CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE

September 20, 2011

H.R. 2583
Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2012

As ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 21, 2011

SUMMARY

H.R. 2583 would authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies, international assistance programs, and international broadcasting activities. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would have a discretionary cost of about $48 billion over the 2012-2016 period, assuming appropriation of the specified and estimated amounts.

CBO estimates that enacting the bill also would increase direct spending by $175 million over the 2012-2021 period. Finally, certain provisions, if enacted, would increase revenues, but CBO estimates that enacting those provisions would have no net effect on the deficit. Pay-as-you-go procedures apply because enacting the legislation would affect direct spending and revenues.

The bill would impose intergovernmental and private-sector mandates, as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), by prohibiting U.S. suppliers from exporting some items and services that are sent as non-humanitarian assistance and by eliminating an existing right of action in court. The bill would impose additional intergovernmental mandates by preempting state law. It also would impose an additional private-sector mandate by extending passport surcharges that are currently set to expire.

CBO estimates that the aggregate costs of mandates on state, local, and tribal governments would fall below the annual threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates ($71 million in 2011, adjusted annually for inflation). CBO estimates that the aggregate cost of mandates on private entities would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates ($142 million in 2011, adjusted annually for inflation).

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 2583 is shown in Table 1. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 050 (national defense), 150 (international affairs), 300 (natural resources and environment), 370 (commerce and housing credit), 750 (administration of justice), and 800 (general government).

TABLE 1. BUDGETARY IMPACT OF H.R. 2583, THE FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2012

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-2016
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Department of State and Related Agencies						
Estimated Authorization Level	48,679	6	7	7	7	48,706
Estimated Outlays	20,285	13,919	7,779	3,750	1,404	47,137
Global Security Contingency Fund						
Estimated Authorization Level	200	300	300	300	0	1,100
Estimated Outlays	70	185	255	284	190	984
Registration Fees for Defense Trade Controls						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	-13	-13	-13	-13	-52
Estimated Outlays	0	-8	-11	-13	-13	-45
Intellectual Property Attachés						
Estimated Authorization Level	6	6	6	6	7	31
Estimated Outlays	5	6	6	6	7	30
Assistance for Tibet						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	3	3	3	4	13
Estimated Outlays	0	2	3	3	3	11
Anti-Boycott Act						
Estimated Authorization Level	2	2	2	2	3	11
Estimated Outlays	2	2	2	2	2	10
Peace Corps						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	1	1	1	1	2
Estimated Outlays	0	*	1	1	1	2
Education Assistance to Africa						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	1	1	1	1	2
Estimated Outlays	0	*	*	*	*	1
Total Changes						
Estimated Authorization Level	48,887	305	306	306	9	49,813
Estimated Outlays	20,362	14,106	8,035	4,033	1,594	48,130
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING[a,b]						
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	13	18	18	18	18	85

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding; * = less than $500,000.

a. H.R. 2583 also contains provisions that would increase revenues by raising criminal penalties, but those penalties would be deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and spent; therefore, CBO estimates that the net effects of those provisions would be insignificant.

b. In addition to the changes in direct spending shown above, CBO estimates that over the 2012-2021 period, H.R. 2583 would increase direct spending by $175 million (see Table 2).

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

For this estimate, CBO assumes H.R. 2583 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2012, that the specified and estimated authorizations will be appropriated near the start of each fiscal year, and that outlays will follow historical patterns for similar and existing programs.

Spending Subject to Appropriation

Most of the bill's impact on spending subject to appropriation would stem from specified authorizations of almost $49 billion in 2012 for the Department of State and related agencies, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), international assistance programs, and international broadcasting activities. The $49 billion authorized in the bill represents an increase of $2.2 billion (5 percent) over the amounts provided for 2011. Included in those amounts, H.R. 2583 would authorize the appropriation of $1 billion in 2012 for Foreign Military Financing for Iraq; in previous years that security assistance has been funded through the Department of Defense. CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would cost about $47 billion over the 2012-2016 period, assuming appropriation of the specified amounts (the remainder would be spent after 2016.)

Other provisions in the bill also would have a discretionary cost. CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would require appropriations of $1.1 billion over the 2012-2016 period, with outlays of $1.0 billion over that period.

Department of State and Related Agencies. Most of the authorizations of appropriations in the bill would cover the operating expenses and other ongoing programs and activities of the Department of State and related agencies. CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would cost about $47 billion over the 2012-2016 period, assuming appropriation of the specified and estimated amounts.

