-time
12 equivalent positions within the Department.

13 (3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director shall—

14 (A) report to the Director of Policy Plan-
15 ning of the Office of Policy, Planning, and Re-
16 sources for Public Diplomacy and Public Af-
17 fairs of the Department;

18 (B) coordinate and oversee the research
19 and evaluation of public diplomacy programs
20 and activities of the Department to—

21 (i) improve public diplomacy strate-
22 gies and tactics; and

23 (ii) ensure that such programs and
24 activities are increasing the knowledge, un-

1 derstanding, and trust of the United
2 States by relevant target audiences;

3 (C) routinely organize and oversee audi-
4 ence research, digital analytics, and impact
5 evaluations across all public diplomacy bureaus
6 and offices of the Department;

7 (D) support United States diplomatic
8 posts' public affairs sections;

9 (E) share appropriate public diplomacy re-
10 search and evaluation information within the
11 Department and with other appropriate Federal
12 departments and agencies;

13 (F) regularly design and coordinate stand-
14 ardized research questions, methodologies, and
15 procedures to ensure that public diplomacy pro-
16 grams and activities across all public diplomacy
17 bureaus and offices are designed to meet appro-
18 priate foreign policy objectives; and

19 (G) report biannually to the United States
20 Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy,
21 through the Subcommittee on Research and
22 Evaluation established pursuant to subsection
23 (f), regarding the research and evaluation of all
24 public diplomacy bureaus and offices.

1 (4) GUIDANCE AND TRAINING.—Not later than
2 one year after the appointment of the Director pur-
3 suant to paragraph (1), the Director shall develop
4 guidance and training, including curriculum for use
5 by the Foreign Service Institute, for all public diplo-
6 macy officers of the Department regarding the read-
7 ing and interpretation of public diplomacy program
8 and activity evaluation findings to ensure that such
9 findings and related lessons learned are implemented
10 in the planning and evaluation of all public diplo-
11 macy programs and activities of the Department.

12 (c) PRIORITIZING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of Policy Plan-
14 ning of the Office of Policy, Planning, and Re-
15 sources for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs of
16 the Department shall ensure that research and eval-
17 uation of public diplomacy and activities of the De-
18 partment, as coordinated and overseen by the Direc-
19 tor pursuant to subsection (b), supports strategic
20 planning and resource allocation across all public di-
21 plomacy bureaus and offices of the Department.

22 (2) ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.—Amounts al-
23 located for the purpose of research and evaluation of
24 public diplomacy programs and activities of the De-
25 partment pursuant to subsection (b) shall be made

1 available to be disbursed at the direction of the Di-
2 rector among the research and evaluation staff
3 across all public diplomacy bureaus and offices of
4 the Department.

5 (3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
6 Congress that the Department should gradually in-
7 crease its allocation of funds made available under
8 the headings “Educational and Cultural Exchange
9 Programs” and “Diplomatic Programs” for research
10 and evaluation of public diplomacy programs and ac-
11 tivities of the Department pursuant to subsection (b)
12 to a percentage of program funds that is commensu-
13 rate with Federal Government best practices.

14 (d) LIMITED EXEMPTION RELATING TO THE PAPER-
15 WORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United
16 States Code (commonly known as the “Paperwork Reduc-
17 tion Act”) shall not apply to the collection of information
18 directed at any individuals conducted by, or on behalf of,
19 the Department for the purpose of audience research,
20 monitoring, and evaluations, and in connection with the
21 Department’s activities conducted pursuant to any of the
22 following:

23 (1) The United States Information and Edu-
24 cational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et
25 seq.).

1 (2) The Mutual Educational and Cultural Ex-
2 change Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.).

3 (3) Section 1287 of the National Defense Au-
4 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law
5 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

6 (4) The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22
7 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

8 (e) LIMITED EXEMPTION RELATING TO THE PRI-
9 VACY ACT.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Department shall main-
11 tain, collect, use, and disseminate records (as such
12 term is defined in section 552a(a)(4) of title 5,
13 United States Code) for audience research, digital
14 analytics, and impact evaluation of communications
15 related to public diplomacy efforts intended for for-
16 eign audiences.

17 (2) CONDITIONS.—Audience research, digital
18 analytics, and impact evaluations under paragraph
19 (1) shall be—

20 (A) reasonably tailored to meet the pur-
21 poses of this subsection; and

22 (B) carried out with due regard for privacy
23 and civil liberties guidance and oversight.

24 (f) UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUB-
25 LIC DIPLOMACY.—

1 (1) SUBCOMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND EVAL-
2 UATION.—The United States Advisory Commission
3 on Public Diplomacy shall establish a Subcommittee
4 on Research and Evaluation to monitor and advise
5 regarding audience research, digital analytics, and
6 impact evaluations carried out by the Department
7 and the United States Agency for Global Media.

8 (2) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Subcommittee on
9 Research and Evaluation established pursuant to
10 paragraph (1) shall submit to the appropriate con-
11 gressional committees an annual report, in conjunc-
12 tion with the United States Advisory Commission on
13 Public Diplomacy’s Comprehensive Annual Report
14 on the performance of the Department and the
15 United States Agency for Global Media, describing
16 all actions taken by the Subcommittee pursuant to
17 paragraph (1) and any findings made as a result of
18 such actions.

19 **SEC. 604. PERMANENT REAUTHORIZATION OF THE UNITED**
20 **STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC**
21 **DIPLOMACY.**

22 Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Re-
23 structuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) is amended—

24 (1) in the section heading, by striking “**SUN-**
25 **SET**” and inserting “**CONTINUATION**”; and

1 (2) by striking “until October 1, 2020”.

2 **SEC. 605. STREAMLINING OF SUPPORT FUNCTIONS.**

3 (a) WORKING GROUP ESTABLISHED.—Not later than
4 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the
5 Secretary shall establish a working group to explore the
6 possibilities and cost-benefit analysis of transitioning to a
7 shared services mode as such pertains to human resources,
8 travel, purchasing, budgetary planning, and all other execu-
9 tive support functions for all bureaus of the Department
10 that report to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy
11 of the Department.

12 (b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date
13 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
14 to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to im-
15 plement any such findings of the working group estab-
16 lished under subsection (a).

17 **SEC. 606. GUIDANCE FOR CLOSURE OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY**
18 **FACILITIES.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
20 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State
21 shall adopt, and include in the Foreign Affairs Manual,
22 guidelines to collect and utilize information from each dip-
23 lomatic post at which the construction of a new embassy
24 compound or new consulate compound would result in the
25 closure or co-location of an American Space, American

1 Center, American Corner, or any other public diplomacy
2 facility under the Secure Embassy Construction and
3 Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (22 U.S.C. 4865 et seq.).

4 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—The guidelines required by
5 subsection (a) shall include the following:

6 (1) Standardized notification to each chief of
7 mission at a diplomatic post describing the require-
8 ments of the Secure Embassy Construction and
9 Counterterrorism Act of 1999 and the impact on the
10 mission footprint of such requirements.

11 (2) An assessment and recommendations from
12 each chief of mission of potential impacts to public
13 diplomacy programming at such diplomatic post if
14 any public diplomacy facility referred to in sub-
15 section (a) is closed or staff is co-located in accord-
16 ance with such Act.

17 (3) A process by which assessments and rec-
18 ommendations under paragraph (2) are considered
19 by the Secretary and the appropriate Under Secre-
20 taries and Assistant Secretaries of the Department.

21 (4) Notification to the appropriate congres-
22 sional committees, prior to the initiation of a new
23 embassy compound or new consulate compound de-
24 sign, of the intent to close any such public diplomacy

1 facility or co-locate public diplomacy staff in accord-
2 ance with such Act.

3 (c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date
4 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit
5 to the appropriate congressional committees a report con-
6 taining the guidelines required under subsection (a) and
7 any recommendations for any modifications to such guide-
8 lines.

9 **SEC. 607. DEFINITIONS.**

10 In this title:

11 (1) AUDIENCE RESEARCH.—The term “audi-
12 ence research” means research conducted at the out-
13 set of a public diplomacy program or the outset of
14 campaign planning and design regarding specific au-
15 dience segments to understand the attitudes, inter-
16 ests, knowledge, and behaviors of such audience seg-
17 ments.

18 (2) DIGITAL ANALYTICS.—The term “digital
19 analytics” means the analysis of qualitative and
20 quantitative data, accumulated in digital formats, to
21 indicate the outputs and outcomes of a public diplo-
22 macy program or campaign.

23 (3) IMPACT EVALUATION.—The term “impact
24 evaluation” means an assessment of the changes in
25 the audience targeted by a public diplomacy program

1 or campaign that can be attributed to such program
2 or campaign.

3 (4) PUBLIC DIPLOMACY BUREAUS AND OF-
4 FICES.—The term “public diplomaey bureaus and
5 offices” means, with respect to the Department, the
6 following:

7 (A) The Bureau of Educational and Cul-
8 tural Affairs.

9 (B) The Bureau of Global Public Affairs.

10 (C) The Office of Policy, Planning, and
11 Resources for Public Diplomaey and Public Af-
12 fairs.

13 (D) The Global Engagement Center.

14 (E) The public diplomaey functions within
15 the regional and functional bureaus.

16 **TITLE VII—COMBATING PUBLIC** 17 **CORRUPTION**

18 **SEC. 701. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

19 It is the sense of Congress that—

20 (1) it is in the foreign policy interest of the
21 United States to help foreign countries promote
22 good governance and combat public corruption, par-
23 ticularly grand corruption;

24 (2) multiple Federal departments and agencies
25 operate programs that promote good governance in

1 foreign countries and enhance such countries' ability
2 to combat public corruption;

3 (3) the Department should promote coordina-
4 tion among the Federal departments and agencies
5 implementing programs to promote good governance
6 and combat public corruption in foreign countries in
7 order to improve effectiveness and efficiency; and

8 (4) the Department should identify areas in
9 which United States efforts to help other countries
10 promote good governance and combat public corrup-
11 tion could be enhanced.

12 **SEC. 702. ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2020
14 through 2026, the Secretary shall assess the capacity and
15 commitment of foreign countries to combat public corrup-
16 tion. Each such assessment shall—

17 (1) utilize independent, third-party indicators
18 that measure transparency, accountability, and cor-
19 ruption in the public sector in such countries, includ-
20 ing the extent to which public power is exercised for
21 private gain, to identify those countries that are
22 most vulnerable to public corruption;

23 (2) consider, to the extent reliable information
24 is available, whether the government of a country
25 identified under paragraph (1)—

1 (A) has adopted measures to prevent pub-
2 lic corruption, such as measures to inform and
3 educate the public, including potential victims,
4 about the causes and consequences of public
5 corruption;

6 (B) has enacted laws and established gov-
7 ernment structures, policies, and practices that
8 prohibit public corruption, including grand cor-
9 ruption and petty corruption;

10 (C) enforces such laws through a fair judi-
11 cial process;

12 (D) vigorously investigates, prosecutes,
13 convicts, and sentences public officials who par-
14 ticipate in or facilitate public corruption, includ-
15 ing nationals of such country who are deployed
16 in foreign military assignments, trade delega-
17 tions abroad, or other similar missions who en-
18 gage in or facilitate public corruption;

19 (E) prescribes appropriate punishment for
20 grand corruption that is commensurate with the
21 punishment prescribed for serious crimes;

22 (F) prescribes appropriate punishment for
23 petty corruption that provides a sufficiently
24 stringent deterrent and adequately reflects the
25 nature of the offense; and

1 (G) convicts and sentences persons respon-
2 sible for such acts that take place wholly or
3 partly within the country of such government,
4 including, as appropriate, requiring the incar-
5 ceration of individuals convicted of such acts;
6 and

7 (3) further consider—

8 (A) verifiable measures taken by the gov-
9 ernment of a country identified under para-
10 graph (1) to prohibit government officials from
11 participating in, facilitating, or condoning pub-
12 lic corruption, including the investigation, pros-
13 ecution, and conviction of such officials;

14 (B) the extent to which such government
15 provides access, or, as appropriate, makes ade-
16 quate resources available, to civil society organi-
17 zations and other institutions to combat public
18 corruption, including reporting, investigating,
19 and monitoring;

20 (C) the extent to which an independent ju-
21 diciary or judicial body in such country is re-
22 sponsible for, and effectively capable of, decid-
23 ing public corruption cases impartially, on the
24 basis of facts and in accordance with law, with-
25 out any improper restrictions, influences, in-

1 duancements, pressures, threats, or interferences,
2 whether direct or indirect, from any source or
3 for any reason;

4 (D) the extent to which such govern-
5 ment—

6 (i) is assisting in international inves-
7 tigations of transnational public corruption
8 networks and in other cooperative efforts
9 to combat grand corruption, including co-
10 operating with the governments of other
11 countries to extradite corrupt actors;

12 (ii) recognizes the rights of victims of
13 public corruption, ensures their access to
14 justice, and takes steps to prevent such
15 victims from being further victimized or
16 persecuted by corrupt actors, government
17 officials, or others; and

18 (iii) refrains from prosecuting legiti-
19 mate victims of public corruption or whis-
20 tleblowers due to such persons having as-
21 sisted in exposing public corruption, and
22 refrains from other discriminatory treat-
23 ment of such persons; and

1 (E) contain such other information relat-
2 ing to public corruption as the Secretary con-
3 siders appropriate.

4 (b) IDENTIFICATION.—After conducting each assess-
5 ment under subsection (a), the Secretary shall identify the
6 countries described in paragraph (1) of such subsection
7 that are—

8 (1) meeting minimum standards to combat pub-
9 lic corruption;

10 (2) not meeting such minimum standards but
11 making significant efforts to do so; and

12 (3) neither meeting such minimum standards
13 nor making significant efforts to do so.

