

Some of the beneficiaries decided that they were not going to lose without a fight. Joyce Scantling of Racine, Wisconsin, has worked tirelessly on this issue. Together with 50 or 60 seniors and beneficiaries, they have rallied support around Medicare legislation to fix these reimbursement rates.

I hold in my hand right here thousands of signatures from Wisconsin's seniors and Medicare beneficiaries urging Congress to pass Medicare legislation to fix these reimbursement rates.

THE EPA HAS GOTTEN OUT OF HAND

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, in 1995, the EPA came crying to Congress saying they needed more money to clean up our air and our water and our Superfund sites. Shortly after that appeal for cash, records show that the EPA gave a \$160,000 grant to facilitate wind energy technologies in China. Unbelievable. While American taxpayers are busting their buns to pay the bill around here, the EPA gave our hard-earned taxpayer dollars for projects in China.

Mr. Speaker, this is out of hand. Electric bicycle technology, wind energy technology, American taxpayer dollars? The EPA should be handcuffed. Beam me up. I yield back all the flatulence in China paid for by the EPA.

WHEN WILL THE REPUBLICANS RESPOND TO AMERICA'S DEMAND FOR HMO REFORM?

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when the House passed a few weeks ago the HMO reform bill, we thought our day had finally come. But this week we learned that the vote was really only the first step. The Republican leadership appointed the conference committee to negotiate with the Senate with only one member who voted for HMO reform.

Instead of responding to the needs of the American people, the Republican leadership has chosen a path to ignore the will of the majority of this House and the needs of the American people.

This week's Newsweek magazine cover story talks about it: HMO Hell. How much longer does the Republican leadership intend to keep American families living in this HMO hell?

The bipartisan bill that passed this House overwhelmingly would provide for no gag rules, direct access to specialists, a binding external appeals process, access to emergency care, but also the accountability of that decisionmaker.

Let us see if we can make them hear, if not this year then next year. We want to get out of HMO hell.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MORNING EDITION ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that I regret having not been included in a party here in town, but after having finished the financial modernization bill late last night and then about 1 o'clock this morning joining with my colleagues as we filed the rule which the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is going to be managing in just a few minutes, I woke up this morning and listened to National Public Radio, and there was a great party that was going on celebrating the 20th anniversary of a program called Morning Edition, which has provided us with a great deal of grist for debate and argument here on the House floor for the last couple of decades.

We are marking all kinds of anniversaries. My friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCNULTY) just talked about the fact that yesterday was the 224th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps. We are about to mark the 10th anniversary of the crumbling of the Berlin Wall. One of the stories on Morning Edition this morning consisted of the death of Nicolae Ceausescu a decade ago, so we are marking a lot of anniversaries.

I would just like to throw in the fact that as a Republican who listens to National Public Radio, I congratulate Morning Edition on their 20th.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3196, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 362 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 362

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3196) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; (2) the amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by Representative Young of Florida or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order or demand for division of the question, shall be considered as read, and shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent; and (3) one

motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. House Resolution 359 is laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 362 is a structured rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3196, the foreign operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. The bill provides for 1 hour of debate in the House, equally divided between the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The rule provides that the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. Further, the rule provides that the amendment printed in the Committee on Rules report, if offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) or his designee shall be in order without intervention of any point of order or demand for a division of the question.

The amendment shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report, which is 20 minutes, with time equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

Also, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions. Finally, the rule provides that House Resolution 359 is laid on the table.

Mr. Speaker, the President vetoed H.R. 2606 on October 18. Since that time, very serious negotiations have taken place between the Congress and the administration to address the concerns raised in the President's veto message.

The bill which this rule brings forth, H.R. 3196, is very similar to the conference agreement on H.R. 2606, with some provisions added to make this bill one that can pass both the House, the Senate, and be signed by the President.

The main difference between today's bill and the vetoed bill are modifications of legislative language or earmarked funding within accounts. The rule allows for an amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) or his designee which would fully fund, for example, the Wye River Accord, the President's request for the Wye River Accord, which is extremely important and which will go very far in assuring the security of Israel, by providing \$1.8 billion approximately for that purpose.

I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG), the gentleman from Alabama (Chairman CALLAHAN), the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and

the ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), and all of the Members who are working so hard in this issue. They are working in such good faith, and really in an admirable way. I want to congratulate them and urge my colleagues to adopt both the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is what we would call a restrictive rule. It will allow consideration of H.R. 3196, which is a bill that makes appropriations for foreign aid and export assistance in fiscal year 2000.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) has explained, this rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, to be divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. This is the second foreign operations appropriation that the House is considering because the first was vetoed.

□ 0915

This bill makes a number of positive changes from the first bill. The rule for the bill is highly restrictive and it will not allow Members to offer floor amendments to improve the bill, except for one amendment by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

The new bill, with the Young amendment, fully funds the President's request to implement the Wye River Agreement between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority. This will help, we think, bring peace to the Middle East.

The amended bill provides an additional \$150 million to the International Development Association of the World Bank. This offers interest-free, long-term loans to the world's poorest countries. The amended bill also includes \$10 million more than the original bill for the Peace Corps, and while the resulting total is still less than the President's request it is a welcome improvement for this most important tool of American diplomacy.

