

Summary of H.R. 1886
Pakistan Enduring Assistance and Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2009

H. R. 1886 establishes a new, more positive framework for U.S.-Pakistan relations. The legislation establishes a set of principles that should govern the U.S.-Pakistan relationship, including the actions that the two countries should take to maintain a robust, relevant and lasting relationship.

Title I – Economic, Social and Democratic Development Assistance for Pakistan

- authorizes \$1.5 billion per in democratic, social, and economic development assistance, including support for:
 - fortifying democratic institutions, including the parliament, and enhancing and strengthening the judicial system and law enforcement;
 - economic development and job creation, including infrastructure development, with a focus on meeting community needs;
 - strengthening public education, developing a national curriculum for public, private and religious schools, and expanding educational opportunities for women and girls;
 - refugees and Internally Displaced Persons;
 - human rights, with particular attention to women and girls and religious minorities.;
 - improving Pakistan’s healthcare efforts; and
 - public diplomacy efforts to expose the people of Pakistan to the United States.
- specifies that the United States will promote multilateral support for Pakistan; and
- establishes a “Pakistan Democracy and Prosperity Fund”, which provides flexibility to the President to provide non-military assistance and demonstrates to the Pakistani people that the United States is a long-term partner.

Title II – Security Assistance for Pakistan

- authorizes \$400 million in security assistance in FY2010, and such sums as may be necessary until 2013, including:
 - \$4 million in International Military Education and Training (IMET) and such sums as may be necessary thereafter for the Pakistan military in FY2010, with a focus on civil-military relations and counterinsurgency;
 - \$300 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in FY2010 and such sums as may be necessary thereafter with 75 percent of such funds targeted to training and equipment that will improve Pakistan’s counterinsurgency and counterterrorism capabilities
- requires an annual Presidential determination that Pakistan is cooperating with the U.S. on nonproliferation, is meeting its commitment to combat terrorist groups, and has made progress towards that end;
- establishes a \$300 million “Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund” for FY2010 at the Department of State to fortify Pakistan’s ability to conduct counterinsurgency operations;
- codifies the 2006 contract between the United States and Pakistan that Pakistan will use its own funds to purchase F-16s; and
- establishes a new exchange program among Pakistani civilian and military personnel and those of other countries in transition to full democracy.

Title III – Miscellaneous Provisions

- requires the President to develop a regional security strategy;
- provides for enhanced monitoring, evaluation, and auditing of U.S. assistance;
- requires a Presidential report on Pakistan, including an evaluation on Pakistan’s progress in counterterrorism and an assessment of whether assistance provided to Pakistan is in any way facilitating the expansion of Pakistan’s nuclear weapons program; and
- requires that all assistance to Pakistan, including CSF, be provided through a civilian government in Pakistan established by free and fair elections.

Context and Background for H.R. 1886

The ongoing battle between Pakistan's defense forces and extremists and terrorists highlights the critical nature of this legislation. We cannot allow al Qaeda or any other terrorist group that threatens our national security to operate with impunity in the tribal regions of Pakistan. Nor can we permit the Pakistani state – and its nuclear arsenal – to be taken over by the Taliban.

To help prevent this nightmare scenario, we need to forge a true strategic partnership with Pakistan, strengthen Pakistan's democratic government, and do what we can to make Pakistan a force for stability in a volatile region. H.R. 1886, the Pakistan Enduring Assistance and Cooperation Enhancement Act, is designed to achieve these goals.

This legislation would meet the President's request for a massive increase in economic, social and democracy assistance to Pakistan, and also provide a significant increase in military assistance. Specifically, the bill provides funding to strengthen the capacity of Pakistan's democratic institutions, including its parliament, judicial system and law enforcement agencies. It also calls for increased assistance for Pakistan's public education system, with an emphasis on access for women and girls.

To demonstrate America's long-term commitment to the stability and democratic future of Pakistan, H.R. 1886 authorizes a permanent fund in the U.S. Treasury that will serve as the conduit for most non-military assistance to Pakistan. With regard to military assistance, our legislation increases funding for professional military education, with an emphasis on training in counterinsurgency and in civil-military relations. The bill also authorizes the use of funds pursuant to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capabilities Fund, (PCCF) to be established once Congress passes the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2009.

To ensure accountability of U.S. military assistance, H.R. 1886 requires the President to issue a determination after Fiscal Year 2011, and every year thereafter, that Pakistan is continuing to cooperate with the United States in efforts to dismantle nuclear proliferation networks, and that Pakistan has demonstrated a sustained commitment to and making progress towards combating terrorist groups. These accountability provisions are achievable, and they reiterate that the era of a blank check to Pakistan is over.

The legislation incorporates an agreement with the House Armed Services Committee. This agreement includes transfer authority for FY 2010 for funds appropriated to the Department of State for the purposes of counterinsurgency assistance; a requirement that the Secretary of State seek the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense in implementing the PCCF; and a narrowing of the legislation to funds appropriated to the 150 foreign affairs budget account. The agreement ensures that the Foreign Affairs and Armed Services Committees stand together in addressing the critical situation in Pakistan.

Pakistan constitutes one of the most vexing foreign policy challenges of our age. The fact that this bill enjoys support from Members on both sides of the aisle highlights that H.R. 1886 is an important vehicle to address some of these challenges. At heart, the bill creates a new framework for U.S.-Pakistan relations, to ensure that the two countries will share a robust, relevant, and lasting relationship