Bilateral Economic Assistance. Section 911 would authorize the appropriation of $21.2 billion in 2012 for several bilateral assistance programs and certain agencies such as the Peace Corps and the Millennium Challenge Corporation. The provision contains a few specific earmarks within the authorization but does not specify the level authorized for most ongoing assistance programs. CBO assumes that the Administration would continue to provide assistance through the current mix of existing programs; we estimate that implementing section 911 would cost $20.2 billion over the 2012-2016 period.

Section 105 would authorize the appropriation of $1.7 billion in 2012 for the department's Migration and Refugee Assistance programs and CBO estimates that implementing that provision would cost that same amount over the 2012-2016 period. In total, CBO estimates that implementing the provisions affecting bilateral assistance programs and related agencies would cost almost $22 billion over the 2012-2016 period.

Operating Expenses. Section 101 would authorize the appropriation of $11.3 billion in 2012 for the State Department's operating expenses and programs. Section 912 would authorize the appropriation of $1.5 billion in 2012 for USAID operating expenses and programs. Finally, section 1013L would expand the State Department's rewards program to include paying rewards for preventing arms trafficking in Mexico. Based on information from the Administration, CBO estimates that implementing that provision would require appropriations of about $1 million a year and cost $4 million over the 2013-2016 period. In total, we estimate that implementing those three sections would cost $12.4 billion over the 2012-2016 period.

Security Assistance. Sections of titles IX and X would authorize the appropriation of $7.5 billion in 2012 for several security assistance programs, including Foreign Military Financing, Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), and International Military Education and Training (IMET). CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would cost $7.4 billion over the 2012-2016 period.

In addition to those specified authorizations, two sections of the bill also would have discretionary costs. Section 1031 would expand the purpose of the PKO program to include training for civilian security forces. Based on information from the Administration, CBO estimates that implementing this provision would require appropriations of about $5 million a year, with outlays of $16 million over the 2013-2016 period.

Section 1011A would expand the purpose of the IMET program to include training for international organizations. Based on information from the Department of State, CBO estimates that it would take the department a few years to establish new programs to fulfill that purpose and that implementing that provision would cost less than $500,000 initially but up to $1 million a year by 2015, for total spending of $2 million over the 2013-2016 period.

In total, CBO estimates that implementing provisions relating to security assistance would cost $7.4 billion over the 2012-2016 period.

Contributions to International Organizations and Commissions. Sections 102, 103, and 104 would authorize the appropriation of $3 billion in 2012 for contributions to international organizations and international peacekeeping activities and various international commissions. In total, CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would result in outlays of $3 billion over the 2012-2016 period.

Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement. Section 914 would authorize the appropriation of $1.6 billion in 2012 for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement program. CBO estimates that implementing that provision would cost $1.5 billion over the 2012-2016 period.

International Broadcasting Programs. Section 401 would authorize the appropriation of $748 million in 2012 for international broadcasting programs. CBO estimates that implementing that provision would cost $745 million over the 2012-2016 period.

National Endowment for Democracy. Section 106 would authorize the appropriation of $118 million in 2012 for the National Endowment for Democracy. CBO estimates that implementing that provision would cost $118 million over the 2012-2016 period.

Global Security Contingency Fund. Section 1012C would establish a four-year pilot program to provide security assistance to foreign countries that would be jointly operated by the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of State. Both departments would make contributions to the fund, up to a joint maximum of $300 million each year. Based on information from the Administration, CBO estimates that DoD and the Department of State would require annual appropriations of $200 million and $100 million, respectively, over the 2012-2015 period (amounts for the State Department's costs in 2012 are covered by specified authorizations in other sections of the bill). Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing this section would cost $984 million over the 2012-2016 period.

Registration Fees for Defense Trade Controls. Section 1013 would expand the purposes for which the State Department's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) can spend registration fees it collects from manufacturers and exporters of defense-related items. The DDTC collects about $40 million a year but is only allowed to spend those amounts on certain licensing, compliance, and enforcement activities. Under the bill, the DDTC could spend those fees for all its activities, thereby reducing the need for future appropriations. Based on information from the department, CBO estimates that enacting this provision would reduce the need for future appropriations by $13 million a year over the 2013-2016 period (the effects of this provision on direct spending are discussed below).