14 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date
15 of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter
16 through fiscal year 2026, the Secretary shall submit to
17 the appropriate congressional committees and make pub-
18 licly available a report that identifies the countries de-
19 scribed in subsection (a)(1) and paragraphs (2) and (3)
20 of subsection (b), including a description of the method-
21 ology and data utilized in the assessments under sub-
22 section (a) and the reasons for such identifications.

23 (d) BRIEFING IN LIEU OF REPORT.—The Secretary
24 may waive the requirement to submit and make publicly

1 available a written report under subsection (c) if the Sec-
2 retary—

3 (1) determines that publication of such report
4 would—

5 (A) undermine existing United States anti-
6 corruption efforts in one or more countries; or

7 (B) threaten the national interests of the
8 United States; and

9 (2) provides a briefing to the appropriate con-
10 gressional committees that identifies the countries
11 described in subsection (a)(1) and paragraphs (2)
12 and (3) of subsection (b), including a description of
13 the methodology and data utilized in the assessment
14 under subsection (a) and the reasons for such identi-
15 fications.

16 **SEC. 703. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.**

17 For each country identified under paragraphs (2) and
18 (3) of section 702(b), the Secretary, in coordination with
19 the Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
20 national Development, as appropriate, shall—

21 (1) ensure that a corruption risk assessment
22 and mitigation strategy is included in the integrated
23 country strategy for such country; and

1 (2) utilize appropriate mechanisms to combat
2 corruption in such countries, including by ensur-
3 ing—

4 (A) the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses
5 in contracts, grants, and cooperative agree-
6 ments entered into by the Department or the
7 Agency for or in such countries, which allow for
8 the termination of such contracts, grants, or co-
9 operative agreements, as the case may be, with-
10 out penalty if credible indicators of public cor-
11 ruption are discovered;

12 (B) the inclusion of appropriate clawback
13 or flowdown clauses within the procurement in-
14 struments of the Department and the Agency
15 that provide for the recovery of funds misappro-
16 priated through corruption;

17 (C) the appropriate disclosure to the
18 United States Government, in confidential
19 form, if necessary, of the beneficial ownership
20 of contractors, subcontractors, grantees, cooper-
21 ative agreement participants, and other organi-
22 zations implementing programs on behalf of the
23 Department or Agency; and

1 (D) the establishment of mechanisms for
2 investigating allegations of misappropriated re-
3 sources and equipment.

4 **SEC. 704. DESIGNATION OF EMBASSY ANTI-CORRUPTION**
5 **POINTS OF CONTACT.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall annually des-
7 ignate an anti-corruption point of contact at the United
8 States diplomatic post to each country identified under
9 paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 702(b), or which the
10 Secretary otherwise determines is in need of such a point
11 of contact.

12 (b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each designated anti-cor-
13 ruption point of contact under subsection (a) shall be re-
14 sponsible for coordinating and overseeing implementation
15 of a whole-of-government approach among the relevant
16 Federal departments and agencies that operate programs
17 that promote good governance in foreign countries and en-
18 hance such countries' ability to combat public corruption
19 in order to accomplish such objectives in the country to
20 which such point of contact is posted, including through
21 the development and implementation of corruption risk as-
22 sessment tools and mitigation strategies.

23 (c) TRAINING.—The Secretary shall implement ap-
24 propriate training for designated anti-corruption points of
25 contact under subsection (a).

1 **SEC. 705. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

2 (a) ANNUAL REPORT.—

3 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, for each
4 of fiscal years 2020 through 2026, submit to the ap-
5 propriate congressional committees a report on im-
6 plementation of this title, including a description of
7 the following:

8 (A) The offices within the Department and
9 the United States Agency for International De-
10 velopment that are engaging in significant anti-
11 corruption activities.

12 (B) The findings and actions of designated
13 anti-corruption points of contact to develop and
14 implement risk mitigation strategies and ensure
15 compliance with section 703.

16 (C) The training implemented under sec-
17 tion 704(c).

18 (D) Management of the whole-of-govern-
19 ment effort referred to in section 704(b) to
20 combat corruption within the countries identi-
21 fied in section 702 and efforts to improve co-
22 ordination across Federal departments and
23 agencies.

24 (E) The risk assessment tools and mitiga-
25 tion strategies utilized by the Department and
26 the Agency.

1 (F) Other information determined by the
2 Secretary to be necessary and appropriate.

3 (2) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report under this
4 subsection shall be submitted in an unclassified for-
5 mat but may include a classified annex.

6 (b) ONLINE PLATFORM.—The Secretary shall con-
7 solidate existing reports with anti-corruption components
8 into one online, public platform, which should—

9 (1) include—

10 (A) the annual Country Reports on
11 Human Rights Practices;

12 (B) the annual Fiscal Transparency Re-
13 port;

14 (C) the annual Investment Climate State-
15 ments;

16 (D) the annual International Narcotics
17 Control Strategy Report;

18 (E) the Country Scorecards of the Millen-
19 nium Challenge Corporation; and

20 (F) any other relevant public reports; and

21 (2) link to third-party indicators and compli-
22 ance mechanisms used by the United States Govern-
23 ment to inform policy and programming, such as—

24 (A) the International Finance Corpora-
25 tion's Doing Business surveys;

1 (B) the International Budget Partnership's
2 Open Budget Index; and

3 (C) multilateral peer review anti-corruption
4 compliance mechanisms, such as the Organiza-
5 tion for Economic Co-operation and Develop-
6 ment's Working Group on Bribery in Inter-
7 national Business Transactions and the United
8 Nations Convention Against Corruption, done
9 at New York October 31, 2003, to further high-
10 light expert international views on country chal-
11 lenges and country efforts.

12 (c) TRAINING.—The Secretary and the Administrator
13 of the United States Agency for International Develop-
14 ment shall incorporate anti-corruption components into
15 existing Foreign Service and Civil Service training courses
16 to—

17 (1) increase the ability of Department and
18 Agency personnel to support anti-corruption as a
19 foreign policy priority; and

20 (2) strengthen the ability of such personnel to
21 design, implement, and evaluate more effective anti-
22 corruption programming around the world, including
23 enhancing skills to better evaluate and mitigate pub-
24 lic corruption risks in assistance programs.

1 **TITLE VIII—MATTERS RELATING**
2 **TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY**

3 **SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This title may be cited as the “International Security
5 Assistance Act of 2019”.

6 **SEC. 802. SECURITY ASSISTANCE DEFINED.**

7 In this title, the term “security assistance” means—

8 (1) assistance under chapter 8 (relating to
9 international narcotics control) of part I of the For-
10 eign Assistance Act of 1961;

11 (2) assistance under chapter 2 (military assist-
12 ance), chapter 5 (international military education
13 and training), chapter 6 (peacekeeping operations),
14 chapter 8 (antiterrorism assistance), and chapter 9
15 (nonproliferation and export control assistance) of
16 part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

17 (3) assistance under section 23 of the Arms Ex-
18 port Control Act (relating to the Foreign Military
19 Financing program); and

20 (4) sales of defense articles or defense services,
21 extensions of credits (including participations in
22 credits), and guaranties of loans under the Arms
23 Export Control Act.

1 **Subtitle A—Reform Relating to**
2 **Security Assistance**

3 **SEC. 811. ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM.**

4 (a) WORKING GROUP.—

5 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall es-
6 tablish a Working Group on matters relating to se-
7 curity assistance (in this subtitle referred to as the
8 “Working Group”).

9 (2) MEMBERSHIP.—

10 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group
11 shall be composed of—

12 (i) the Deputy Secretary of State; and

13 (ii) each Under Secretary of State re-
14 sponsible for matters relating to security
15 assistance.

16 (B) CHAIR.—The Deputy Secretary shall
17 serve as the chair of the Working Group.

18 (3) MEETINGS.—The Working Group shall
19 meet not later than 90 days after the date of the en-
20 actment of this Act and on a quarterly basis there-
21 after.

22 (4) DUTIES.—The duties of the Working Group
23 shall include—

24 (A) within the Department and across
25 United States diplomatic posts—

1 (i) providing strategic policy guidance
2 on objectives and priorities for security as-
3 sistance;

4 (ii) ensuring strategic integration of
5 budgets and planning for security assist-
6 ance; and

7 (iii) advising the Secretary on all
8 budgets, programs, and activities for secu-
9 rity assistance; and

10 (B) overseeing Department of State coordi-
11 nation with the Secretary of Defense, the Ad-
12 ministrator of the United States Agency for
13 International Development (USAID), and the
14 heads of other relevant Federal departments
15 and agencies on all matters relating to security
16 assistance.

17 (b) OFFICE OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—

18 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
19 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
20 retary shall designate an existing office or establish
21 a new office to be the Office of Security Assistance
22 (in this subtitle referred to as the “Office”), which
23 shall report to an Under Secretary who is a member
24 of the Working Group.

1 (2) COORDINATOR.—The head of the Office
2 shall be the Coordinator for Security Assistance (in
3 this subtitle referred to as the “Coordinator”), who
4 shall be an individual of demonstrated competency in
5 the fields of security assistance and international di-
6 plomacy.

7 (3) DUTIES.—The duties of the Coordinator
8 shall include—

9 (A) within the Department and across
10 United States diplomatic posts—

11 (i) guiding and supporting security as-
12 sistance;

13 (ii) advising the Working Group on all
14 matters relating to security assistance;

15 (iii) establishing the framework de-
16 scribed in section 813(a);

17 (iv) coordinating the assessment, mon-
18 itoring, and evaluation program established
19 under section 813(c); and

20 (v) maintaining the common database
21 described in section 814(a); and

22 (B) acting as a Department of State point
23 of contact with the Department of Defense, the
24 United States Agency for International Devel-
25 opment (USAID), and other relevant Federal

1 departments and agencies on all matters relat-
2 ing to security assistance.

3 (c) COORDINATION WITHIN DEPARTMENT.—

4 (1) DESIGNATION.—Not later than one year
5 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and sub-
6 ject to paragraph (2), the head of each bureau of the
7 Department that is involved in directing or imple-
8 menting security assistance shall designate an officer
9 of such bureau to be responsible for coordinating the
10 responsibilities of such bureau with respect to secu-
11 rity assistance.

12 (2) NON-ELIGIBILITY.—An officer of a bureau
13 of the Department shall not be eligible to be des-
14 ignated pursuant to paragraph (1) if the officer is
15 responsible for conducting human rights vetting pur-
16 suant to 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of
17 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d).

18 (3) TRAINING.—Each individual designated
19 pursuant to paragraph (1) shall successfully com-
20 plete the training described in section 812.

21 (d) COORDINATION WITHIN UNITED STATES DIPLO-
22 MATIC POSTS.—

23 (1) DESIGNATION.—Not later than one year
24 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the chief
25 of mission of the United States in a foreign country

1 that receives security assistance shall designate a
2 senior diplomatic officer at the embassy or highest
3 ranking diplomatic post if no embassy exists in the
4 foreign country to be responsible for coordinating se-
5 curity assistance for the foreign country.

6 (2) DUTIES.—The senior diplomatic officer des-
7 ignated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be respon-
8 sible for—

9 (A) overseeing personnel and activities of
10 Federal departments and agencies at the rel-
11 evant embassy or diplomatic post with respect
12 to the provision of security assistance for the
13 country; and

14 (B) ensuring implementation of section
15 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
16 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362 of title 10,
17 United States Code, with respect to the coun-
18 try.

19 (3) TRAINING.—Each individual designated
20 pursuant to paragraph (1) shall successfully com-
21 plete the training described in section 812.

22 (e) PLAN FOR ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
24 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
25 retary shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Af-

1 fairs of the House of Representatives and the Com-
2 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a plan for
3 the organizational structure of the Department re-
4 lating to security assistance programs.

5 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The plan re-
6 quired under paragraph (1) shall include the fol-
7 lowing:

8 (A) An identification of each bureau and
9 office of the Department that carries out func-
10 tions relating to planning, coordination, integra-
11 tion, implementation, or evaluation of security
12 assistance, a description of the organizational
13 hierarchy and decision-making processes used
14 to coordinate across such bureaus and offices,
15 and a description of how the Working Group
16 and the Coordinator will facilitate coordination
17 among each such bureau and office.

18 (B) A description of—

19 (i) the reasons for—

20 (I) designating an existing office
21 or establishing a new office to serve as
22 the Office; and

23 (II) selecting the Under Sec-
24 retary to which the Office will report;

1 (ii) the organizational structure of the
2 Office;

3 (iii) the specific mechanisms through
4 which the Working Group and Coordinator
5 could improve coordination among bureaus
6 and offices of the Department involved in
7 the planning or implementation of security
8 assistance programs and activities; and

9 (iv) the process by which the require-
10 ment for training described in section 812
11 will be fulfilled.

12 (C) The benefits, feasibility, and steps nec-
13 essary to detail personnel—

14 (i) on a reimbursable basis from the
15 relevant bureaus and offices of the Depart-
16 ment to provide staff to the Office; and

17 (ii) from USAID, the Department of
18 Defense, and other relevant Federal de-
19 partments and agencies to provide staff to
20 the Office.

21 (D) An identification of lessons learned
22 from the Security Governance Initiative (SGI),
23 an assessment of the utility of expanding the
24 SGI or a similar initiative globally, and a de-

1 description of where best to locate the SGI or
2 similar initiative within the Department.

3 (E) An identification of an appropriate bu-
4 reau or office of the Department, whose head
5 does not report to the Under Secretary de-
6 scribed in subsection (b)(1), to select and retain
7 the independent research entity described in
8 section 813(c)(4).

9 (F) A list of recommendations for any ad-
10 ditional legislative measures necessary to im-
11 prove the capacity and capabilities of the De-
12 partment to plan and implement security assist-
13 ance programs and activities.

14 (3) FORM.—The plan required under paragraph
15 (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may
16 include a classified annex if necessary.

17 (4) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 90 days
18 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
19 retary shall consult with the Committee on Foreign
20 Affairs of the House of Representatives and the
21 Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate re-
22 garding the development and implementation of the
23 plan required under paragraph (1).