The bill also restores \$90 million for bilateral debt relief. The 41 most indebted poor countries in the world owe a total of about \$220 billion to foreign governments, such as the United States and to multilateral agencies such as the World Bank.

In some countries, the debt is staggering. For example, in Nicaragua, the debt for every man, woman and child is \$2,000, in a country where the average yearly income is only \$390.

This crushing debt is diverting valuable resources from health care, education and basic living conditions, and without debt relief many of these countries will be permanently locked into hopeless poverty.

Debt relief is the humane moral course. However, it is also in our own

self-interest. Wiping out the debt can improve world stability and maintains incentives to protect the environment and to increase markets for U.S. products.

Debt relief is supported by a broad coalition of religious, humanitarian and civic organizations. Unfortunately, this revised bill does not provide a U.S. contribution to the highly indebted poor countries initiative trust fund. We need to support this fund if we want to provide more complete debt relief.

Mr. Speaker, while not perfect, the bill we are about to take up does contain welcome improvements to the version the President vetoed, and though the rule was overly restrictive I understand the need to move forward quickly and pass this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that the bill that we are considering today is a far more responsible vehicle than the bill that the President vetoed just a few days ago. When the President vetoed that legislation, he indicated that he felt that it represented an absolutely inadequate response to both our international responsibilities and our national interests, and he asked that a number of actions be taken that would significantly improve the bill. To a significant degree they have in this bill, with the addition of the amendment that will be offered by my good friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

First and foremost, when this bill left the House and the Senate and when it was vetoed by the President, it had no funding for the Middle East Wye Accords. The President had indicated he would not sign a bill until the Wye funding was included. We felt that since Israel had met its commitments under the Wye agreement, the United States ought to meet our commitments. This bill will do that, and I think the President is delighted with it. I know I am.

I think that people on both sides of the aisle who care about the United States meeting our responsibilities in that very sensitive region of the world will recognize that this is a very good investment for America, because it will help move the peace process forward in that region to a final resolution.

In addition to that, there is \$799 million in additional funding for various accounts in the bill that had not been present initially. There is increased funding to deal with the threat reduction problem associated with nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union. That is a very important addition, a welcome addition.

We cannot just recognize our responsibilities in the Middle East. We also need to recognize the treacherous

issues that still remain between us and the former Soviet Union, and this will help do that.

In addition, we have obviously both interests and responsibilities in our own hemisphere. What this proposal will do is to increase our responsiveness on both of those matters by providing additional funding for the community adjustment investment program at the NAD Bank, which will help stabilize conditions on our borders between the United States and our southern neighbors.

In addition, there is, as has been indicated by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), significant funding for bilateral African debt reduction. That is a moral imperative and it is very much in the interest of the United States, and what it really does is simply recognize the uncollectability of these debts.

I should point out that in two previous administrations, in the Reagan administration and the Bush administration, 35 times this amount of debt was forgiven, for Poland, for Israel, for Eastern Europe, for Egypt.

What this does is to provide the same actions for the most destitute countries, and we think that is a useful addition.

In addition, there is additional funding for the economic support fund, which the President insisted on getting, and he was right to do that.

So I think this bill is a much more constructive response than we had with the original bill.

We still have some problems, however, that have to be faced squarely. There are a number of drafting errors in the bill which are going to have to be corrected as this bill moves to the Senate. I also think there is at least one significant misunderstanding between the parties on an issue that has to be cleared up, and in addition to that the administration still is going to pursue, as we move this bill to the Senate and to conference, they are still going to pursue an effort to also include multilateral debt relief authority because if we do not do that we would be in the anomalous position of having American taxpayers finance debt relief for Africa without using our ability to leverage other countries in the world to do the same thing.

That would not be a wise decision if we are interested in seeing to it that we have rational burden-sharing between the American taxpayer and the taxpayers of other countries.

Dealing with our share of that debt write-down, which is about 3 percent, we do not want to lose the opportunity to leverage the other part of the world in meeting its responsibility for 97 percent of the action that needs to be taken. So in that sense, this bill is still short-sighted and needs to be corrected as we move through the process.

I hope that we will be able to do that by assuring that what multilateral debt write-down does take place, takes place on the basis of standards defined by the United States Congress and not by the IMF.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), and the White House for working out this compromise. It is not a perfect bill. None of our legislation is perfect, but this is a start in the right direction, and it is a much, much improved bill over even the bill that we were contemplating on voting on yesterday.

I think that as a Member of Congress, all of us have an obligation to educate our constituency about foreign assistance. A recent poll that I saw stated that most people in this country believe that out of the total Federal budget, somewhere between 22 and 28 percent of that budget goes for foreign assistance. The fact is, that is not true. The gentleman knows that, we know that, but somewhere along the line we need to educate our constituents and tell them that the foreign aid budget that we are really talking about today is like one-half of 1 percent of the total budget.

This is an improvement and certainly has our support, most of our support over here, and it is a good compromise. There is only one other thing to do, I think, on foreign assistance. It is not part of this legislation but it is a part of the priority package. Hopefully in another piece of legislation we will be able to pay our U.N. arrears. It is the just thing to do and the right thing to do. I urge the passage of this rule and the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), my chairman, the chairman of the Committee on Rules.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that contrary to arguments that have been made by people on the other side of the aisle, I am a Republican who stands here very proud to be an internationalist. I am an internationalist in what I consider to be the new millennium view of that.