Intellectual Property Attachés. Section 1106 would authorize the Department of Commerce to appoint at least 6 intellectual property attachés to serve in United States embassies or other diplomatic missions. The attachés would work with foreign governments to enforce intellectual property laws generally and to reduce counterfeiting and piracy of protected intellectual property. The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) would be responsible for training the attachés and providing managerial and administrative support. Currently, PTO has six attachés working in China, Thailand, Brazil, India, Russia, and Egypt; based on the agency's costs of $1 million per attaché and adjusting for inflation, CBO estimates that appointing 6 additional attachés would cost $30 million over the 2012-2016 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Assistance for Tibet. Section 212 would require the President to provide grants to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to support various development projects in Tibetan communities in China. It also would authorize a Tibet Section within the U.S. embassy in Beijing, China, to follow political, economic, and social developments in Tibet and surrounding areas as well as a U.S. consulate in Lhasa, Tibet.

For 2012, the President requested $3 million from the Economic Support Fund for NGO projects in Tibet. CBO estimates that under this provision that same level of funding, adjusted for inflation, would continue through 2016, and that providing this assistance would cost $11 million over the 2013-2016 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Information from the State Department indicates that developments in the Tibetan region are currently monitored primarily by a consular office in Chengdu, China, though the Beijing embassy also has a political officer to cover Tibetan issues. Based on that information, CBO expects that current staff levels would be sufficient and estimates that if the department were to implement a Tibet section in Beijing, it would shift existing staff and resources. Based on information from the department, CBO expects that the department would not seek to establish a consulate in Lhasa.

Anti-Boycott Act. Section 1103 would permanently prohibit U.S. individuals and businesses from cooperating with a boycott imposed by a foreign country against a country that is friendly to the United States. Under current law, the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) enforces this prohibition under section 8 of the Export Administration Act. That act has expired; its provisions, however, have been extended each year under authorities granted in the National Emergencies Act (Public Law 94-412) and the International Economic Emergency Powers Act (Public Law. 95-223). Based on information from BIS, CBO estimates that implementing this provision would cost $10 million over the 2012-2016 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. Enacting this provision also would affect direct spending and revenues; those effects are discussed below.

Peace Corps. In addition to the specified authorization of appropriations in section 911, title VII of the bill would impose several new requirements on the Peace Corps to address concerns about the safety of its volunteers and the organization's response to reports of assaults on volunteers. The Peace Corps has indicated that it already complies or is in the process of complying with most of those requirements. Based on information from the agency, CBO estimates that implementing the remaining requirements would cost about $500,000 a year and total $2 million over the 2013-2016 period, assuming the availability of appropriated funds.

Education Assistance to Africa. Section 915 would authorize USAID to provide assistance to establish partnerships between private businesses and postsecondary educational institutions in Africa. Based on information from the agency, CBO estimates that implementing this provision would cost a total of $1 million over the 2013-2016 period, assuming the availability of appropriated funds.

Embassies in Caribbean Nations. Section 1122 would authorize the State Department to establish U.S. embassies in five Caribbean nations and would withhold funding for the department's Overseas Building Operations program if those embassies have not been established by the time the number of Foreign Service officers (FSOs) serving in Iraq and Afghanistan has been reduced by 20 percent from current levels. Based on information from the department, CBO expects that establishing embassies in those nations is a low priority and the number of FSOs serving in Iraq and Afghanistan will increase in the near term as the U.S. military presence in those countries is reduced; therefore, CBO estimates no cost for this provision over the 2012-2016 period.

Other Provisions. H.R. 2583 contains several provisions for which CBO cannot estimate the likely budgetary impact.

Use of American-Made Materials. Section 1104 would require the Department of State to use only U.S.-made articles, materials, and supplies. The bill would provide some exceptions, such as if the items are not available or of poor quality, or if the Secretary determines their cost is unreasonable or their acquisition is not in the public interest. Based on information from the department, CBO expects that this provision would primarily affect the department's regular overseas operations, which are excluded from similar provisions in current law. Implementing this provision would probably increase acquisition costs, but CBO has no basis upon which to provide a specific estimate.

The department's current acquisition costs are about $6 billion a year, but it is impossible to break out how much of that total is for overseas operations; the department tracks acquisitions by whether the order was placed domestically or overseas, but domestic orders might eventually be shipped overseas for use. According to the department, implementing this provision would require re-training contracting officers in each of the department's approximately 220 locations to solicit bids from U.S.-based firms. Another factor affecting costs might be the difficulty in using warranties to replace or repair faulty items; many firms will only honor a warranty if the item is shipped back to the manufacturer.