1 **SEC. 812. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.**

2 Not later than 180 days after the date of the enact-
3 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out the fol-
4 lowing:

5 (1) Establish curriculum at the Department's
6 Foreign Service Institute to provide employees of the
7 Department of State with specialized training with
8 respect to security assistance. The training should
9 be aligned with the Security Cooperation Workforce
10 Development Program and developed in coordination
11 with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, in-
12 cluding through an agreement under section 1535(a)
13 of title 31, United States Code (commonly referred
14 to as the "Economy Act") or any other appropriate
15 agency-specific authority. The training shall include
16 the following:

17 (A) Awareness of the full range of agen-
18 cies, offices, personnel, statutory authorities,
19 funds, and programs involved in security assist-
20 ance and transfers and the respective decision-
21 making timelines.

22 (B) Familiarity with relevant military and
23 police security force systems and structures and
24 institutions at the time such training is occur-
25 ring.

1 (C) Familiarity with security assistance re-
2 form, research regarding options for improve-
3 ment, and United States interagency and exter-
4 nal resources and experts.

5 (D) Familiarity with planning, implemen-
6 tation, and monitoring and evaluation for pro-
7 grammatic activities.

8 (E) Familiarity with implementation of—

9 (i) section 620M of the Foreign As-
10 sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d)
11 and section 362 of title 10, United States
12 Code;

13 (ii) arms transfer requirements under
14 the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.
15 2751 et seq.); and

16 (iii) best practices related to human
17 rights and civilian protection.

18 (F) Awareness of common risks to effec-
19 tiveness of security assistance, including corrup-
20 tion, political instability, and challenges relating
21 to absorptive capacity, partner commitment,
22 and transparency.

23 (2) Coordinate with the Secretary of Defense,
24 to the extent feasible, to ensure that, in addition to
25 the training described paragraph (1), individuals

1 who serve in priority recipient countries or countries
2 that do not meet baseline norms of governance, as
3 determined by the Under Secretary for purposes of
4 subsections (d)(1) and (d)(4) of section 813, obtain
5 higher-level certification through the Defense Secu-
6 rity Cooperation Agency's Defense Institute of Secu-
7 rity Cooperation Studies or through a commensurate
8 program developed at the Department's Foreign
9 Service Institute prior to serving at the United
10 States diplomatic post in such country.

11 **SEC. 813. SECURITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING.**

12 (a) **FRAMEWORK AND STANDARDS FOR SECURITY**
13 **ASSISTANCE.**—Not later than 18 months after the date
14 of the enactment of this Act, the Coordinator shall create
15 and submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
16 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
17 Relations of the Senate a framework to be used by rel-
18 evant bureaus and diplomatic posts to guide regional and
19 country-specific planning, such as joint regional strategies
20 or integrated country strategies, with respect to security
21 assistance. Such framework shall include the following:

22 (1) Identification and prioritization of overall
23 goals and objectives for security assistance, in ac-
24 cordance with the relevant National Security Strat-
25 egy.

1 (2) Criteria for—

2 (A) determining the commitment and polit-
3 ical will of countries receiving assistance to use
4 such assistance in a manner that achieves
5 United States objectives;

6 (B) identifying opportunities and risks cre-
7 ated by the provision of security assistance; and

8 (C) tailoring and sequencing such assist-
9 ance accordingly.

10 (3) Guidance for—

11 (A) incorporating the assessment, moni-
12 toring, and evaluation program described in
13 subsection (c) into the strategic planning cycle;

14 (B) increasing coordination, as appro-
15 priate, with other major international donors to
16 maximize resources and unity of efforts;

17 (C) aligning the security assistance pro-
18 grams, projects, and activities of the Depart-
19 ment with other United States goals of engage-
20 ment with foreign countries, such as the pro-
21 motion of democracy, human rights, govern-
22 ance, and economic growth, as well as with
23 other United States assistance authorities, re-
24 sources, programmatic capabilities, and activi-
25 ties.

1 (4) Metrics for assessing the effectiveness of se-
2 curity assistance in—

3 (A) increasing the operational access and
4 influence of the United States;

5 (B) improving partner capacity and com-
6 mitment to counter shared threats;

7 (C) reducing the underlying drivers of
8 state fragility; and

9 (D) contributing to the maintenance of ex-
10 isting peace treaties between recipients of as-
11 sistance.

12 (5) A process to ensure that transfers regulated
13 by the Department that are outside the scope of se-
14 curity assistance, such as certain direct commercial
15 sales, are factored into—

16 (A) the implementation of the assessment,
17 monitoring, and evaluation program described
18 in subsection (c); and

19 (B) the planning process described in sub-
20 section (d).

21 (b) DEFINITIONS PROMULGATED BY THE WORKING
22 GROUP.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the
23 enactment of this Act, the Working Group shall—

24 (1) in consultation with the Coordinator and
25 bureaus and offices of the Department that are in-

1 volved in the planning, coordination, integration, im-
2 plementation, or evaluation of security assistance,
3 develop and promulgate a definition of the level of
4 security assistance programs, projects, or activities
5 that mark a country as a recipient of “significant”
6 security assistance to merit inclusion in the assess-
7 ment, monitoring, and evaluation process described
8 in subsection (c); and

9 (2) in consultation with the Coordinator, the
10 Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor,
11 and the heads of other relevant bureaus of the De-
12 partment, develop and promulgate a definition of
13 baseline norms for governance and the rule of law,
14 including a rubric to assess whether a recipient of
15 security assistance is abiding by such baseline.

16 (c) ASSESSMENT, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months
18 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Co-
19 ordinator shall develop an assessment, monitoring,
20 and evaluation program to be conducted for any
21 country receiving significant security assistance, as
22 defined in accordance with subsection (b)(1).

23 (2) ELEMENTS.—The program described in
24 paragraph (1) shall include each of the following ele-
25 ments:

1 (A) Baseline assessments that consider
2 factors, including—

3 (i) recipient country threat percep-
4 tions and the manner in which such per-
5 ceptions may inform the use of security as-
6 sistance;

7 (ii) the recipient's approach to govern-
8 ance and commitment to rule of law, in-
9 cluding the transparency and account-
10 ability of security forces, and the manner
11 in which such approach is likely to be in-
12 fluenced by security assistance;

13 (iii) the recipient's capacity to absorb
14 the security assistance given and to achieve
15 the objectives of such assistance;

16 (iv) the human rights record of the re-
17 cipient, including for purposes of section
18 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of
19 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362
20 of title 10, United States Code, and any
21 relevant attempts by such recipient to rem-
22 edy such record;

23 (v) country- or region-specific oppor-
24 tunities and risks that could enhance or

1 impair the outcomes associated with pro-
2 viding security assistance; and

3 (vi) indicators of efficacy for security
4 assistance programs, projects, and activi-
5 ties, for purposes of planning, monitoring,
6 and evaluation.

7 (B) Monitoring implementation of security
8 assistance programs, projects, and activities to
9 measure progress toward achieving specific tar-
10 gets, metrics, or indicators, as well as desired
11 outcomes.

12 (C) Evaluation of the efficiency and effec-
13 tiveness of security assistance in achieving de-
14 sired outcomes.

15 (D) Identification of lessons learned in car-
16 rying out security assistance and recommenda-
17 tions for improving future assistance.

18 (3) OVERSIGHT AND FRAMEWORK.—The Coor-
19 dinator shall guide and support, in coordination with
20 relevant regional and functional bureaus, the assess-
21 ment and monitoring described in paragraph (1) and
22 shall create a common evaluation framework.

23 (4) INDEPENDENT RESEARCH ENTITY.—Not
24 later than 18 months after the date of the enact-
25 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a

1 contract with an independent research entity, such
2 as a federally funded research and development cen-
3 ter or other nonprofit entity, that demonstrates ap-
4 propriate expertise and analytical capability to evalu-
5 ate the capacity of security assistance to achieve de-
6 sired outcomes in accordance with the framework
7 created pursuant to paragraph (3).

8 (5) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
9 Congress that the ability of the Department to
10 measure and assess the effects of United States se-
11 curity assistance programs and activities on govern-
12 ance, rule of law, professionalism of recipient secu-
13 rity forces, and institutional capacity weaknesses of
14 recipient security forces would benefit from the in-
15 creased availability of independent research and
16 data.

17 (d) SECURITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING.—

18 (1) PRIORITIZATION.—Not later than two years
19 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and an-
20 nually thereafter, the Working Group shall develop
21 a list of priority recipient countries to receive secu-
22 rity assistance, on the basis of policy objectives de-
23 termined by the Department, and submit such infor-
24 mation in accordance with subsection (f).

1 (2) INCLUSION IN REGIONAL AND COUNTRY
2 STRATEGIES.—Any comprehensive regional strategy,
3 such as a joint regional strategy or its equivalent,
4 and any country strategy, such as an integrated
5 country strategy or its equivalent, that is produced
6 on or after the date that is 2 years after the date
7 of the enactment of this Act, and each successor
8 strategy to such strategy, shall integrate security as-
9 sistance planning in a manner that incorporates the
10 elements of the framework created pursuant to sub-
11 section (a) and include an annex relating to security
12 assistance, which shall include—

13 (A) the assessment, monitoring, and eval-
14 uation metrics described in subsection (c);

15 (B) requests to allocate security assistance
16 with respect to the area covered by the strategy;
17 and

18 (C) a description of the manner in which
19 such resources will be used.

20 (3) SECURITY ASSISTANCE, GOVERNANCE, AND
21 RULE OF LAW.—Not later than two years after the
22 date of the enactment of this Act, any annex relat-
23 ing to security assistance described in paragraph (2)
24 that is included in a country strategy shall include
25 an assessment by the Under Secretary responsible

1 for civilian security, democracy, and human rights
2 whether such country abides by baseline norms for
3 governance and the rule of law using the rubric pro-
4 mulgated in accordance with subsection (b)(2). A se-
5 curity assistance annex developed in accordance with
6 paragraph (2) for a country receiving a negative de-
7 termination shall also include the following:

8 (A) Reforms the recipient could undertake,
9 where practicable, to improve governance and
10 rule of law in order to create more effective se-
11 curity.

12 (B) Conditions, which may also be included
13 in the compacts described in subsection (e),
14 under which the United States might—

15 (i) expand or increase security assist-
16 ance upon verifiable progress made toward
17 such reforms; and

18 (ii) restrict or end security assistance
19 as a result of lack of progress toward such
20 reforms or further deterioration of norms
21 for governance or the rule of law.

22 (C) An assessment of the benefits and like-
23 lihood of reaching agreement with the recipient
24 country to devote 1 percent of the total value
25 of all security assistance to such country for

1 training in-country civilian professionals on
2 methods to evaluate the fiscal and functional ef-
3 fectiveness of the security institutions in such
4 country.

5 (D) The manner in which security assist-
6 ance will be used to improve governance, rule of
7 law, and human rights reforms in such country.

8 (E) Steps to ensure consultation with the
9 national legislature and with civil society groups
10 that operate in such country on the provision of
11 security assistance, including for the formula-
12 tion of a compact in accordance with subsection
13 (e)(2).

14 (e) SECURITY ASSISTANCE COMPACTS.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years
16 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
17 retary shall seek to enter into multi-year compacts
18 where appropriate with the governments of countries
19 that receive security assistance. Such compacts
20 should include the following elements:

21 (A) A joint diagnosis of the strengths and
22 challenges of the recipient country's security in-
23 stitutions, including priority capacity and capa-
24 bility requirements.

1 (B) A plan for bilateral security assistance
2 and cooperation that includes—

3 (i) a commitment by the recipient
4 specifying the manner in which security as-
5 sistance will be used, within a defined
6 timeframe;

7 (ii) plans for sustainment by the re-
8 cipient of any capacity or capabilities built
9 as a result of such assistance; and

10 (iii) mutually agreed oversight mecha-
11 nisms for security assistance and metrics,
12 to determine whether such assistance is ac-
13 complishing the agreed-upon objectives.

14 (2) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—If the Under Sec-
15 retary described in subsection (d)(3) assesses that a
16 country is not abiding by baseline norms for govern-
17 ance or the rule of law, a compact under this sub-
18 section with such country should, where practicable,
19 be formulated in consultation with the national legis-
20 lature and domestic civil society groups and include
21 mutually agreed upon reforms and conditions based
22 on those established as a result of such determina-
23 tion in accordance with subsection (d)(4).

24 (f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Beginning three
25 years after the date of the enactment of this Act and an-

1 nually thereafter, the Secretary shall include with any ma-
2 terials submitted in support of the budget for that fiscal
3 year that is submitted to Congress by the President under
4 section 1105(a) of title 31 an unclassified report, that may
5 include a classified annex, with the following:

6 (1) A list of priority security assistance recipi-
7 ents, along with descriptions of the policy objectives
8 that the Secretary seeks to achieve by providing
9 such assistance to such recipients, developed pursu-
10 ant to subsection (d)(1).

11 (2) A description of the results of the evalua-
12 tions conducted pursuant to subsection (c)(4).

13 (3) A description of the manner in which the
14 Department will allocate, monitor, and evaluate all
15 security assistance pursuant to the program de-
16 scribed in subsection (c) and the planning process
17 described in subsection (d).

18 (4) A description of any updates made during
19 the previous year to the framework described in sub-
20 section (d)(1) and annex relating to security assist-
21 ance required under subsection (d)(2).

22 (5) The status and impact on United States ob-
23 jectives of any compacts entered into in accordance
24 with subsection (e) and of any ongoing efforts to

1 enter into new compacts in accordance with such
2 subsection.

3 **SEC. 814. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION OF SECURITY AS-**
4 **SISTANCE, TRANSFERS, AND SECURITY CO-**
5 **OPERATION.**

6 (a) CREATION OF A COMMON DATABASE.—Not later
7 than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act,
8 the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of De-
9 fense and other appropriate Federal departments and
10 agencies, shall maintain a common database of informa-
11 tion to permit the identification of security assistance pro-
12 grams, funding, and transfers by recipient country.