I think that we have seen democratic expansion take place, with a small "d," throughout the world, and we have to, as the world's only complete superpower, militarily, economically and geopolitically, we have to step up to the plate and take on our responsibility in doing that.

There is a lot of controversy that surrounds the issue of foreign aid. As my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) has just pointed out, the

American people think that a quarter of the Federal budget goes towards foreign aid when we know that, in fact, it is minuscule and, in fact, in many ways it provides tremendous benefits right here at home in the United States, and we need to understand that.

So let me say that this is, I believe, a great example of the clash of ideas, and where there has been disagreement and ultimately we have come to bipartisan agreement, there are issues with which I am not in total agreement, I join the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) in saying that I hope we will be able to pay our U.N. arrears. I think that is an important priority that we should establish.

I also want to say that I am happy we were able to work out the Wye River Accord monies, and I believe that we can address some of the remaining concerns that will come before us on the debt question that my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), has raised.

So I think that we have not a perfect measure but we have one which demonstrates that bipartisanship can work, and I am very proud of the fact that even though we went very late into the night that we are here, and I hope my colleagues will support this rule which calls for a bill that, as has been said, was an improvement over what we had and it allows for 20 minutes of debate on this very important Young amendment that will be offered.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and I also support the amendment by Mr. YOUNG to fully fund the Wye aid package for Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians.

The United States has an obligation to support our very loyal and only democratic ally in the Middle East, Israel. We have a key responsibility to work toward long term security for Israel and the Middle East. The United States and Israel have a special relationship. Israel embodies the values and ideals of America and Americans. The democratic values and interests are shared by both democracies.

Peace in the Middle East is an issue which is personally important to me. I have traveled to Israel 3 times in my Congressional career. I have monitored Palestinian elections with Jimmy Carter and have been honored to serve as co-chair of the House Republican Israel Caucus for two sessions.

By fully funding the Wye aid package, the United States will be doing its part to promote stability in the Middle East. Israel is fully implementing the Wye River Agreement and will begin final talks with the Palestinians shortly. Israel is taking real risks for peace, and with the challenges that it will face in the coming weeks they must know that America stands with them.

Mr. YOUNG's amendment would have no net impact on the deficit in FY 2000. The outlays are offset by a reduction of \$407 million in early disbursement for Israel's regular military assistance.

Congress can play a vital role in demonstrating America's commitment to Israel and to peace in the Middle East. With this legisla-

tion, we will be giving Israel the resources it needs to achieve its long deserved peace.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to fully support the foreign Operations Appropriations Act and vote "yes" on the amendment to fully fund the Wye aid package.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I also support the rule and urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 0930

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 362, the rule just adopted, I call up the bill (H.R. 3196) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to House Resolution 362, the bill is considered read for amendment.

The text of H.R. 3196 is as follows:

H.R. 3196

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, \$759,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2003: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall remain available until September 30, 2018 for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any

prior Act appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, or related programs for tied-aid credits or grants may be used for any other purpose except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this paragraph are made available notwithstanding section 2(b)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by any East European country, any Baltic State or any agency or national thereof: *Provided further*, Public Law 106-46 is amended by striking "November 5, 1999" and inserting "March 1, 2000".

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs (to be computed on an accrual basis), including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$25,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, \$55,000,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Export-Import Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, shall be considered nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of this heading: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until October 1, 2000.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$35,000) shall not exceed \$35,000,000: *Provided further*, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, \$24,000,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation noncredit account: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such sums shall be available for direct loan obligations and loan guaranty commitments incurred or made during fiscal years 2000 and 2001: *Provided further*, That such sums shall remain available through fiscal year 2008 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2000, and through fiscal year 2009 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in

fiscal year 2001: *Provided further*, That in addition, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account and merged with said account: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are available for the cost of financing under section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall be available for purposes of section 234(g) of such Act, to remain available until expended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$44,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That the Trade and Development Agency may receive reimbursements from corporations and other entities for the costs of grants for feasibility studies and other project planning services, to be deposited as an offsetting collection to this account and to be available for obligation until September 30, 2001, for necessary expenses under this paragraph: *Provided further*, That such reimbursements shall not cover, or be allocated against, direct or indirect administrative costs of the agency.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2000, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for child survival, basic education, assistance to combat tropical and other diseases, and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$715,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) immunization programs; (2) oral rehydration programs; (3) health and nutrition programs, and related education programs, which address the needs of mothers and children; (4) water and sanitation programs; (5) assistance for displaced and orphaned children; (6) programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, polio, malaria and other diseases; and (7) up to \$98,000,000 for basic education programs for children: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for nonproject assistance for health and child survival programs, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health programs: *Provided further*, That \$35,000,000 shall be available only for the HIV/AIDS programs requested under this heading in House Document 106-101.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533) and the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$1,228,000,000, to remain available until

September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$5,000,000 may be made available for and apportioned directly to the Inter-American Foundation: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$14,400,000 may be made available for the African Development Foundation and shall be apportioned directly to that agency: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions; and that in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural

family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, and of the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated under this heading, \$2,500,000 may be transferred to "International Organizations and Programs" for a contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for any activity which is in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES): *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance programs for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of such programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than \$500,000 should be made available for support of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Microenterprise Initiative (including any local currencies made available for the purposes of the Initiative), not less than one-half should be made available for programs providing loans of less than \$300 to very poor people, particularly women, or for institutional support of organizations primarily engaged in making such loans.

