

AMENDMENTS

2017—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 115-94 inserted “and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives” after “appropriate congressional committees”.

§ 4804. Briefings on embassy security**(a) Briefing**

The Secretary shall provide monthly briefings to the appropriate congressional committees on—

(1) any plans to open or reopen a high risk, high threat post, including—

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

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

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

(D) in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, an evaluation of available United States military assets and operational plans to respond to such posts in extremis;

(2) personnel staffing and rotation cycles at high risk, high threat posts;

(3) the current security posture at posts of particular concern as determined by such committees; and

(4) the progress towards implementation of the provisions specified in title I of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017.

(b) Congressional notification**(1) In general**

Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 30 days before opening or reopening a high risk, high threat post, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the decision to open or reopen such post.

(2) Emergency circumstances

If the Secretary determines that the national security interests of the United States require the opening or reopening of a high risk, high threat post in fewer than 30 days, then as soon as possible, but not later than 48 hours before such opening or reopening, the Secretary shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification detailing the decision to open or reopen such post, the nature of the critical national security interests at stake, and the circumstances that prevented the normal 30-day notice under paragraph (1).

(c) Appropriate congressional committees

In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent

Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(Pub. L. 99-399, title I, §105, as added Pub. L. 114-323, title I, §101(a), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1908.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Title I of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017, referred to in subsec. (a)(4), is title I of Pub. L. 114-323, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1907, which enacted this section and sections 304, 2679d, 4803, and 4866 to 4868 of this title, amended sections 292, 295, 2701, 4834, 4864, and 4865 of this title, enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 4802 and 4834 of this title, and amended provisions set out as a note under section 4865 of this title.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 4804, Pub. L. 99-399, title I, §105, Aug. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 856, set out responsibilities of Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 103-236, title I, §162(g)(4), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 407.

§ 4805. Cooperation of other Federal agencies**(a) Assistance**

In order to facilitate fulfillment of the responsibilities described in section 4802(a) of this title, other Federal agencies shall cooperate (through agreements) to the maximum extent possible with the Secretary of State. Such agencies may, with or without reimbursement, provide assistance to the Secretary, perform security inspections, provide logistical support relating to the differing missions and facilities of other Federal agencies, and perform other overseas security functions as may be authorized by the Secretary. Specifically, the Secretary may agree to delegate operational control of overseas security functions of other Federal agencies to the heads of such agencies, subject to the Secretary's authority as set forth in section 4802(a) of this title. The agency head receiving such delegated authority shall be responsible to the Secretary in the exercise of the delegated operational control.

(b) Other agencies

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to limit or impair the authority or responsibility of any other Federal, State, or local agency with respect to law enforcement, domestic security operations, or intelligence activities as defined in Executive Order 12333.

(c) Certain lease arrangements

The Administrator of General Services is authorized to lease (to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts) such amount of space in the United States as may be necessary for the Department of State to accommodate the personnel required to carry out this subchapter. The Department of State shall pay for such space at the rate established by the Administrator of General Services for space and related services.

(Pub. L. 99-399, title I, §106, Aug. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 857.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in subsec. (b), was in the original “titles I through IV”, meaning titles I through IV of Pub. L. 99-399, Aug. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 855, known as the Diplomatic Security Act, which are classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of titles I through IV of Pub. L. 99-399 to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 4801 of this title and Tables.

Executive Order 12333, referred to in subsec. (b), is Ex. Ord. No. 12333, Dec. 4, 1981, 46 F.R. 59941, which is set out as a note under section 3001 of Title 50, War and National Defense.

§ 4806. Protection of foreign consulates

The Secretary of State shall take into account security considerations in making determinations with respect to accreditation of all foreign consular personnel in the United States.

(Pub. L. 99-399, title I, §107, Aug. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 858; Pub. L. 103-236, title I, §162(g)(5), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 407.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-236 substituted “The Secretary of State shall take into account security considerations” for “The Chief of Protocol of the Department of State shall consult with the Assistant Secretary of Diplomatic Security”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-236 applicable with respect to officials, offices, and bureaus of Department of State when executive orders, regulations, or departmental directives implementing the amendments by sections 161 and 162 of Pub. L. 103-236 become effective, or 90 days after Apr. 30, 1994, whichever comes earlier, see section 161(b) of Pub. L. 103-236, as amended, set out as a note under section 2651a of this title.

§ 4807. Establishment of Visa and Passport Security Program in the Department of State

(a) Establishment

There is established, within the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State, the Visa and Passport Security Program (in this section referred to as the “Program”).

(b) Preparation of strategic plan

(1) In general

The Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security, in coordination with the appropriate officials of the Bureau of Consular Affairs, the coordinator for counterterrorism, the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Department of Homeland Security, and consistent with the strategy mandated by section 7201,¹ shall ensure the preparation of a strategic plan to target and disrupt individuals and organizations, within the United States and in foreign countries, that are involved in

the fraudulent production, distribution, use, or other similar activity—

(A) of a United States visa or United States passport;

(B) of documents intended to help fraudulently procure a United States visa or United States passport, or other documents intended to gain unlawful entry into the United States; or

(C) of passports and visas issued by foreign countries intended to gain unlawful entry into the United States.

(2) Emphasis

The strategic plan shall—

(A) focus particular emphasis on individuals and organizations that may have links to domestic terrorist organizations or foreign terrorist organizations (as such term is defined in section 1189 of title 8);

(B) require the development of a strategic training course under the Antiterrorism Assistance Training (ATA) program of the Department of State (or any successor or related program) under chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.) (or other relevant provisions of law) to train participants in the identification of fraudulent documents and the forensic detection of such documents which may be used to obtain unlawful entry into the United States; and

(C) determine the benefits and costs of providing technical assistance to foreign governments to ensure the security of passports, visas, and related documents and to investigate, arrest, and prosecute individuals who facilitate travel by the creation of false passports and visas, documents to obtain such passports and visas, and other types of travel documents.

(c) Program

(1) Individual in charge

(A) Designation

The Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security shall designate an individual to be in charge of the Program.

(B) Qualification

The individual designated under subparagraph (A) shall have expertise and experience in the investigation and prosecution of visa and passport fraud.

(2) Program components

The Program shall include the following:

(A) Analysis of methods

Analyze, in coordination with other appropriate government agencies, methods used by terrorists to travel internationally, particularly the use of false or altered travel documents to illegally enter foreign countries and the United States, and consult with the Bureau of Consular Affairs and the Secretary of Homeland Security on recommended changes to the visa issuance process that could combat such methods, including the introduction of new technologies into such process.

¹ See References in Text note below.