The department would need to develop regulations to implement this provision, and those regulations also would affect the costs of implementing this provision. For example, under current regulations governing domestic procurement, the department cannot include shipping costs in determining whether the cost of an item is unreasonable. If that same standard is applied to overseas procurement decisions, the department might face a significant increase in shipping-related costs.

Limitations on Foreign Assistance. Several provisions in the bill, including those listed below, would limit foreign assistance to countries or organizations until the Administration can certify that specified conditions have been met. In most cases, the bill would allow the President to waive the certification requirements under certain conditions.

- Provisions in title X would prohibit security assistance authorized under the bill from being provided to Egypt, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, and Yemen.

- Sections 1025 and 1025A would strengthen existing certification requirements for economic and security assistance to Pakistan and would eliminate the Secretary of State's ability under current law to waive those certification requirements. Those provisions could affect assistance that would be provided from existing appropriations as well as future appropriations.

- Section 1102 would expand the conditions under which the Administration must withhold 20 percent of the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

- Section 1129 would limit nonhumanitarian assistance authorized under the bill for Vietnam to amounts provided in 2011.

- Title XII would prohibit assistance to the Palestinian Authority. That provision could affect assistance that would be provided from existing appropriations as well as future appropriations.

CBO has no basis for estimating the budgetary effects of those provisions because we cannot determine whether or when the necessary certifications would be made or if the waiver authority provided by the bill would be exercised.

Direct Spending and Revenues

The bill contains provisions that would increase direct spending and revenues. CBO estimates that, on net, enacting the bill would increase direct spending by $175 million over the 2012-2021 period (see Table 2). The net effect on revenues would be insignificant, CBO estimates.

Registration Fees for Defense Trade Controls. As discussed above in the section on "Spending Subject to Appropriation," section 1013 would expand the purposes for which the DDTC can spend registration fees. Based on information from the department about existing balances and expected future collections, CBO estimates that enacting this provision would increase spending for those purposes by $13 million each year (reducing the need for future appropriations by the same amount) and $130 million over the 2012-2021 period.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED IMPACT OF H.R. 2583 ON DIRECT SPENDING[a]

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2012-2016	2012-2021
Registration Fees for Defense Trade Controls												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	65	130
Millennium Challenge Corporation												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	45
Total Changes in Direct Spending												
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	13	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	85	175

a. The bill also contains provisions that would increase revenues by raising criminal penalties, but those penalties would be deposited in the Crime Victims Fund and spent; therefore, CBO estimates that the net effects of those provisions would be insignificant.

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Section 911(c) would expand the pool of countries eligible for MCC assistance by allowing countries that make the transition from lower income categories to higher income categories to remain eligible in the lower income category for the year in which that transition occurs. CBO estimates that this provision would probably increase spending from funds previously appropriated because MCC could enter into more or larger compacts than under current law.

Since the program's inception in 2004, the Congress has appropriated about $10.3 billion for MCC, though only $4.1 billion has been spent through July 2011. MCC has used similar authority to enter into a compact worth about $600 million with Indonesia, which would otherwise have been ineligible for assistance in a lower income category. Based on information from MCC, CBO estimates that enacting this provision would have no effect in 2012 because MCC has already begun the administrative process of selecting countries for that year but would probably increase direct spending by $5 million a year beginning in 2013. Over the 2013-2021 period spending would increase by $45 million.

Consular Fees. Two sections in title II would affect the State Department's authority to collect and spend certain consular fees. Those sections would have no significant net impact on the deficit. Section 211 would extend through 2015 a surcharge on passport fees and section 214 would increase the cost of a border crossing card (BCC) for minors from Mexico. The current passport surcharge is $22 and the department expects to issue 12.7 million passports in 2012 and 14.0 million passports in 2013. Based on that information, CBO estimates the department would collect and spend an additional $279 million in 2012 and $308 million each year over the 2013-2015 period.

Under current law, the BCC fee for minors is $13 and the bill would raise it to half the fee for machine-readable visas (currently $140). Based on information from the department, CBO estimates that it would collect an additional $57 on roughly 175,000 BCCs each year, for a total of $10 million, and would spend roughly the same amount.

Criminal Penalties for Arms Trafficking. Section 1013K would increase the criminal fines for trafficking in small arms or light weapons in the Western Hemisphere from a maximum of $1 million to an amount not less than $1 million and not more than $3 million, and increase the maximum length of a prison term from 10 years to 20 years. Implementing this provision could result in the collection of additional criminal penalties. Those penalties are recorded in the budget as revenues, deposited in the Crime Victims Fund, and later spent. CBO cannot estimate the magnitude of additional revenues and spending because we cannot determine how and to what extent the Department of Justice would use those authorities. In any case, we expect that enacting those provisions would have no significant net impact on the deficit.