CYPRUS

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for Cyprus to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicomunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus.

LEBANON

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$15,000,000 should be made available for Lebanon to be used, among other programs, for scholarships and direct support of the American educational institutions in Lebanon.

BURMA

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Economic Support Fund" and "Development Assistance", not less than \$6,500,000 shall be made available to support democracy activities in Burma, democracy and humanitarian activities along the Burma-Thailand border, and for Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma: *Provided*, That funds made available for Burma-related activities under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That the provision of such funds shall be made available subject to the regular notifi-

cation procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for development assistance may be made available to any United States private and voluntary organization, except any cooperative development organization, which obtains less than 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Agency for International Development may, on a case-by-case basis, waive the restriction contained in this paragraph, after taking into account the effectiveness of the overseas development activities of the organization, its level of volunteer support, its financial viability and stability, and the degree of its dependence for its financial support on the agency.

Funds appropriated or otherwise made available under title II of this Act should be made available to private and voluntary organizations at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1995.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, \$175,880,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Agency for International Development shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to providing assistance through the Office of Transition Initiatives for a country that did not receive such assistance in fiscal year 1999.

MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, \$1,500,000, as authorized by section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That guarantees of loans made under this heading in support of microenterprise activities may guarantee up to 70 percent of the principal amount of any such loans notwithstanding section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out programs under this heading, \$500,000, all of which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2001.

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For administrative expenses to carry out guaranteed loan programs, \$5,000,000, all of which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, up to \$3,000,000 to be derived by transfer from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and funds appropriated by this Act under the heading, "ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BAL-TIC STATES", to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of

1974: *Provided further*, That for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, up to \$500,000 of this amount may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development": *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 107A(d) (relating to general provisions applicable to the Development Credit Authority) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as contained in section 306 of H.R. 1486 as reported by the House Committee on International Relations on May 9, 1997, shall be applicable to direct loans and loan guarantees provided under this heading.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the "Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund", as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, \$43,837,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$495,000,000: *Provided*, That, none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices for use by the Agency for International Development, unless the Administrator has identified such proposed construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of these funds for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not apply where the total cost of construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices does not exceed \$1,000,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, which sum shall be available for the Office of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II, \$2,177,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$960,000,000 shall be available only for Israel, which sum shall be available on a grant basis as a cash transfer and shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1999, whichever is later: *Provided further*, That not less than \$735,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, which sum shall be provided on a grant basis, and of which sum cash transfer assistance shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will undertake significant economic reforms which are additional to those which were undertaken in previous fiscal years, and of which not less than \$200,000,000 shall be provided as Commodity Import Program assistance: *Provided further*, That in exercising the authority to provide cash transfer assistance for Israel, the President shall ensure that the level of such assistance does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to such country: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$150,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Jordan:

Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$11,000,000 may be used to support victims of and programs related to the Holocaust: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$1,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations located outside of the People's Republic of China to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in that country.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$19,600,000, which shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland and shall be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415): *Provided*, That such amount shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2001.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, \$535,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for assistance and for related programs for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than \$150,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Kosova: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading and the headings "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" and "Economic Support Fund", not to exceed \$130,000,000 shall be made available for Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading for Kosova shall be made available until the Secretary of State certifies that the resources pledged by the United States at the upcoming Kosova donors conference and similar pledging conferences shall not exceed 15 percent of the total resources pledged by all donors: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading for Kosova shall be made available for large scale physical infrastructure reconstruction.

(b) Funds appropriated under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the Fund's disbursement of such funds for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

(c) Funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance.

(d) None of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for new housing construction or repair or reconstruction of existing housing in Bosnia and Herzegovina unless directly related to the ef-

forts of United States troops to promote peace in said country.

(e) With regard to funds appropriated under this heading for the economic revitalization program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and local currencies generated by such funds (including the conversion of funds appropriated under this heading into currency used by Bosnia and Herzegovina as local currency and local currency returned or repaid under such program) the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall provide written approval for grants and loans prior to the obligation and expenditure of funds for such purposes, and prior to the use of funds that have been returned or repaid to any lending facility or grantee.

(f) The provisions of section 532 of this Act shall apply to funds made available under subsection (e) and to funds appropriated under this heading.

(g) The President is authorized to withhold funds appropriated under this heading made available for economic revitalization programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, if he determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not complied with article III of annex 1-A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces, and that intelligence cooperation on training, investigations, and related activities between Iranian officials and Bosnian officials has not been terminated.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the FREEDOM Support Act, for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs, \$735,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That the provisions of such chapter shall apply to funds appropriated by this paragraph: *Provided further*, That such sums as may be necessary may be transferred to the Export-Import Bank of the United States for the cost of any financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 for activities for the Independent States: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region, 15 percent should be used for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of the regional conflicts, especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available solely for the Russian Far East: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading \$10,000,000 shall be made available for salaries and expenses to carry out the Russian Leadership Program enacted on May 21, 1999 (113 Stat. 93 et seq.).

(b) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$180,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Ukraine.

(c) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than 12.92 percent shall be made available for assistance for Georgia.

(d) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than 12.2 percent shall be made available for assistance for Armenia.