13 (b) COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DE-
14 FENSE.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
16 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
17 retary, in coordination with the Secretary of De-
18 fense, shall submit a report to the appropriate con-
19 gressional committees that assesses existing mecha-
20 nisms, including provisions under title 10, United
21 States Code, that require the concurrence of the
22 Secretary of State, and other applicable provisions of
23 law that provide for coordination between security
24 assistance programs, projects, and activities of the
25 Department of State and security cooperation pro-

1 grams, projects, and activities of the Department of
2 Defense that includes the following:

3 (A) An identification of existing coordina-
4 tion mechanisms for planning, executing, and
5 overseeing security assistance and security co-
6 operation programs, projects, and activities, the
7 purpose of such mechanisms, and their efficacy
8 in practice.

9 (B) An identification of additional meas-
10 ures that would improve the speed, simplicity,
11 or agility of each identified mechanism, with a
12 focus on mechanisms requiring the concurrence
13 of the Secretary.

14 (C) An identification of any programs, au-
15 thorities, or resources that do not require co-
16 ordination under existing law.

17 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
18 TEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “ap-
19 propriate congressional committees” means—

20 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
21 the Committee on Armed Services of the House
22 of Representatives; and

23 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
24 and the Committee on Armed Services of the
25 Senate.

1 (c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
2 gress that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of De-
3 fense should jointly establish a pilot program to evaluate
4 the advisability and feasibility of a joint entity to conduct
5 collaborative planning of security assistance and security
6 cooperation. The pilot program should—

7 (1) establish one or more joint planning cells to
8 conduct collaborative planning between the Depart-
9 ment of State and the Department of Defense for
10 security assistance and security cooperation pro-
11 grams, projects, and activities in a specific region or
12 regions;

13 (2) assign personnel from relevant offices and
14 agencies within each Department to staff the joint
15 planning cell or cells; and

16 (3) assess the advantages and disadvantages of
17 collaborative interagency planning of security assist-
18 ance, and determine whether there are organiza-
19 tional, legal, policy, or resource barriers to broader
20 adoption of such a model.

21 **SEC. 815. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

22 Nothing in this subtitle shall affect the implementa-
23 tion of subsection (h) of section 36 of the Arms Export
24 Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776).

1 **Subtitle B—Foreign Military**
2 **Assistance**

3 **SEC. 821. STRATEGIC ALLOCATION OF EXCESS DEFENSE**

4 **ARTICLES.**

5 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 516 of the Foreign Assist-
6 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j), is amended—

7 (1) in subsection (b)—

8 (A) by striking “(1) The President” and
9 inserting “The President”;

10 (B) by redesignating subparagraphs (A)
11 through (F) as paragraphs (1) through (6), re-
12 spectively, and moving the margins of each such
13 paragraph two ems to the left;

14 (C) in paragraph (2), as redesignated, by
15 inserting “except as provided in subsection
16 (c)(3),” before “funds available”; and

17 (D) by striking “(2) Accordingly,” and all
18 that follows through “1990.”;

19 (2) in subsection (e)—

20 (A) by striking paragraph (2) and insert-
21 ing the following:

22 “(2) **PRIORITY.**—Notwithstanding any other
23 provision of law, excess defense articles under this
24 section shall be transferred in accordance with
25 United States foreign policy, including national secu-

1 rity priorities as jointly determined by the Secretary
2 of State, in consultation with the Secretary of De-
3 fense, to the maximum extent feasible.”; and

4 (B) by adding at the end the following:

5 “(3) SUPPORTING COSTS.—Funds available to
6 the Department of State for security assistance may
7 be expended for the refurbishment or upgrade of ex-
8 cess defense articles transferred under the authority
9 of this section and for training of foreign security
10 forces directly in relation to excess defense articles
11 transferred under the authority of this section, if—

12 “(A) such assistance is necessary to ad-
13 vance the national security objectives of the
14 United States in relation to the recipient coun-
15 try or countries; and

16 “(B) such costs do not exceed \$10 million
17 in relation to a single transfer of excess defense
18 articles under this section.”;

19 (3) in subsection (f)(1), by striking
20 “\$7,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

21 (4) in subsection (g)(1), by striking
22 “\$500,000,000” and inserting “\$600,000,000”.

1 **SEC. 822. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES FOR WHICH MILI-**
2 **TARY SALES BY THE UNITED STATES ARE AU-**
3 **THORIZED.**

4 Section 4 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.
5 2754) is amended in the first sentence by striking “inter-
6 nal security” and inserting “legitimate internal security
7 (including for anti-terrorism purposes)”.

8 **SEC. 823. RETURN OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.**

9 Section 21(m)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act
10 (22 U.S.C. 2761(m)(1)(B)) is amended—

11 (1) by striking “(B) is not” and inserting
12 “(B)(i) is not”;

13 (2) by striking “; and” and inserting “; or”;
14 and

15 (3) by adding at the end the following:

16 “(ii) is significant military equipment (as
17 defined in section 47(9) of this Act) and the
18 Secretary of State has provided prior approval
19 of the return of such defense article from the
20 foreign country or international organization;
21 and”.

22 **SEC. 824. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO EXEMPTIONS FOR**
23 **LICENSING OF DEFENSE ITEMS.**

24 Section 38(j) of the Arms Export Control Act (22
25 U.S.C. 2778(j)) is amended—

26 (1) in the subsection heading—

- 1 (A) by striking “COUNTRY”; and
- 2 (B) by striking “TO FOREIGN COUN-
- 3 TRIES”;
- 4 (2) in paragraph (1)(A)—
- 5 (A) in the matter preceding clause (i)—
- 6 (i) by striking “a foreign country”
- 7 and inserting “the North Atlantic Treaty
- 8 Organization, any member country of that
- 9 Organization, the Republic of Korea, Aus-
- 10 tralia, New Zealand, Japan, or Israel”;
- 11 (ii) by inserting “(except that the
- 12 President may not so exempt such Organi-
- 13 zation, member country, or other country
- 14 that is not eligible to acquire defense items
- 15 under any other provision of law)” after
- 16 “with respect to exports of defense items”;
- 17 and
- 18 (iii) by striking “the foreign country”
- 19 and inserting “such Organization, member
- 20 country, or other country”; and
- 21 (B) in clause (ii)—
- 22 (i) by striking “the foreign country”
- 23 and inserting “such Organization, member
- 24 country, or other country”; and

- 1 (ii) by striking “under their domestic
2 laws”;
- 3 (3) in paragraph (2)—
- 4 (A) in subparagraph (A)—
- 5 (i) in the matter preceding clause
6 (i)—
- 7 (I) by striking “, at a min-
8 imum,”;
- 9 (II) by striking “the foreign
10 country” and inserting “the Organiza-
11 tion, member country, or other coun-
12 try referred to in paragraph (1)”;
- 13 (III) by striking “to revise its
14 policies and practices, and promulgate
15 or enact necessary modifications to its
16 laws and regulations to establish” and
17 inserting “to establish and maintain”;
- 18 (ii) in clause (i), by striking “the for-
19 eign country” and inserting “such Organi-
20 zation, member country, or other country”;
- 21 and
- 22 (iii) in clause (ii), by striking “re-
23 transfer control commitments, including
24 securing” and inserting “retransfer con-
25 trols that secure”;

- 1 (B) in subparagraph (B)—
- 2 (i) in the matter preceding clause
- 3 (i)—
- 4 (I) by striking “, at a min-
- 5 imum,”;
- 6 (II) by striking “the foreign
- 7 country” and inserting “the Organiza-
- 8 tion, member country, or other coun-
- 9 try referred to in paragraph (1)”; and
- 10 (III) by striking “to revise its
- 11 policies and practices, and promulgate
- 12 or enact necessary modifications to its
- 13 laws and regulations”; and
- 14 (ii) in clause (iv), by striking “the for-
- 15 eign country” and inserting “the member
- 16 country or other country”; and
- 17 (4) in paragraph (3)—
- 18 (A) in the matter preceding subparagraph
- 19 (A), by striking “a foreign country” and insert-
- 20 ing “the Organization, member country, or
- 21 other country referred to in paragraph (1)”;
- 22 (B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “that
- 23 foreign country” and inserting “such Organiza-
- 24 tion, member country, or other country”;
- 25 (C) in subparagraph (B)—

1 (i) by striking “the foreign country”
2 and inserting “such Organization, member
3 country, or other country”; and

4 (ii) by striking “has promulgated or
5 enacted all necessary modifications to its
6 laws and regulations to comply” and in-
7 serting “has taken such actions to com-
8 ply”; and

9 (D) in subparagraph (C)—

10 (i) by striking “a foreign country”
11 and inserting “such Organization, member
12 country, or other country”; and

13 (ii) by striking “that country” and in-
14 serting “such Organization, member coun-
15 try, or other country”.

16 **SEC. 825. AMENDMENT TO GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

17 Section 42(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22
18 U.S.C. 2791(a)) is amended in the first sentence by insert-
19 ing “on a competitive basis” after “procurement in the
20 United States”.

21 **SEC. 826. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO ARMS EXPORT
22 CONTROL ACT.**

23 Section 36(b)(6) of the Arms Export Control Act (22
24 U.S.C. 2776(b)(6)) is amended by inserting “the North

1 Atlantic Treaty Organization or” before “a member coun-
2 try”.

3 **SEC. 827. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON LICENSING UNDER**
4 **UNITED STATES ARMS EXPORT CONTROL**
5 **PROGRAMS.**

6 It is the sense of Congress that, in implementing re-
7 forms of United States arms export licensing regimes, the
8 President should prioritize the development of a new
9 framework to improve and streamline licensing, including
10 by seeking to revise the Special Comprehensive Export Au-
11 thorizations for exports to the North Atlantic Treaty Or-
12 ganization, any member country of that Organization,
13 Sweden, or any other country described in section
14 36(e)(2)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.
15 2776(e)(2)(A)) under section 126.14 of title 15, Code of
16 Federal Regulations (relating to the International Traffic
17 in Arms Regulations).

18 **SEC. 828. EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE AU-**
19 **THORITY.**

20 (a) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS
21 ACT, 2005.—Section 12001(d) of the Department of De-
22 fense Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–287;
23 118 Stat. 1011) is amended by striking “2020” and in-
24 serting “2021”.

1 (b) STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOR-
2 EIGN COUNTRIES.—Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign
3 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is
4 amended by striking “and 2020” and inserting “2020,
5 and 2021”.

6 **SEC. 829. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS AND OTHER NA-**
7 **TIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS.**

8 (a) AUTHORITY.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 551 of the Foreign
10 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2348) is amend-
11 ed—

12 (A) in the first sentence, by striking “The
13 President” and inserting “(a) The President”;
14 and

15 (B) by adding at the end the following:

16 “(b) Funds authorized to be appropriated under this
17 chapter may also be used to provide assistance to enhance
18 the capacity of foreign civilian security forces (as such
19 term is defined in section 841(e) of the International Se-
20 curity Assistance Act of 2019) to participate in peace-
21 keeping and counterterrorism operations.

22 “(c) Funds authorized to be appropriated under this
23 chapter to provide assistance to friendly foreign countries
24 for purposes other than support for multilateral peace-
25 keeping operations shall be subject to the certification re-

1 requirements of section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act
2 (22 U.S.C. 2776).”.

3 (2) DISARMAMENT AND REINTEGRATION.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any
5 other provision of law, funds authorized to be
6 appropriated under any provision of law for
7 peacekeeping operations may be made available
8 to support programs to disarm, demobilize, and
9 reintegrate into civilian society former members
10 of foreign terrorist organizations.

11 (B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall
12 consult with the Committee on Foreign Affairs
13 of the House of Representatives and the Com-
14 mittee on Foreign Relations of the Senate prior
15 to obligating funds described in subparagraph
16 (A).

17 (C) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the
18 term “foreign terrorist organization” means an
19 organization designated as a terrorist organiza-
20 tion under section 219(a) of the Immigration
21 and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)).

22 (b) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the
23 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
24 tives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-

1 ate at least 15 days prior to obligating funds under any
2 provision of law for peacekeeping operations.

3 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading for
4 chapter 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
5 (22 U.S.C. 2348 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end
6 the following: “AND OTHER NATIONAL SECURITY PRO-
7 GRAMS”.

8 **SEC. 830. OTHER AMENDMENTS TO MILITARY ASSISTANCE**
9 **AUTHORITIES.**

10 The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended as
11 follows:

12 (1) In section 516 (22 U.S.C. 2321j)—

13 (A) in subsection (a), by striking “coun-
14 tries” and inserting “countries, regional organi-
15 zations, and international organizations”;

16 (B) in subsection (b)(1)(E), by striking
17 “countries” and inserting “countries, regional
18 organizations, and international organizations”;

19 (C) in subsection (c)—

20 (i) in paragraph (1), by striking “re-
21 cipient country” and inserting “recipient
22 country or organization”; and

23 (ii) in paragraph (2), by striking
24 “other countries” and inserting “other
25 countries or organizations”;

- 1 (D) in subsection (f)(2)—
- 2 (i) in subparagraph (A), by striking
- 3 “country” and inserting “country or orga-
- 4 nization”; and
- 5 (ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking
- 6 “countries” and inserting “countries or or-
- 7 ganizations”; and
- 8 (E) in subsection (h), by striking “coun-
- 9 try” and inserting “country and organization”.
- 10 (2) In section 620M (22 U.S.C. 2378d)—
- 11 (A) in subsection (d)(7), by striking “to
- 12 the maximum extent practicable” and inserting
- 13 “unless such disclosure would endanger the
- 14 safety of human sources or reveal sensitive in-
- 15 telligence sources and methods”; and
- 16 (B) by adding at the end the following:
- 17 “(e) REPORT.—
- 18 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 31
- 19 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to
- 20 the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Com-
- 21 mittee on Appropriations of the House of Represent-
- 22 atives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and
- 23 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a
- 24 report on the vetting process of units of security

1 forces of foreign countries established to comply with
2 this section.

