

HR 2136

Civilian Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (CEJA) of 2011

Congress: 112 (2011–2013, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Crime and Law Enforcement

Introduced: Jun 3, 2011

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. (Jul 11, 2011)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-bill/2136>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Price, David E. [D-NC-4]

Party: Democratic • **State:** NC • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors

No cosponsors are listed for this bill.

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Jul 11, 2011

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Crime and Law Enforcement

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
112 S 1145	Related bill	Jun 23, 2011: Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 84.

Civilian Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (CEJA) of 2011 - Amends the federal criminal code to grant jurisdiction over and impose penalties on federal contractors and employees who commit certain crimes outside of the United States while employed by or accompanying any agency of the United States other than the Department of Defense (DOD). Sets forth the crimes under federal law that are covered by this Act. Exempts an authorized intelligence activity that is carried out by or on behalf of any element of the intelligence community and conducted in accordance with law.

Directs the Attorney General to: (1) assign personnel and resources through task forces to investigate allegations of criminal offenses by federal contractors and employees overseas, and (2) report to Congress annually on the number of prosecutions and actions taken. Grants the Attorney General principal authority for the enforcement of this Act.

Provides for an optional venue for offenses under this Act involving federal employees and contractors overseas in the district in which is headquartered the U.S. agency that: (1) employs the offender, or any one of two or more joint offenders; or (2) the offender is accompanying, or that any one of two or more joint offenders is accompanying.

Requires the statute of limitations for an offense under this Act to be computed without regard to any time the alleged offender is outside the United States.

Actions Timeline

- **Jul 11, 2011:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security.
- **Jun 3, 2011:** Introduced in House
- **Jun 3, 2011:** Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.