(e) Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104-201;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial

Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(f) Of the funds made available under this heading for nuclear safety activities, not to exceed 9 percent of the funds provided for any single project may be used to pay for management costs incurred by a United States national lab in administering said project.

(g) Not more than 25 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for any country in the region.

(h) Of the funds appropriated under title II of this Act not less than \$12,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Mongolia of which not less than \$6,000,000 should be made available from funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided*, That funds made available for assistance for Mongolia may be made available in accordance with the purposes and utilizing the authorities provided in chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(i) (1) Of the funds appropriated under this heading that are allocated for assistance for the Government of the Russian Federation, 50 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the Russian Federation has terminated implementation of arrangements to provide Iran with technical expertise, training, technology, or equipment necessary to develop a nuclear reactor, related nuclear research facilities or programs, or ballistic missile capability.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(A) assistance to combat infectious diseases and child survival activities; and

(B) activities authorized under title V (Nonproliferation and Disarmament Programs and Activities) of the FREEDOM Support Act.

(j) None of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the Government of the Russian Federation, until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that: (1) Russian armed and peacekeeping forces deployed in Kosova have not established a separate sector of operational control; and (2) any Russian armed forces deployed in Kosova are operating under NATO unified command and control arrangements.

(k) Of the funds appropriated under this heading and in prior acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, not less than \$241,000,000 shall be made available for expanded nonproliferation and security cooperation programs under section 503 and 511 of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104-201.

(l) Of the funds appropriated under this title, not less than \$14,700,000 shall be made available for maternal and neo-natal health activities in the independent states of the former Soviet Union, of which at least 60 percent should be made available for the preventive care and treatment of mothers and infants in Russia.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

PEACE CORPS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), \$235,000,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside

of the United States: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$285,000,000, of which \$21,000,000 shall become available for obligation on September 30, 2000, and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount not less than \$10,000,000 should be made available for Law Enforcement Training and Demand Reduction: *Provided further*, That any funds made available under this heading for anti-crime programs and activities shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2000, the Department of State may also use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing it to a foreign country under chapter 8 of part I of that Act subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That in addition to any funds previously made available to establish and operate the International Law Enforcement Academy for the Western Hemisphere, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available to establish and operate the International Law Enforcement Academy for the Western Hemisphere at the deBremmond Training Center in Roswell, New Mexico.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross, assistance to refugees, including contributions to the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$625,000,000, of which \$21,000,000 shall become available for obligation on September 30, 2000, and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$13,800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That not less than \$60,000,000 shall be made available for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 260(c)), \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds made available under this heading are appropriated notwithstanding the provisions contained in section 2(c)(2) of the Act which would limit the amount of funds which could be appropriated for this purpose.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism and related programs

and activities, \$181,600,000, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a voluntary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations at least 20 days prior to the obligation of funds for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: *Provided further*, That of this amount not to exceed \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be made available for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation and disarmament: *Provided further*, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the International Atomic Energy Agency only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the Congress) that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$35,000,000 should be made available for demining, clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for demining and related activities, not to exceed \$500,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of the demining program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international affairs technical assistance activities), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available notwithstanding and other provision of law.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including up to \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses for the administration of activities carried out under these parts), and of modifying concessional credit agreements with least

developed countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements with any country in Sub-Saharan Africa, as authorized under section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461), \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount, not less than \$13,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the provisions of part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided*, That any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to the extent that limitation applies to sub-Saharan African countries shall not apply to funds appropriated hereunder or previously appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That the authority provided by section 572 of Public Law 100-461 may be exercised only with respect to countries that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as "IDA-only" countries.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$50,000,000, of which up to \$1,000,000 may remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading for grant financed military education and training for Indonesia and Guatemala may only be available for expanded international military education and training and funds made available for Guatemala may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to support grant financed military education and training at the School of the Americas unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the instruction and training provided by the School of the Americas is fully consistent with training and doctrine, particularly with respect to the observance of human rights, provided by the Department of Defense to United States military students at Department of Defense institutions whose primary purpose is to train United States military personnel: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, no later than January 15, 2000, a report detailing the training activities of the School of the Americas and a general assessment regarding the performance of its graduates during 1997 and 1998.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$3,420,000,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$1,920,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available for grants only for Egypt: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1999,

whichever is later: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this paragraph shall, as agreed by Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than 26.3 percent shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, not less than \$75,000,000 should be available for assistance for Jordan: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, not less than \$7,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2000, the President is authorized to, and shall, direct the draw-downs of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of not less than \$4,000,000 under the authority of this proviso for Tunisia for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and any amount so directed shall count toward meeting the earmark in the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph up to \$1,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Ecuador and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this paragraph shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurements has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurements may be financed with such funds: *Provided*, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 515 of this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Sudan and Liberia: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through non-governmental and international organizations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Guatemala: *Provided further*, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the "Foreign Military Sales Financing Program" in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: *Provided further*, That not more than \$30,495,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the pur-

chase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales: *Provided further*, That not more than \$330,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2000 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committees on Appropriations regarding the appropriate host institution to support and advance the efforts of the Defense Institute for International and Legal Studies in both legal and political education: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for any non-NATO country participating in the Partnership for Peace Program except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$78,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For the United States contribution for the Global Environment Facility, \$35,800,000, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$625,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

For payment to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$4,000,000, for the United States paid-in share of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

The United States Governor of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency may subscribe without fiscal year limitation for the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$20,000,000.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Inter-American Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States share of the paid-in share portion of the increase in capital stock, \$25,610,667.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,503,718,910.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, \$13,728,263, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$672,745,205.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the Asian Development Fund, as authorized by the Asia Development Bank Act, as amended, \$77,000,000, to remain available until expended, for contributions previously due.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the African Development Fund, \$78,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$35,778,717, for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$123,237,803.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, \$170,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology: *Provided further*, That not less than \$5,000,000 should be made available to the World Food Program: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS OBLIGATIONS DURING LAST MONTH OF AVAILABILITY

SEC. 501. Except for the appropriations entitled "International Disaster Assistance", and "United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund", not more than 15 percent of any appropriation item made available by this Act shall be obligated during the last month of availability.