3 “(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report
4 required under paragraph (1) shall include the fol-
5 lowing:

6 “(A) The total number of units submitted
7 for vetting during the prior calendar year, and
8 the number of such units that were approved,
9 suspended, or rejected for human rights rea-
10 sons.

11 “(B) The name of such units rejected dur-
12 ing the prior calendar year and a description of
13 the steps taken to assist the government of the
14 foreign country in bringing the responsible
15 members of such units to justice, in accordance
16 with subsection (e).

17 “(C) An updated list of the units with re-
18 spect to which no assistance is to be furnished
19 pursuant to subsection (a).”.

20 (3) In section 622(e) (22 U.S.C. 2382(e)), by
21 inserting “law enforcement and justice sector assist-
22 ance,” before “military assistance,”.

23 (4) In section 656(a)(1) (22 U.S.C.
24 2416(a)(1)), by striking “January 31” and inserting
25 “March 1”.

1 **SEC. 831. REPEAL OF REPORTS.**

2 (a) REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORT ON WORLD MILI-
3 TARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS.—Section
4 404 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22
5 U.S.C. 2593b) is hereby repealed.

6 (b) REPEAL OF ANNUAL REPORT RELATING TO THE
7 COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EU-
8 ROPE.—Section 5 of the Act entitled “An Act to establish
9 a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe”
10 (22 U.S.C. 3005) is hereby repealed.

11 (c) REPEAL OF REPORT ON ASSISTANCE RELATING
12 TO INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—Section 502 of the
13 International Security and Development Cooperation Act
14 of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa-7) is amended—

15 (1) by striking subsection (b); and

16 (2) by redesignating subsection (c) as sub-
17 section (b).

18 **SEC. 832. DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS REGISTRATION**
19 **FEES.**

20 Section 45 of the State Department Basic Authorities
21 Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2717) is amended—

22 (1) in the first sentence—

23 (A) by inserting “defense trade controls”
24 after “100 percent of the”; and

25 (B) by striking “the Office of Defense
26 Trade Controls of”; and

1 (2) in the second sentence—

2 (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1),
3 by inserting “management, licensing, compli-
4 ance, and policy activities in the defense trade
5 controls function, including” after “incurred
6 for”;

7 (B) in paragraph (1), by striking “contract
8 personnel to assist in”;

9 (C) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at
10 the end;

11 (D) in paragraph (3), by striking the pe-
12 riod at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

13 (E) by adding at the end the following:

14 “(4) the facilitation of defense trade policy de-
15 velopment and implementation, review of commodity
16 jurisdiction determinations, public outreach to indus-
17 try and foreign parties, and analysis of scientific and
18 technological developments as they relate to the ex-
19 ercise of defense trade control authorities; and

20 “(5) contract personnel to assist in such activi-
21 ties.”.

1 **SEC. 833. WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE TO UNITS OF FOR-**
2 **EIGN SECURITY FORCES THAT ENGAGED IN**
3 **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OR ABUSE IN PEACE-**
4 **KEEPING OPERATIONS.**

5 The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by
6 inserting after section 554 the following:

7 **“SEC. 555. WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE TO UNITS OF**
8 **FOREIGN SECURITY FORCES THAT ENGAGED**
9 **IN SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OR ABUSE IN**
10 **PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.**

11 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State should
12 withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of
13 a foreign country if the Secretary has credible information
14 that such unit has engaged in sexual exploitation or abuse,
15 including while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping
16 operation, until the Secretary determines that the govern-
17 ment of such country is taking effective steps to hold the
18 responsible members of such unit accountable and to pre-
19 vent future incidents.

20 “(b) NOTICE.—The Secretary of State—

21 “(1) shall promptly notify the government of
22 each country subject to any withholding of assist-
23 ance pursuant to this section; and

24 “(2) shall notify the appropriate congressional
25 committees of such withholding not later than 10

1 days after a determination to withhold such assist-
2 ance is made.

3 “(c) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall, to
4 the maximum extent practicable, assist the government of
5 each country subject to any withholding of assistance pur-
6 suant to this section in bringing the responsible members
7 of such unit of the security forces of the country to justice.

8 “(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
9 DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate congres-
10 sional committees’ means—

11 “(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
12 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
13 resentatives; and

14 “(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and
15 the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.”.

16 **Subtitle C—Studies on Authorities**
17 **and Programs**

18 **SEC. 841. REQUIREMENT FOR STUDY BY BUREAU OF INTER-**
19 **NATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCE-**
20 **MENT AFFAIRS.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
22 date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary for
23 the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforce-
24 ment, in consultation with the heads of other relevant bu-
25 reaus of the Department, shall submit to the Committee

1 on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and
2 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a re-
3 port detailing all existing programs, and their statutory
4 authorities, that provide training, advice, equipment, and
5 other support to eligible foreign civilian security forces and
6 institutions.

7 (b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Such a report
8 shall assess the following:

9 (1) The benefits and costs of consolidating the
10 number of such programs and expanding the scope
11 of such programs, as appropriate.

12 (2) The prospects for improving coordination
13 among such programs.

14 (3) The impact of repealing section 660 of the
15 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2420),
16 including—

17 (A) the potential opportunities such repeal
18 would create for expanding existing programs
19 or establishing new programs to improve the ca-
20 pacity, capabilities, and professionalism of such
21 civilian security forces and institutions, includ-
22 ing with respect to pay and promotions, bene-
23 fits, leadership, and administration; and

1 (B) the required elements necessary to en-
2 sure that any such program would enhance rule
3 of law and safeguard human rights.

4 (c) CIVILIAN SECURITY FORCES.—In this section,
5 the term “civilian security forces” includes non-military
6 security forces at the national, State, district, or local level
7 that are responsible for internal security, do not report
8 to a defense ministry or similar or related defense or mili-
9 tary entity of a foreign government, and are assigned re-
10 sponsibility for one or more of the following:

- 11 (1) Law enforcement.
- 12 (2) Border security.
- 13 (3) Maritime and port security.
- 14 (4) Customs law enforcement.
- 15 (5) Sanctions monitoring and enforcement.
- 16 (6) Counterterrorism.
- 17 (7) Counternarcotics.
- 18 (8) Counterproliferation.
- 19 (9) Countertransnational organized crime.
- 20 (10) Improving the administration of justice.
- 21 (11) Promoting respect for human rights.
- 22 (12) Promoting the rule of law.

1 **SEC. 842. REQUIREMENT FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY OF EX-**
2 **ISTING SECURITY ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter
5 into a contract with a federally funded research and devel-
6 opment center with appropriate expertise and analytical
7 capability to carry out the study described in subsection
8 (b).

9 (b) STUDY.—The study required by subsection (a)
10 shall provide for a comprehensive examination of—

11 (1) the history and evolution of existing security
12 assistance authorities and the original intent of such
13 authorities;

14 (2) areas in which—

15 (A) such authorities have deviated from
16 such original intent and explanations why; and

17 (B) such authorities overlap or compete
18 with one another; and

19 (3) recommendations for consolidating, replac-
20 ing, or otherwise adapting such authorities, as well
21 as for establishing new ones, to include recommenda-
22 tions for differentiating authorities based on the ca-
23 pacity and capabilities they build as opposed to by
24 issue or purpose.

25 (c) REPORT.—

1 (1) TO THE SECRETARY.—Not later than one
2 year after the date on which the Secretary enters
3 into a contract pursuant to subsection (a), the inde-
4 pendent research entity that has entered into a con-
5 tract with the Secretary shall submit to the Sec-
6 retary a report containing—

7 (A) the results of the study required by
8 subsection (a); and

9 (B) such recommendations to improve the
10 effectiveness of existing security assistance au-
11 thorities as the entity considers to be appro-
12 priate.

13 (2) TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days
14 after receipt of the report under paragraph (1), the
15 Secretary shall submit such report, together with
16 any additional views or recommendations of the Sec-
17 retary, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
18 House of Representatives and the Committee on
19 Foreign Relations of the Senate.

20 **TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS**

21 **SEC. 901. CASE-ZABLOCKI ACT REFORM.**

22 Section 112b of title 1, United States Code, is
23 amended—

1 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “Committee
2 on International Relations” and inserting “Com-
3 mittee on Foreign Affairs”; and

4 (2) by amending subsection (b) to read as fol-
5 lows:

6 “(b) Each department or agency of the United States
7 Government that enters into any international agreement
8 described in subsection (a) on behalf of the United States,
9 shall designate a Chief International Agreements Officer,
10 who—

11 “(1) shall be a current employee of such depart-
12 ment or agency;

13 “(2) shall serve concurrently as Chief Inter-
14 national Agreements Officer; and

15 “(3) subject to the authority of the head of
16 such department or agency, shall have department
17 or agency-wide responsibility for efficient and appro-
18 priate compliance with subsection (a) to transmit the
19 text of any international agreement to the Depart-
20 ment of State not later than 20 days after such
21 agreement has been signed.”.

22 **SEC. 902. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN**
23 **DEFAULT.**

24 Section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22
25 U.S.C. 2370(q)) is amended—

1 (1) by striking “No assistance” and inserting
2 the following:

3 “(1) No assistance”;

4 (2) by inserting “the government of” before
5 “any country”;

6 (3) by inserting “the government of” before
7 “such country” each place it appears;

8 (4) by striking “determines” and all that fol-
9 lows and inserting “determines, after consultation
10 with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the
11 Committee on Appropriations of the House of Rep-
12 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
13 tions and the Committee on Appropriations of the
14 Senate, that assistance for such country is in the na-
15 tional interest of the United States.”; and

16 (5) by adding at the end the following:

17 “(2) No assistance shall be furnished under this
18 Act, the Peace Corps Act, the Millennium Challenge
19 Act of 2003, the African Development Foundation
20 Act, the BUILD Act of 2018, section 504 of the
21 FREEDOM Support Act, or section 23 of the Arms
22 Export Control Act to the government of any coun-
23 try which is in default during a period in excess of
24 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of
25 principal or interest or any loan made to the govern-

1 ment of such country by the United States pursuant
2 to a program for which funds are appropriated
3 under such Act unless the President determines, fol-
4 lowing consultation with the congressional commit-
5 tees specified in paragraph (1), that assistance for
6 such country is in the national interest of the United
7 States.”.

8 **SEC. 903. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS**
9 **SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.**

10 (a) PROHIBITION.—Subsection (a) of section 620A of
11 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371) is
12 amended by striking “that the government of that coun-
13 try” and all that follows and inserting “that the govern-
14 ment of that country—

15 “(1) has repeatedly provided support for acts of
16 international terrorism;

17 “(2) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any
18 individual or group which has committed an act of
19 international terrorism;

20 “(3) otherwise supports international terrorism;
21 or

22 “(4) is controlled by an organization designated
23 as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219
24 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
25 1189).”.

1 (b) RESCISSION.—Subsection (c) of such section is
2 amended by striking “and the Chairman of the Committee
3 on Foreign Relations of the Senate” and inserting “, the
4 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
5 tives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate,
6 and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of
7 Representatives and the Senate”.

8 (c) WAIVER.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section is
9 amended by striking “and the chairman of the Committee
10 on Foreign Relations of the Senate” and inserting “, the
11 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
12 tives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate,
13 and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of
14 Representatives and the Senate”.

15 (d) PROHIBITION ON LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT
16 EXPORTS.—Such section, as so amended, is further
17 amended by adding at the end the following:

18 “(e) PROHIBITION ON LETHAL MILITARY EQUIP-
19 MENT EXPORTS.—

20 “(1) PROHIBITION.—

21 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The United States
22 shall not provide any assistance under this Act
23 or section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act
24 to any foreign government that provides lethal
25 military equipment to a country the government

1 of which the Secretary of State has determined
2 supports international terrorism for purposes of
3 section 1754(e) of the Export Control Reform
4 Act of 2018.

5 “(B) TERMINATION.—The prohibition on
6 assistance under subparagraph (A) with respect
7 to a foreign government shall terminate 12
8 months after such government ceases to provide
9 the lethal military equipment described in such
10 subparagraph.

11 “(C) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection ap-
12 plies with respect to lethal military equipment
13 provided under a contract entered into after Oc-
14 tober 1, 1997.

15 “(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the
16 prohibition on assistance under paragraph (1) with
17 respect to a foreign government if the President de-
18 termines that to do so is important to the national
19 interest of the United States.

20 “(3) REPORT.—Upon the exercise of the waiver
21 authority pursuant to paragraph (2), the President
22 shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
23 mittees a report with respect to the furnishing of as-
24 sistance under the waiver authority, including—

1 “(A) a detailed explanation of the assist-
2 ance to be provided;

3 “(B) the estimated dollar amount of such
4 assistance; and

5 “(C) an explanation of how the assistance
6 furthers the national interest of the United
7 States.

8 “(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
9 TEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘ap-
10 propriate congressional committees’ means—

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

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

○

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title III the following:

1 **SEC. 3 ____ . FOREIGN AFFAIRS MANUAL AND FOREIGN AF-**
2 **FAIRS HANDBOOK CHANGES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days
5 thereafter for five years, the Secretary shall submit to the
6 appropriate congressional committees and the Committee
7 on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the
8 Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report de-
9 tailing all changes made to the Foreign Affairs Manual
10 or the Foreign Affairs Handbook.

11 (b) COVERED PERIODS.—The first report required
12 under subsection (a) shall cover the five year period pre-
13 ceding the submission of such report. Each subsequent re-
14 port shall cover the 180 day period preceding submission.

15 (c) CONTENTS.—Each report required under sub-
16 section (a) shall contain the following:

17 (1) The location within the Foreign Affairs
18 Manual or the Foreign Affairs Handbook where a
19 change has been made.