Anti-Boycott Act. Section 1103 would permanently authorize the BIS to collect civil and criminal penalties for violations of the boycott prohibitions. Such penalties are recorded as revenues; criminal penalties are deposited into the Crime Victims Fund and spent. CBO estimates that any additional revenues and direct spending would not be significant.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. H.R. 2583 would increase direct spending by allowing additional spending of amounts already appropriated and of fees collected by the Department of State. The bill would affect revenues by increasing certain criminal fines. Because those fines can be spent without further appropriation, the net effect of such a change is insignificant. The net changes in outlays and revenues that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in the following table.

CBO Estimate of Pay-As-You-Go Effects for H.R. 2583 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 21, 2011

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars												
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2011-2016	2011-2021
NET INCREASE IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	13	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	85	175

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

By prohibiting certain types of non-humanitarian assistance, limiting entities' right of action in court, preempting state law, and extending passport surcharges the bill would impose both intergovernmental and private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. CBO estimates that the aggregate costs of mandates on state, local, and tribal governments would fall below the annual threshold established in UMRA for intergovernmental mandates ($71 million in 2011, adjusted annually for inflation). CBO estimates that the aggregate cost of mandates on private entities would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA for private-sector mandates ($142 million in 2011, adjusted annually for inflation).

Mandates that Apply to Public and Private Entities

Prohibition on Non-humanitarian Assistance. The bill would prohibit public and private suppliers in the United States from exporting defense-related items, data, and services that are sent as non-humanitarian assistance to any country that withdraws from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Given the low historical rate of withdrawal from the NPT, CBO expects that this mandate would be unlikely to be imposed. If, however, a country withdraws from the NPT, some entities could lose income. CBO cannot estimate the size of such losses because the value of assistance and exports from private-sector entities varies greatly and the number of items exported as a form of assistance is unknown. CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate on state, local, and tribal governments would be small because assistance and exports from public entities—primarily colleges and universities—is far more limited.

Immunity from Civil Liability. The bill would add a new circumstance under which members of the Broadcasting Board of Governors would be exempt from civil liability. The bill would make members of the board immune from civil liability when acting in their capacities as members of the board of directors for the Middle East Broadcasting Networks, Inc. Because of the nature of the networks governed by the board, it is unlikely that state, local, or tribal governments would find cause to file suit against board members, and civil suits by private entities against board members are rare. Consequently, CBO estimates that the cost of the mandate—the value of any forgone compensation for damages—would be small for both for public and private entities relative to the annual thresholds.

Mandates that Apply to Public Entities Only

The bill would preempt a state or local government's ability to participate in, comply with, implement, or furnish information regarding restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries. In addition, the bill would preempt state laws governing liability by extending the circumstances under which members of the Broadcasting Board of Governors would be granted civil immunity. Because state and local governments would not be required to take any action resulting in additional spending or lost revenue, CBO estimates that the cost of the preemptions would be insignificant.

Mandates that Apply to Private Entities Only

The bill would extend the authority of the Secretary of State to collect a surcharge on the filing fee of each passport application through the end of fiscal year 2015. Because a passport can only be issued by the federal government using its sovereign power, increasing the cost of a passport application would impose a mandate on individual applicants. According to information from the Department of State, the current passport surcharge is $22 and they expect to issue 12.7 million passports in 2012 and 14 million in 2013. Based on those data, CBO estimates that the private sector would pay additional fees amounting to $279 million in 2012 and $308 million annually over the 2013-2015 period.

PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATES

On July 19, 2011, CBO provided a cost estimate for S. 1253, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as reported by the Senate Committee on Armed Services on June 22, 2011. Section 1012C of H.R. 2583 is similar to section 1207 of that bill; however, the provision in S. 1253 limited the Global Security Contingency Fund to three years and its estimated costs were correspondingly lower. CBO has also used a lower spendout rate for estimating the costs of H.R. 2583; that rate is identical to the rate used to estimate the President’s 2012 request for new appropriations to the fund.

On August 2, 2011, CBO provided a cost estimate for S. 1280, the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011, as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on July 26, 2011. Provisions in title VII of H.R. 2583 are similar to provisions in that bill; however, the Senate bill also contained a requirement for trained sexual assault liaisons at each of the agency's 76 posts and its estimated costs were correspondingly higher.

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