PROHIBITION OF BILATERAL FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 502. Notwithstanding section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, none of the funds contained in title II of this Act may be used to carry out the provisions of section 209(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act

of 1961: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated by title II of this Act may be transferred by the Agency for International Development directly to an international financial institution (as defined in section 533 of this Act) for the purpose of repaying a foreign country's loan obligations to such institution.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 503. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$126,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

SEC. 504. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for entertainment expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 505. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$95,000 shall be available for representation allowances for the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for general costs of administering military assistance and sales under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program", not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for representation allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training", not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for entertainment allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Peace Corps, not to exceed a total of \$4,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances.

PROHIBITION ON FINANCING NUCLEAR GOODS

SEC. 506. None of the funds appropriated or made available (other than funds for "Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs") pursuant to this Act, for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, except for purposes of nuclear safety, to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 507. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, or Syria: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

MILITARY COUPS

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance

directly any assistance to any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree: *Provided*, That assistance may be resumed to such country if the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

DEOBLIGATION/REOBLIGATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 510. (a) Amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1955, as having been obligated against appropriations heretofore made under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the same general purpose as any of the headings under title II of this Act are, if deobligated, hereby continued available for the same period as the respective appropriations under such headings or until September 30, 2000, whichever is later, and for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same region as originally obligated: *Provided*, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of the Congress are notified 15 days in advance of the reobligation of such funds in accordance with regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) Obligated balances of funds appropriated to carry out section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act as of the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the current fiscal year are, if deobligated, hereby continued available during the current fiscal year for the same purpose under any authority applicable to such appropriations under this Act: *Provided*, That the authority of this subsection may not be used in fiscal year 2000.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 511. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1, 8, and 11 of part I, section 667, and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and funds provided under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States", shall remain available until expended if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall designate for each country, to the extent known at the time of submission of such report, those funds allocated for cash disbursement for balance of payment and economic policy reform purposes.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 512. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to furnish as-

sistance to any country which is in default during a period in excess of one calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act: *Provided*, That this section and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds made available for any narcotics-related assistance for Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact in the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers.

SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 514. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 515. (a) For the purposes of providing the executive branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds

made available under this Act for "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund", "Development Assistance", "International Organizations and Programs", "Trade and Development Agency", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States", "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union", "Economic Support Fund", "Peacekeeping Operations", "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development", "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General", "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training", "Peace Corps", and "Migration and Refugee Assistance", shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Appropriations Committees for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are previously notified 15 days in advance: *Provided*, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to the Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided further*, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Congress, or the appropriate congressional committees, shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: *Provided further*, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(b) Drawdowns made pursuant to section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 516. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under this Act or any previously enacted Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2001.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union—

(1) unless that government is making progress in implementing comprehensive economic reforms based on market principles, private ownership, respect for commercial contracts, and equitable treatment of foreign private investment; and

(2) if that government applies or transfers United States assistance to any entity for the purpose of expropriating or seizing ownership or control of assets, investments, or ventures.

Assistance may be furnished without regard to this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national interest.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for any state to enhance its military capability: *Provided*, That this restriction does not apply to demilitarization, demining or nonproliferation programs.

(d) Funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) Funds made available in this Act for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union shall be subject to the provisions of section 117 (relating to environment and natural resources) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(f) Funds appropriated in this or prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund in the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the disbursement of such funds by the Fund for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

(g) In issuing new task orders, entering into contracts, or making grants, with funds appropriated in this Act or prior appropriations Acts under the headings "Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" and "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union", for projects or activities that have as one of their primary purposes the fostering of private sector development, the Coordinator for United States Assistance to the New Independent States and the implementing agency shall encourage the participation of and give significant weight to con-

tractors and grantees who propose investing a significant amount of their own resources (including volunteer services and in-kind contributions) in such projects and activities.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 518. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion.