20 (2) The statutory basis for each such change.

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1 (3) A side-by-side comparison of the Foreign
2 Affairs Manual or Foreign Affairs Handbook before
3 and after such change.

4 (4) A summary of such changes displayed in
5 spreadsheet form.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352**OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY OF VIRGINIA**

In section 404(e)(1)(B)(i), strike “and” after the semicolon.

In section 404(e)(1)(B)(ii), strike the period and insert “; and”.

In section 404(e)(1)(B), add at the end the following:

1 (iii) any other individual determined
2 by the Department who needs such train-
3 ing based on analysis by the Department
4 or OPM analysis.

Insert after section 404 the following:

5 **SEC. 405. LEADERSHIP ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNT-**
6 **ABILITY.**

7 (a) REWARD AND RECOGNIZE EFFORTS TO PRO-
8 MOTE DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall imple-
10 ment performance and advancement requirements
11 that reward and recognize the efforts of individuals
12 in senior positions and supervisors in the Depart-

1 ment in fostering an inclusive environment and culti-
 2 vating talent consistent with merit system principles,
 3 such as through participation in mentoring pro-
 4 grams or sponsorship initiatives, recruitment events,
 5 and other similar opportunities.

6 (2) OUTREACH EVENTS.—The Secretary shall
 7 create opportunities for individuals in senior posi-
 8 tions and supervisors in the Department to partici-
 9 pate in outreach events and to discuss issues relat-
 10 ing to diversity and inclusion with the workforce on
 11 a regular basis, including with employee resource
 12 groups.

13 (b) EXTERNAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND
 14 BOARDS.—For each external advisory committee or board
 15 to which individuals in senior positions in the Department
 16 appoint members, the Secretary is strongly encouraged by
 17 Congress to ensure such external advisory committee or
 18 board is developed, reviewed, and carried out by qualified
 19 teams that represent the diversity of the organization.

20 **SEC. 406. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES**
 21 **AND TOOLS.**

22 (a) EXPAND PROVISION OF PROFESSIONAL DEVEL-
 23 OPMENT AND CAREER ADVANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized
 25 to expand professional development opportunities

1 that support the mission needs of the Department,
2 such as—

- 3 (A) academic programs;
- 4 (B) private-public exchanges; and
- 5 (C) detail assignments to relevant positions

6 in—

- 7 (i) private or international organiza-
8 tions;
- 9 (ii) State, local, and Tribal govern-
10 ments;
- 11 (iii) other branches of the Federal
12 Government; or
- 13 (iv) professional schools of inter-
14 national affairs.

15 (2) TRAINING FOR SENIOR POSITIONS.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
17 offer, or sponsor members of the workforce to
18 participate in, a Senior Executive Service can-
19 didate development program or other program
20 that trains members on the skills required for
21 appointment to senior positions in the Depart-
22 ment.

23 (B) REQUIREMENTS.—In determining
24 which members of the workforce are granted
25 professional development or career advancement

1 opportunities under subparagraph (A), the Sec-
2 retary shall—

3 (i) ensure any program offered or
4 sponsored by the Department under such
5 subparagraph comports with the require-
6 ments of subpart C of part 412 of title 5,
7 Code of Federal Regulations, or any suc-
8 cessor thereto, including merit staffing and
9 assessment requirements;

10 (ii) consider the number of expected
11 vacancies in senior positions as a factor in
12 determining the number of candidates to
13 select for such programs;

14 (iii) understand how participation in
15 any program offered or sponsored by the
16 Department under such subparagraph dif-
17 fers by gender, race, national origin, dis-
18 ability status, or other demographic cat-
19 egories; and

20 (iv) actively encourage participation
21 from a range of demographic categories,
22 especially from categories with consistently
23 low participation.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

Page 13, beginning line 10, strike “human trafficking, arms trafficking, wildlife trafficking, trafficking in cultural property” and insert “in human beings, arms, wildlife, and cultural property”.

Page 17, beginning line 12, strike “The Secretary should establish” and insert “There should be established”.

Page 39, line 6, strike “enactment of this Act” and insert “submission of the Comptroller General’s report under subsection (b)”.

Page 41, line 12, strike “Standard Embassy Design” and insert “standardization in construction”.

Page 43, line 3, strike “**QUARTERLY**” and insert “**BIANNUAL**”.

Page 43, line 9, strike “90” and insert “180”.

Page 45, line 14, insert “for those contractors engaged in construction of new embassy or new consulate compounds” before “by”.

Page 46, line 18, strike “rate” and insert “comment on”.

Page 46, beginning line 25, strike “the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation of”.

Page 48, beginning line 15, strike “Long-Range Overseas Buildings Plan (LROBP)” and insert “plan”.

Page 49, beginning line 7, strike “known as a Long-Range Overseas Maintenance Plan (LROMP),”.

Page 50, beginning line 24, strike “the each LROBP and the LROMP,” and insert “each plan required under subsection (a)”.

Page 51, beginning line 9, strike “outlined in the LROBP and LROMP” and insert “required under subsection (a)”.

Page 51, line 18, insert “embassy or” before “consulate”.

Insert after section 212 the following:

1 SEC. 213. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

2 It is the policy of the United States that the Bureau
3 of Overseas Building Operations of the Department or its
4 successor office shall continue to balance functionality and
5 security with accessibility, as defined by guidelines estab-

1 lished by the United States Access Board in constructing
2 embassies and consulates, and shall ensure compliance
3 with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C.
4 4151 et seq.) to the fullest extent possible.

Page 72, line 12, insert “and” after “post”.

Page 87, line 6, strike “Each agency” and insert
“The Department”.

Page 108, beginning line 22, strike “, particularly
grand corruption”.

Page 110, beginning line 8, strike “, including grand
corruption and petty corruption;”.

Page 110, line 20, strike “grand” and insert “seri-
ous, significant”.

Page 110, line 23, strike “petty” and insert “signifi-
cant”.

Page 112, line 9, strike “grand” and insert “serious,
significant”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R.**OFFERED BY MR. GUEST OF MISSISSIPPI**

In section 813(d)—

(1) redesignate paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) (and make appropriate technical and conforming amendments); and

(2) insert after paragraph (2) the following:

1 (3) COORDINATION OF RESOURCES.—In devel-
2 oping annexes relating to security assistance for in-
3 clusion in comprehensive regional strategies or coun-
4 try strategies in accordance with paragraph (2), the
5 relevant bureau, office, or diplomatic post shall co-
6 ordinate with—

7 (A) the Office;

8 (B) the Office of Foreign Assistance Re-
9 sources, or an equivalent entity in the Depart-
10 ment, regarding the allocation of resources in
11 line with priorities of the Department of State
12 for security assistance; and

13 (C) the Department of Defense and other
14 Federal departments and agencies that provide

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- 1 security assistance, security cooperation, or
- 2 other forms of foreign assistance.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the appropriate place in title III, insert the following:

1 **SEC. 3___ . WAIVER AUTHORITY FOR INDIVIDUAL OCCUPA-**
 2 **TIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN POSI-**
 3 **TIONS.**

4 The Secretary of State may waive any or all of the
 5 individual occupational requirements with respect to an
 6 employee or prospective employee of the Department of
 7 State for a civilian position categorized under the GS-
 8 0130 occupational series if the Secretary determines that
 9 the individual possesses significant scientific, techno-
 10 logical, engineering, or mathematical expertise that is inte-
 11 gral to performing the duties of the applicable position,
 12 based on demonstrated job performance and qualifying ex-
 13 perience. With respect to each waiver granted under this
 14 subsection, the Secretary shall set forth in a written docu-
 15 ment that is transmitted to the Director of the Office of
 16 Personnel Management the rationale for the decision of
 17 the Secretary to waive such requirements .



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title III, add the following:

1 **SEC. ____.** **STANDARDIZING DEPARTMENT PARENTAL**
 2 **LEAVE POLICIES.**

3 (a) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to—

4 (1) afford every employee at the Department
 5 equal access to leave and workplace flexibilities for
 6 childbirth, adoption, and foster care;

7 (2) encourage the Department to work towards
 8 a parental leave policy that will help recruit and re-
 9 tain a dynamic, multi-talented, and diverse work-
 10 force capable of meeting the national security and
 11 foreign policy goals of the United States; and

12 (3) determine the impacts of flexible leave poli-
 13 cies on recruitment and retention rates.

14 (b) **ESTABLISHING STANDARD PARENTAL LEAVE**
 15 **POLICIES.**—

16 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days
 17 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
 18 retary shall establish and implement a standard pa-
 19 rental leave policy applicable to Department employ-
 20 ees across all bureaus and offices within the Depart-

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1 ment and Missions abroad. Nothing in this section
2 shall be construed to provide any new category of
3 leave not otherwise provided by law.

4 (2) REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
6 shall submit to the appropriate congressional com-
7 mittees a report describing—

8 (A) the steps taken to implement the pol-
9 icy required under paragraph (1) across all bu-
10 reaus and offices within the Department and
11 Missions abroad; and

12 (B) any costs associated with such policy.

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352**OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS**

In section 702(a)(2)(F), strike “and” after the semicolon at the end.

In section 702(a)(2)(G), strike “and” after the semicolon at the end.

In section 702(a)(2), add at the end the following:

- 1 (H) holds private sector representatives ac-
 2 countable for their role in public corruption;
 3 and
 4 (I) addresses threats for civil society to
 5 monitor anti-corruption efforts; and

In section 702(a)(3), insert after subparagraph (C) the following:

- 6 (D) the extent to which such government
 7 cooperates meaningfully with the United States
 8 to strengthen government and judicial institu-
 9 tions and the rule of law to prevent, prohibit,
 10 and punish public corruption;



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title VII, add the following:

1 **SEC. 706. FOREIGN INVESTMENTS AND NATIONAL SECU-**
2 **RITY.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter
5 for the following six years, the Secretary, in consultation
6 with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of Na-
7 tional Intelligence, and the heads of other agencies, as ap-
8 propriate, shall submit to Congress an interagency strat-
9 egy to work with foreign governments and multilateral in-
10 stitutions to guard against the risks of certain trans-
11 actions involving foreign investments.

12 (b) CONTENTS.—Each interagency strategy under
13 paragraph (1) shall include plans relating to the following:

14 (1) Information sharing with foreign govern-
15 ments and multilateral institutions regarding risks
16 associated with potential foreign investments.

17 (2) Promoting American and other alternatives
18 to foreign investments identified as presenting sub-
19 stantial risk to the national security or sovereignty
20 of a country.

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1 (3) Providing technical assistance to foreign
2 governments or multilateral institutions regarding
3 screening foreign investments.

4 (4) Designating points of contact at each
5 United States mission to foreign governments and
6 multilateral institutions, and in associated regional
7 bureaus, to coordinate efforts described in this para-
8 graph.

9 (e) COORDINATION.—If the Secretary determines
10 such is appropriate, the designated points of contact re-
11 ferred to in subsection (b)(4) may be the same individual
12 designated under section 704(a).

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 154, line 21, insert “, and to promote greater participation of women in such peacekeeping operations” before the period.

Page 155, line 10, insert “, and to promote greater participation of women in such programs” before the period.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title III, add the following:

1 SEC. 318. APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES TO THE GLOBAL
2 ENGAGEMENT CENTER.

3 The Secretary may appoint, for a three year period
4 that may be extended for up to an additional two years,
5 solely to carry out the functions of the Global Engagement
6 Center, employees of the Department without regard to
7 the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing
8 appointment in the competitive service, and may fix the
9 basic compensation of such employees without regard to
10 chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title IX, add the following:

1 **SEC. 9___ . ESTABLISHING A COORDINATOR FOR ISIS DE-**
2 **TAINEE ISSUES.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting
5 through the Secretary, may designate an existing official
6 within the Department to serve as senior-level coordinator
7 to coordinate, in conjunction with other relevant Federal
8 departments and agencies, all matters for the United
9 States Government relating to the long-term disposition
10 of ISIS detainees, including all matters in connection
11 with—

12 (1) repatriation, transfer, prosecution, and in-
13 telligence-gathering;

14 (2) coordinating a whole-of-government ap-
15 proach with other countries and international orga-
16 nizations, including INTERPOL, to ensure secure
17 chains of custody and locations of ISIS detainees;

18 (3) coordinating the provision of technical and
19 evidentiary assistance to foreign countries to aid in
20 the successful prosecution of ISIS detainees; and

1 (4) all multilateral and international engage-
2 ments led by the Department and other relevant
3 Federal departments and agencies that are related
4 to the current and future handling, detention, or
5 prosecution of ISIS detainees.

6 (b) RETENTION OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.—The ap-
7 pointment of a senior-level coordinator pursuant to sub-
8 section (a) shall not deprive any Federal department or
9 agency of any existing authority to independently perform
10 the functions of that agency relating to ISIS detainees.

11 (c) ISIS DETAINEE DEFINED.—In this section, the
12 term “ISIS detainee” means a captured individual—

13 (1) who allegedly fought for or supported the
14 Islamic State of Iraq and Syria; and

15 (2) who is a national of a country other than
16 Iraq or Syria.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 9, strike lines 7 through 8 and insert the following:

1 “(iii) strengthen, empower, and pro-
2 tect civil society representatives, programs,
3 and organizations, and facilitate their abil-
4 ity to engage in dialogue with governments
5 and other civil society entities;
6 “(iv) work with regional bureaus to
7 ensure adequate personnel at diplomatic
8 posts are assigned responsibilities relating
9 to advancing democracy, human rights,
10 labor rights, women’s equal participation
11 in society, and the rule of law, with par-
12 ticular attention paid to adequate oversight
13 and engagement on such issues by senior
14 officials at such posts;”.

Page 13, line 2, insert “and women’s participation”
before “issues”.

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Page 13, line 5, strike “, and the heads of appropriate regional bureaus” and insert “, and other senior officials in regional and thematic bureaus and offices”.