EXPORT FINANCING TRANSFER AUTHORITIES

SEC. 519. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 2000, for programs under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes, programs, and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 520. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be obligated or expended for Colombia, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan, Panama, Serbia, Sudan, or the Democratic Republic of Congo except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 521. For the purpose of this Act, "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts earmarks, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: Economic Support Fund and Foreign Military Financing Program, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; for the development assistance accounts of the Agency for International Development "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central program level funding, either as: (1) justified to the Congress; or (2) allocated by the executive branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PREVENTION
ACTIVITIES

SEC. 522. Up to \$10,000,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund", may be used to reimburse United States Government agencies, agencies of State governments, institutions of higher learning, and private and voluntary organizations for the full cost of individuals (including for the personal services of such individuals) detailed or assigned to, or contracted by, as the case may be, the Agency for International Development for the purpose of carrying out child survival, basic education, and infectious disease activities: *Provided*, That up to \$1,500,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading "Development Assistance" may be used to reimburse such agencies, institutions, and organizations for such costs of such individuals carrying out other development assistance activities: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome may be made available notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under title II of this Act may be made available pursuant to section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 if a primary purpose of the assistance is for child survival and related programs: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for family planning activities may be made available notwithstanding section 512 of this Act and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

PROHIBITION AGAINST INDIRECT FUNDING TO
CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 523. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated to finance indirectly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, or the People's Republic of China, unless the President of the United States certifies that the withholding of these funds is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

SEC. 524. Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as are other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: *Provided*, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees: *Provided further*, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT

SEC. 525. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

DEMOCRACY IN CHINA

SEC. 526. Notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, funds appropriated by this Act for "Economic Support Fund" may be made available to provide general support and grants for nongovernmental organizations located outside the People's Republic

of China that have as their primary purpose fostering democracy in that country, and for activities of nongovernmental organizations located outside the People's Republic of China to foster democracy in that country: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available for activities to foster democracy in the People's Republic of China may be made available for assistance to the government of that country, except that funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund" that are made available for the National Endowment for Democracy or its grantees may be made available for activities to foster democracy in that country notwithstanding this proviso and any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the authority of this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund", \$1,000,000 shall be made available to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights for a project to disseminate information and support research about the People's Republic of China, and related activities.

PROHIBITION ON BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO
TERRORIST COUNTRIES

SEC. 527. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for bilateral assistance under any heading of this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

(1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism; or

(2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(b) The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 528. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt and NATO and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

COMPETITIVE INSURANCE

SEC. 529. All Agency for International Development contracts and solicitations, and subcontracts entered into under such contracts, shall include a clause requiring that United States insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate.

STINGERS IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION

SEC. 530. Except as provided in section 581 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing,

and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, the United States may not sell or otherwise make available any Stingers to any country bordering the Persian Gulf under the Arms Export Control Act or chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 531. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in economic assistance activities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including endowments, debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts funds made available under this Act or prior Acts or local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title II of this Act and any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 532. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the Agency for International Development and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Agency for International Development shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall report on an annual basis as part of the justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States

Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (H. Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 533. (a) No funds appropriated by this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States Executive Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such Director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, "international financial institutions" are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund, the North American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ

SEC. 534. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including title IV of chapter 2 of part I, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation) or the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide assistance to any country that is not in compliance with the United Nations Security Council sanctions against Iraq unless the President determines and so certifies to the Congress that—

(1) such assistance is in the national interest of the United States;

(2) such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in that country; or

(3) the assistance to be provided will be humanitarian assistance for foreign nationals who have fled Iraq and Kuwait.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 535. (a) Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act. The agency shall promptly report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting activities or is proposing to conduct activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited.

(b) Unless expressly provided to the contrary, limitations on the availability of funds for "International Organizations and Programs" in this or any other Act, including prior appropriations Acts, shall not be construed to be applicable to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 536. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(a) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(b) assistance for the purpose of establishing or developing in a foreign country any export processing zone or designated area in which the tax, tariff, labor, environment, and safety laws of that country do not apply, in part or in whole, to activities carried out within that zone or area, unless the President determines and certifies that such assistance is not likely to cause a loss of jobs within the United States; or

(c) assistance for any project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: *Provided*, That in recognition that the application of this subsection should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, the provisions of this subsection shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture.

FUNDING PROHIBITION FOR SERBIA

SEC. 537. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Republic of Serbia: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to assistance for Kosova or Montenegro, or to assistance to promote democratization: *Provided further*, That section 620(t) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, shall not apply to Kosova or Montenegro.

SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 538. (a) Funds appropriated in titles I and II of this Act that are made available for Afghanistan, Lebanon, Montenegro, and for victims of war, displaced children, displaced

Burmese, humanitarian assistance for Romania, and humanitarian assistance for the peoples of Kosova, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: *Provided*, That any such funds that are made available for Cambodia shall be subject to the provisions of section 531(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 906 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions: *Provided*, That such assistance shall be subject to sections 116, 502B, and 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) The Agency for International Development may employ personal services contractors, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of administering programs for the West Bank and Gaza.

(d)(1) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that it is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after enactment of this Act.

POLICY ON TERMINATING THE ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

SEC. 539. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League countries should immediately and publicly renounce the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel;

(2) the decision by the Arab League in 1997 to reinstate the boycott against Israel was deeply troubling and disappointing;

(3) the Arab League should immediately rescind its decision on the boycott and its members should develop normal relations with their neighbor Israel; and

(4) the President should—

(A) take more concrete steps to encourage vigorously Arab League countries to renounce publicly the primary boycotts of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel as a confidence-building measure;

(B) take into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel when determining whether to sell weapons to said country;

(C) report to Congress on the specific steps being taken by the President to bring about a public renunciation of the Arab primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel and to expand the process of normalizing ties between Arab League countries and Israel; and

(D) encourage the allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

ANTI-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

SEC. 540. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for "Economic Support Fund", assistance may be provided to strengthen the administration of justice in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and in other regions consistent with the provisions of section 534(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except that programs to enhance protection of participants in judicial cases may be conducted notwithstanding section 660 of that Act. Funds made available pursuant to this section may be made available notwithstanding section 534(c) and the second and third sentences of section 534(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 541. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, and 11 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and from funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States": *Provided*, That the President shall take into consideration, in any case in which a restriction on assistance would be applicable but for this subsection, whether assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations is in the national interest of the United States: *Provided further*, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations under the regular notification procedures of those committees, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2000, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that violate internationally recognized human rights.