Page 13, line 13, insert “corruption,” before “money laundering”.

Page 13, line 14, insert “the licit use of financial systems for malign purposes,” after “bulk cash,”.

Page 13, line 20, insert before the period the following: “and engaging with multilateral organizations responsible for monitoring and supporting foreign governments’ anti-corruption efforts”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title V, add the following:

1 **SEC. 506. DEFINITIONS.**

2 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

3 (1) BUG BOUNTY PROGRAM.—The term “bug
4 bounty program” means a program under which an
5 approved individual, organization, or company is
6 temporarily authorized to identify and report
7 vulnerabilities of internet-facing information tech-
8 nology of the Department in exchange for compensa-
9 tion.

10 (2) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department”
11 means the Department of State.

12 (3) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term
13 “information technology” has the meaning given
14 such term in section 11101 of title 40, United
15 States Code.

16 (4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
17 the Secretary of State.

18 (b) DEPARTMENT OF STATE VULNERABILITY DIS-
19 CLOSURE PROCESS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
2 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
3 retary shall design, establish, and make publicly
4 known a Vulnerability Disclosure Process (VDP) to
5 improve Department cybersecurity by—

6 (A) providing security researchers with
7 clear guidelines for—

8 (i) conducting vulnerability discovery
9 activities directed at Department informa-
10 tion technology; and

11 (ii) submitting discovered security
12 vulnerabilities to the Department; and

13 (B) creating Department procedures and
14 infrastructure to receive and fix discovered
15 vulnerabilities.

16 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the VDP
17 pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

18 (A) identify which Department information
19 technology should be included in the process;

20 (B) determine whether the process should
21 differentiate among and specify the types of se-
22 curity vulnerabilities that may be targeted;

23 (C) provide a readily available means of re-
24 porting discovered security vulnerabilities and

1 the form in which such vulnerabilities should be
2 reported;

3 (D) identify which Department offices and
4 positions will be responsible for receiving,
5 prioritizing, and addressing security vulner-
6 ability disclosure reports;

7 (E) consult with the Attorney General re-
8 garding how to ensure that individuals, organi-
9 zations, and companies that comply with the re-
10 quirements of the process are protected from
11 prosecution under section 1030 of title 18,
12 United States Code, and similar provisions of
13 law for specific activities authorized under the
14 process;

15 (F) consult with the relevant offices at the
16 Department of Defense that were responsible
17 for launching the 2016 Vulnerability Disclosure
18 Program, "Hack the Pentagon", and subse-
19 quent Department of Defense bug bounty pro-
20 grams;

21 (G) engage qualified interested persons, in-
22 cluding nongovernmental sector representatives,
23 about the structure of the process as construc-
24 tive and to the extent practicable; and

1 (H) award contracts to entities, as nec-
2 essary, to manage the process and implement
3 the remediation of discovered security
4 vulnerabilities.

5 (3) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 180
6 days after the establishment of the VDP under para-
7 graph (1) and annually thereafter for the next six
8 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the
9 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
10 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
11 tions of the Senate a report on the VDP, including
12 information relating to the following:

13 (A) The number and severity, in accord-
14 ance with the National Vulnerabilities Database
15 of the National Institute of Standards and
16 Technology, of security vulnerabilities reported.

17 (B) The number of previously unidentified
18 security vulnerabilities remediated as a result.

19 (C) The current number of outstanding
20 previously unidentified security vulnerabilities
21 and Department of State remediation plans.

22 (D) The average length of time between
23 the reporting of security vulnerabilities and re-
24 mediation of such vulnerabilities.

1 (E) The resources, surge staffing, roles,
2 and responsibilities within the Department used
3 to implement the VDP and complete security
4 vulnerability remediation.

5 (F) Any other information the Secretary
6 determines relevant.

7 (e) DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUG BOUNTY PILOT
8 PROGRAM.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
10 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
11 retary shall establish a bug bounty pilot program to
12 minimize security vulnerabilities of internet-facing
13 information technology of the Department.

14 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the pilot
15 program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary
16 shall—

17 (A) provide compensation for reports of
18 previously unidentified security vulnerabilities
19 within the websites, applications, and other
20 internet-facing information technology of the
21 Department that are accessible to the public;

22 (B) award contracts to entities, as nec-
23 essary, to manage such pilot program and for
24 executing the remediation of security vulnerabil-
25 ities identified pursuant to subparagraph (A);

1 (C) identify which Department information
2 technology should be included in such pilot pro-
3 gram;

4 (D) consult with the Attorney General on
5 how to ensure that individuals, organizations,
6 or companies that comply with the requirements
7 of such pilot program are protected from pros-
8 ecution under section 1030 of title 18, United
9 States Code, and similar provisions of law for
10 specific activities authorized under such pilot
11 program;

12 (E) consult with the relevant offices at the
13 Department of Defense that were responsible
14 for launching the 2016 “Hack the Pentagon”
15 pilot program and subsequent Department of
16 Defense bug bounty programs;

17 (F) develop a process by which an ap-
18 proved individual, organization, or company can
19 register with the entity referred to in subpara-
20 graph (B), submit to a background check as de-
21 termined by the Department, and receive a de-
22 termination as to eligibility for participation in
23 such pilot program;

24 (G) engage qualified interested persons, in-
25 cluding nongovernmental sector representatives,

1 about the structure of such pilot program as
2 constructive and to the extent practicable; and

3 (H) consult with relevant United States
4 Government officials to ensure that such pilot
5 program complements persistent network and
6 vulnerability scans of the Department of State's
7 internet-accessible systems, such as the scans
8 conducted pursuant to Binding Operational Di-
9 rective BOD-15-01.

10 (3) DURATION.—The pilot program established
11 under paragraph (1) should be short-term in dura-
12 tion and not last longer than one year.

13 (4) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
14 the date on which the bug bounty pilot program
15 under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary
16 shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations
17 of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs
18 of the House of Representatives a report on such
19 pilot program, including information relating to—

20 (A) the number of approved individuals,
21 organizations, or companies involved in such
22 pilot program, broken down by the number of
23 approved individuals, organizations, or compa-
24 nies that—

25 (i) registered;

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- 1 (ii) were approved;
- 2 (iii) submitted security vulnerabilities;
- 3 and
- 4 (iv) received compensation;
- 5 (B) the number and severity, in accordance
- 6 with the National Vulnerabilities Database of
- 7 the National Institute of Standards and Tech-
- 8 nology, of security vulnerabilities reported as
- 9 part of such pilot program;
- 10 (C) the number of previously unidentified
- 11 security vulnerabilities remediated as a result of
- 12 such pilot program;
- 13 (D) the current number of outstanding
- 14 previously unidentified security vulnerabilities
- 15 and Department remediation plans;
- 16 (E) the average length of time between the
- 17 reporting of security vulnerabilities and remedi-
- 18 ation of such vulnerabilities;
- 19 (F) the types of compensation provided
- 20 under such pilot program; and
- 21 (G) the lessons learned from such pilot
- 22 program.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, insert the following:

1 **SEC. 8__ . MODIFICATION TO LIMITATIONS ON ASSIST-**
2 **ANCE RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS.**

3 (a) MODIFICATION TO THE LIMITATION ON ASSIST-
4 ANCE TO SECURITY FORCES.—Subsection (a) of section
5 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
6 2378d) is amended—

7 (1) by inserting “, including any combined se-
8 curity activities or operations with any such unit,”
9 after “of a foreign country”; and

10 (2) by inserting “, including any act that con-
11 stitutes a war crime, as such term is defined in sec-
12 tion 2441 of title 18, United States Code” after
13 “gross violation of human rights”.

14 (b) MODIFICATION TO LIMITATION ON SECURITY AS-
15 SISTANCE.—Subsection (d) of section 520B of the Foreign
16 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304) is amended by
17 inserting “any act that constitutes a war crime, as such
18 term is defined in section 2441 of title 18, United States

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- 1 Code," after "the abduction and clandestine detention of
- 2 those persons,".



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

In section 503(a), add at the end the following:
“Not later than 30 days after the initial development of the list under this subsection, any update thereto, and annually thereafter for five years after such initial 30 day period, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a copy of such list.”.

In section 503, amend subsection (e) to read as follows:

1 (e) COVERED CONTRACTOR DEFINED.—In this sec-
2 tion, the term “covered contractor” means a provider of
3 telecommunications, telecommunications equipment, or in-
4 formation technology equipment, including hardware, soft-
5 ware, or services, that has knowingly assisted or facilitated
6 a cyber attack or conducted surveillance, including passive
7 or active monitoring, carried out against—

8 (1) the United States by, or on behalf of, any
9 government, or persons associated with such govern-
10 ment, listed as a cyber threat actor in the intel-
11 ligence community’s 2017 assessment of worldwide
12 threats to United States national security or any

1 subsequent worldwide threat assessment of the intel-
2 ligence community; or
3 (2) individuals, including activists, journalists,
4 opposition politicians, or other individuals for the
5 purposes of suppressing dissent or intimidating crit-
6 ics, on behalf of a country included in the annual
7 country reports on human rights practices of the
8 Department for systematic acts of political repres-
9 sion, including arbitrary arrest or detention, torture,
10 extrajudicial or politically motivated killing, or other
11 gross violations of human rights.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of title I the following:

1 **SEC. 119. OFFICE OF GLOBAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—There should be established with-
3 in the Department an Office of Global Criminal Justice
4 (referred to in this section as the “Office”), which may
5 be placed within the organizational structure of the De-
6 partment at the discretion of the Secretary.

7 (b) DUTIES.—The Office should carry out the fol-
8 lowing:

9 (1) Advise the Secretary and other relevant sen-
10 ior officials on issues related to war crimes, crimes
11 against humanity, and genocide.

12 (2) Assist in formulating United States policy
13 on the prevention of, responses to, and account-
14 ability for mass atrocities.

15 (3) Coordinate United States Government posi-
16 tions relating to the international and hybrid courts
17 currently prosecuting persons responsible for geno-
18 cide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity any-
19 where in the world.

1 (4) Work with other governments, international
2 organizations, and nongovernmental organizations,
3 as appropriate, to establish and assist international
4 and domestic commissions of inquiry, fact-finding
5 missions, and tribunals to investigate, document,
6 and prosecute atrocities in every region of the globe.

7 (5) Coordinate the deployment of diplomatic,
8 legal, economic, military, and other tools to help ex-
9 pose the truth, judge those responsible, protect and
10 assist victims, enable reconciliation, deter atrocities,
11 and build the rule of law.

12 (6) Provide advice and expertise on transitional
13 justice to United States personnel operating in con-
14 flict and post-conflict environments.

15 (7) Act as a point of contact for international,
16 hybrid, and mixed tribunals exercising jurisdiction
17 over war crimes, crimes against humanity, and geno-
18 cide committed around the world.

19 (8) Represent the Department on any inter-
20 agency whole-of-government coordinating entities ad-
21 dressing genocide and other mass atrocities.

22 (9) Perform any additional duties and exercise
23 such powers as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

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- 1 (e) SUPERVISION.—The Office should be led by an
- 2 Ambassador-at-Large for Global Criminal Justice.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

In section 313(a)(1), insert “, including all shortages in bureaus described in GAO report GAO-19-220,” after “workforce data”.

In section 313(a)(2), strike “offices” and insert “officers”.

In section 313, add at the end the following:

1 (d) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date
2 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall
3 submit to the appropriate congressional committees a re-
4 port regarding root causes of Foreign Service and civil
5 service shortages, the effect of such shortages on national
6 security objectives, and the Department’s plan to imple-
7 ment recommendations described in GAO-19-220.



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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. R. Reechenthaler

At the end of title III, add the following:

1 **SEC. ____ . REST AND RECUPERATION AND OVERSEAS OPER-**
 2 **ATIONS LEAVE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.**

3 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 63 of
 4 title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the
 5 end the following new sections:

6 **“§ 6329d. Rest and recuperation leave**

7 **“(a) DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

8 **“(1)** the term ‘agency’ means an Executive
 9 agency (as that term is defined in section 105), but
 10 does not include the Government Accountability Of-
 11 fice;

12 **“(2)** the term ‘combat zone’ means a geo-
 13 graphic area designated by an Executive Order of
 14 the President as an area in which the Armed Forces
 15 are engaging or have engaged in combat, an area
 16 designated by law to be treated as a combat zone,
 17 or a location the Department of Defense has cer-
 18 tified for combat zone tax benefits due to its direct
 19 support of military operations;

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1 “(3) the term ‘employee’ has the meaning given
2 that term in section 6301;

3 “(4) the term ‘high risk, high threat post’ has
4 the meaning given that term in section 104 of the
5 Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act
6 of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4803); and

7 “(5) the term ‘leave year’ means the period be-
8 ginning on the first day of the first complete pay pe-
9 riod in a calendar year and ending on the day imme-
10 diately before the first day of the first complete pay
11 period in the following calendar year.

12 “(b) LEAVE FOR REST AND RECUPERATION.—The
13 head of an agency may prescribe regulations to grant up
14 to 20 days of paid leave, per leave year, for the purposes
15 of rest and recuperation to an employee of the agency
16 serving in a combat zone, any other high risk, high threat
17 post, or any other location presenting significant security
18 or operational challenges.

19 “(c) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF AGENCY
20 HEAD.—Use of the authority under subsection (b) is at
21 the sole and exclusive discretion of the head of the agency
22 concerned.

23 “(d) RECORDS.—An agency shall record leave pro-
24 vided under this section separately from leave authorized
25 under any other provision of law.

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1 **“§ 6329c. Overseas operations leave**2 **“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—**3 **“(1) the term ‘agency’ means an Executive**
4 **agency (as that term is defined in section 105), but**
5 **does not include the Government Accountability Of-**
6 **fice;**7 **“(2) the term ‘employee’ has the meaning given**
8 **that term in section 6301; and**9 **“(3) the term ‘leave year’ means the period be-**
10 **ginning with the first day of the first complete pay**
11 **period in a calendar year and ending with the day**
12 **immediately before the first day of the first complete**
13 **pay period in the following calendar year.**14 **“(b) LEAVE FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS.—The head**
15 **of an agency may prescribe regulations to grant up to 10**
16 **days of paid leave, per leave year, to an employee of the**
17 **agency serving abroad where the conduct of business could**
18 **pose potential security or safety related risks or would be**
19 **inconsistent with host-country practice. Such regulations**
20 **may provide that additional leave days may be granted**
21 **during such leave year if the head of the agency deter-**
22 **mines that to do so is necessary to advance the national**
23 **security or foreign policy interests of the United States.**24 **“(c) DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF AGENCY**
25 **HEAD.—Use of the authority under subsection (b) is at**

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1 the sole and exclusive discretion of the head of the agency
2 concerned.

3 “(d) RECORDS.—An agency shall record leave pro-
4 vided under this section separately from leave authorized
5 under any other provision of law.”.

6 (b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections
7 at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting
8 after the item relating to section 6329c the following new
9 items:

“6329d. Rest and recuperation leave.
“6329e. Overseas operations leave.”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of title IX the following:

1 **SEC. 903. SEAN AND DAVID GOLDMAN CHILD ABDUCTION**
2 **PREVENTION AND RETURN ACT OF 2014**
3 **AMENDMENT.**

4 Subsection (b) of section 101 of the Sean and David
5 Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and
6 Return Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 9111; Public Law 113-
7 150) is amended—

8 (1) in paragraph (2)—

9 (A) in subparagraph (A)—

10 (i) by inserting “, respectively,” after
11 “access cases”; and

12 (ii) by inserting “and the number of
13 children involved” before the semicolon at
14 the end;

15 (B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “re-
16 spectively, the number of children involved,”
17 after “access cases”;

18 (2) in paragraph (7), by inserting “, and num-
19 ber of children involved in such cases” before the
20 semicolon at the end;

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1 (3) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” after
2 the semicolon at the end;

3 (4) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at
4 the end and inserting “; and”; and

5 (5) by adding at the end the following new
6 paragraph:

7 “(10) the total number of pending cases the
8 Department of State has assigned to case officers
9 and number of children involved for each country
10 and as a total for all countries.”.

☒

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AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352

OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

In section 811(e)(2)(A), insert “and with United States diplomatic posts and other Federal departments and agencies” after “such bureaus and offices”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

At the end of section 813(a)(3), add the following
(and make appropriate technical and conforming amend-
ments):

1 (D) assessing the impact on Department
2 security assistance objectives, programs, and
3 activities of United States military activities in
4 the country or region covered by country or re-
5 gional strategy, including the number of United
6 States forces deployed, the duration of deploy-
7 ment, the purpose for which they were de-
8 ployed, and the authority under which they are
9 operating.

In section 813(a)(4)(B), strike “counter shared
threats” and insert “countering shared threats and in-
creased burden sharing, including in ways that enable re-
allocation of United States military deployments to other
high priority missions”.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

In section 814(b)(1), add at the end the following:

1 (D) An identification of the specific mecha-
2 nisms to improve coordination between Depart-
3 ment of State bureaus and offices involved in
4 planning, executing, or overseeing security as-
5 sistance programs and activities and the United
6 States combatant command or commands rel-
7 evant to such bureaus and offices.

8 (E) An assessment of the advisability and
9 feasibility of expanding existing mechanisms or
10 establishing new mechanisms to detail employ-
11 ees from Department of State bureaus and of-
12 fices involved in planning, executing, or over-
13 seeing security assistance programs and activi-
14 ties to United States combatant commands and
15 from the Department of Defense to such De-
16 partment of State bureaus and offices for the
17 purpose of improving coordination on security
18 assistance planning and implementation.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

In the matter preceding paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of section 402, insert “and assess the effectiveness of” before “the efforts of the Department”.

In paragraph (2) of such subsection (d), insert “, both domestically and at posts overseas” before the semicolon at the end.

In paragraph (4) of such subsection (d), insert “or for reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault” before the semicolon at the end.

Insert before paragraph (1)(A) of subsection (c) of section 404 the following new subparagraph (and redesignate accordingly):

- 1 (A) ensure the provision of training on
- 2 anti-harassment and anti-discrimination infor-
- 3 mation and policies to all individuals in the
- 4 workforce;

In paragraph (1)(B) of such subsection (c) (as so re-designated), insert “, including policies relating to sexual assault prevention and response” before the semicolon.



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MS. TITUS OF NEVADA

In section 105(b)(2), strike “and” after the semi-colon at the end.

In section 105(b)(3), strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

In section 105(b), add at the end the following:

1 (4) represent the United States in diplomatic
2 and multilateral fora on matters relevant to the
3 rights of persons with disabilities, and work to raise
4 the profile of disability across a broader range of or-
5 ganizations contributing to international develop-
6 ment efforts;

7 (5) conduct regular consultation with civil soci-
8 ety organizations working to advance international
9 disability rights and empower persons with disabil-
10 ities internationally;

11 (6) consult with other relevant offices at the
12 Department that are responsible for drafting annual
13 reports documenting progress on human rights, in-
14 cluding, wherever applicable, references to instances

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1 of discrimination, prejudice, or abuses of persons
2 with disabilities;

3 (7) advise the Bureau of Human Resources De-
4 velopment of the Department regarding the hiring
5 and recruitment and overseas practices of civil serv-
6 ice employees and Foreign Service officers with dis-
7 abilities and their family members with chronic med-
8 ical conditions or disabilities.

In section 105, add at the end the following:

9 (d) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary should direct
10 Ambassadors at Large, Representatives, Special Envoys,
11 and coordinators working on human rights to consult with
12 the Office to promote the human rights and full participa-
13 tion in international development activities of all persons
14 with disabilities.

☒

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3352
OFFERED BY MR. ZELDIN OF NEW YORK

At the end of title IX, add the following:

1 **SEC. __. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITIES OF COMMISSION**
2 **FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HER-**
3 **ITAGE ABROAD.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 3123 of title 54, United
5 States Code, is amended as follows:

6 (1) In section 312302, by inserting “, and
7 unimpeded access to those sites,” after “and historic
8 buildings”.

9 (2) In section 312304(a)—

10 (A) in paragraph (2)—

11 (i) by striking “and historic build-
12 ings” and inserting “and historic buildings,
13 and unimpeded access to those sites”; and

14 (ii) by striking “and protected” and
15 inserting “, protected, and made acces-
16 sible”; and

17 (B) in paragraph (3), by striking “and
18 protecting” and inserting “, protecting, and
19 making accessible”.

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1 (3) In section 312305, by inserting “and to the
2 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
3 representatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
4 tions of the Senate” after “President”.

5 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date
6 of the enactment of this Act, the Commission for the Pres-
7 ervation of America’s Heritage Abroad shall submit to the
8 President and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
9 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign
10 Relations of the Senate a report that contains an evalua-
11 tion of the extent to which the Commission is prepared
12 to continue its activities and accomplishments with respect
13 to the foreign heritage of United States citizens from east-
14 ern and central Europe, were the Commission’s duties and
15 powers extended to include other regions, including the
16 Middle East and North Africa, and any additional re-
17 sources or personnel the Commission would require.

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Chairman ENGEL. The question occurs on the measures en bloc as amended.

All those in favor say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The measures considered en bloc are agreed to.

And without objection, each measure is ordered favorably reported as amended, if amended, and each amendment to each bill shall be reported as a single amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Without objection, staff is authorized to make any technical and conforming changes.

And this concludes our business today. I, again, want to thank all the members—I especially want to thank Ranking Member McCaul—for everyone's contribution and assistance with today's markup.

The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:31 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

Eliot L. Engel (D-NY), Chairman

June 26, 2019

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN markup of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to be held in Room 2172 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <https://foreignaffairs.house.gov/>):

DATE: Wednesday, June 26, 2019

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 3352, Department of State Authorization Act of 2019

H.Res. 220, Recognizing the interdependence of diplomacy, development, and defense as critical to effective national security

H.Res. 221, Reaffirming the importance of upholding democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in United States foreign policy

H.Res. 222, Emphasizing the importance of alliances and partnerships

H.Res. 358, Calling on the Government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialogue without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions

H.R. 2037, Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019

H.R. 3206, To impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines

H.R. 3460, End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act

By Direction of the Chairman

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202/225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

Day Wednesday Date 06/26/19 Room 2172 RHOB

Starting Time 10:07 a.m. Ending Time 11:31 a.m.

Recesses 0 (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___) (___ to ___)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Eliot L. Engel

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session

Electronically Recorded (taped)

Executive (closed) Session

Stenographic Record

Televised

BILLS FOR MARKUP: (Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)

H.R. 3152, Department of State Authorization Act of 2019; H.R. 328, Recognizing the Interdependence of Diplomacy, Development, and Defense as Critical to Effective National Security; H.R. 321, Reaffirming the Importance of Upholding Democracy, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law in United States Foreign Policy; H.R. 323, Emphasizing the Importance of Alliances and Partnerships; H.R. 338, Calling on the Government of Cameroon and Armed Groups to Respect the Human Rights of All Cameroonian Citizens, to End All Violence, and to Pursue a Broad-Based Dialogue without Preconditions to Resolve the Conflict in the Northwest and Southwest Regions; H.R. 3837, Small-Arms Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019; H.R. 3706, To Impose Sanctions with Respect to the Provision of Certain Vessels for the Construction of Russian Energy Export Pipelines; H.R. 3488, End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

See attached.

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

N/A

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: (List any statements submitted for the record.)

N/A

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: (Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)

The measures considered en bloc were agreed to by voice vote. By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended if amended. The Chairman intends to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): (Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or
TIME ADJOURNED 11:31 a.m.

Evan Bursey
Full Committee Hearing Coordinator

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Eliot L. Engel, NY
X	Brad Sherman, CA
X	Gregory W. Meeks, NY
	Albio Sires, NJ
X	Gerald E. Connolly, VA
	Theodore E. Deutch, FL
X	Karen Bass, CA
X	William Keating, MA
X	David Cicilline, RI
X	Ami Bera, CA
	Joaquin Castro, TX
X	Dina Titus, NV
X	Adriano Espaillat, NY
X	Ted Lieu, CA
X	Susan Wild, PA
X	Dean Phillips, MN
X	Ilhan Omar, MN
X	Colin Allred, TX
	Andy Levin, MI
X	Abigail Spanberger, VA
X	Chrissy Houlahan, PA
X	Tom Malinowski, NJ
X	David Trone, MD
X	Jim Costa, CA
X	Juan Vargas, CA
X	Vicente Gonzalez, TX

<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>MEMBER</i>
X	Michael T. McCaul, TX
X	Christopher H. Smith, NJ
X	Steve Chabot, OH
	Joe Wilson, SC
X	Scott Perry, PA
X	Ted Yoho, FL
X	Adam Kinzinger, IL
X	Lee Zeldin, NY
	James Sensenbrenner, Jr., WI
X	Ann Wagner, MO
X	Brian J. Mast, FL
	Francis Rooney, FL
X	Brian K. Fitzpatrick, PA
	John Curtis, UT
X	Ken Buck, CO
X	Ron Wright, TX
X	Guy Reschenthaler, PA
X	Tim Burchett, TN
X	Greg Pence, IN
X	Steve Watkins, KS
X	Michael Guest, MS

06/26/2019 House Foreign Affairs Committee Markup Summary

By unanimous consent, the Chair called up the following measures and amendments, previously provided to Members, to be considered *en bloc*:

- (1) H.R. 3352, Department of State Authorization Act of 2019 (Engel)
 - Bera amendment #36 to H.R. 3352
 - Connolly amendment #47 to H.R. 3352
 - Engel amendment #72 to H.R. 3352
 - Guest amendment #7 to H.R. 3352
 - Houlahan amendment #27 to H.R. 3352
 - Houlahan amendment #32 to H.R. 3352
 - Keating amendment #25 to H.R. 3352
 - Keating amendment #29 to H.R. 3352
 - Keating amendment #30 to H.R. 3352
 - Keating amendment #33 to H.R. 3352
 - Keating amendment #35 to H.R. 3352
 - Keating amendment #36 to H.R. 3352
 - Lieu amendment #63 to H.R. 3352
 - Malinowski amendment #27 to H.R. 3352
 - Malinowski amendment #30 to H.R. 3352
 - Omar amendment #44 to H.R. 3352
 - Phillips amendment #15 to H.R. 3352
 - Reschenthaler amendment #1 to H.R. 3352
 - Smith amendment #163 to H.R. 3352
 - Spanberger amendment #13 to H.R. 3352
 - Spanberger amendment #14 to H.R. 3352
 - Spanberger amendment #15 to H.R. 3352
 - Spanberger amendment #16 to H.R. 3352
 - Titus amendment #22 to H.R. 3352
 - Zeldin amendment #48 to H.R. 3352
- (2) H.Res. 220, Recognizing the interdependence of diplomacy, development, and defense as critical to effective national security. (Engel)
- (3) H.Res. 221, Reaffirming the importance of upholding democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in United States foreign policy. (Engel)
- (4) H.Res. 222, Emphasizing the importance of alliances and partnerships. (Engel)
- (5) H.Res. 358, Calling on the Government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialogue without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions. (Bass)
- (6) H.R. 2037, Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019 (Malinowski)
 - McCaul amendment #32 to H.R. 2037

- (7) H.R. 3206, Protecting Europe's Energy Security Act of 2019 (Kinzinger)
- McCaul amendment #28 to H.R. 3206
 - Kinzinger amendment #20 to H.R. 3206

- (8) H.R. 3460, End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act (Smith)

The measures considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote.

By unanimous consent, the measures were ordered favorably reported, as amended if amended. The Chairman intends to seek House consideration under suspension of the rules.

The Committee adjourned.

***All measures can be found [here](#).