EARMARKS

SEC. 542. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act which are earmarked may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the earmark if compliance with the earmark is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act or, with respect to a country with which the United States has an agreement providing the United States with base rights or base access in that country, if

the President determines that the recipient for which funds are earmarked has significantly reduced its military or economic cooperation with the United States since enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991; however, before exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to a base rights or base access country which has significantly reduced its military or economic cooperation with the United States, the President shall consult with, and shall provide a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Agency for International Development that are earmarked for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Administrator of such agency determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such earmarked funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: *Provided*, That such earmarked funds that are continued available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such earmark.

CEILINGS AND EARMARKS

SEC. 543. Ceilings and earmarks contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs. Earmarks or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 544. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act by the Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96-533.

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

SEC. 545. (a) To the maximum extent possible, assistance provided under this Act should make full use of American resources, including commodities, products, and services.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all agriculture commodities, equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(c) In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (b) by the Congress.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress annually on the efforts of the heads of each Federal agency and the United States directors of international financial institutions (as referenced in section 514) in complying with this sense of Congress.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 546. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for car-

rying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 547. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order pursuant to existing law.

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS—DOCUMENTATION

SEC. 548. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to a private voluntary organization which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Agency for International Development.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 549. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for purposes of section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act. The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(b) Assistance restricted by subsection (a) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States.

(c) Whenever the waiver of subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. Any such report shall include a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, including the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE FOR PARKING FINES OWED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 550. (a) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available for a foreign country under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, an amount equivalent to 110 percent of the total unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Columbia by such country as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be withheld from obligation for such country until the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such fines and penalties are fully paid to the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLO FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 551. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised the authority under section 604(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 (title VI of Public Law 104-107) or any other legislation to suspend or make inapplicable section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and that suspension is still in effect: *Provided*, That if the President fails to make the certification under section 604(b)(2) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 or to suspend the prohibition under other legislation, funds appropriated by this Act may not be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS DRAWDOWN

SEC. 552. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: *Provided*, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): *Provided further*, That 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing the steps the United States Government is taking to collect information regarding allegations of genocide or other violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia and to furnish that information to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia: *Provided further*, That the drawdown made under this section for any tribunal shall not be construed as an endorsement or precedent for the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court: *Provided further*, That funds made available for tribunals other than Yugoslavia or Rwanda shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LANDMINES

SEC. 553. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe: *Provided*, That section 1365(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 22 U.S.C., 2778 note) is amended by striking out "During the five-year period beginning on October 23, 1992" and inserting in lieu thereof "During the eleven-year period beginning on October 23, 1992".

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 554. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government

business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: *Provided further*, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem. As has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestinian Authority), have social contacts, and have incidental discussions.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 555. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings "International Military Education and Training" or "Foreign Military Financing Program" for Informational Program activities or under the headings "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund", "Development Assistance", and "Economic Support Fund" may be obligated or expended to pay for—

- (1) alcoholic beverages; or
- (2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events and amusement parks.

COMPETITIVE PRICING FOR SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 556. Direct costs associated with meeting a foreign customer's additional or unique requirements will continue to be allowable under contracts under section 22(d) of the Arms Export Control Act. Loadings applicable to such direct costs shall be permitted at the same rates applicable to procurement of like items purchased by the Department of Defense for its own use.

SPECIAL DEBT RELIEF FOR THE POOREST

SEC. 557. (a) AUTHORITY TO REDUCE DEBT.—The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States (or any agency of the United States) by an eligible country as a result of—

- (1) guarantees issued under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;
- (2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; or
- (3) any obligation or portion of such obligation for a Latin American country, to pay for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-808), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95-501).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

- (1) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only to implement multilateral official debt relief ad referendum agreements, commonly referred to as "Paris Club Agreed Minutes".
- (2) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only in such amounts or to such extent as is provided in advance by appropriations Acts.
- (3) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to countries with heavy debt burdens that are

eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as "IDA-only" countries.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to a country whose government—

- (1) does not have an excessive level of military expenditures;
- (2) has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;
- (3) is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;
- (4) (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; and
- (5) is not ineligible for assistance because of the application of section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Debt Restructuring".

(e) CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.—A reduction of debt pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be considered assistance for purposes of any provision of law limiting assistance to a country. The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised notwithstanding section 620(r) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES

SEC. 558. (a) LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SALE, REDUCTION, OR CANCELLATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO SELL, REDUCE, OR CANCEL CERTAIN LOANS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may, in accordance with this section, sell to any eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof made before January 1, 1995, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the government of any eligible country as defined in section 702(6) of that Act or on receipt of payment from an eligible purchaser, reduce or cancel such loan or portion thereof, only for the purpose of facilitating—

- (A) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or
- (B) a debt buyback by an eligible country of its own qualified debt, only if the eligible country uses an additional amount of the local currency of the eligible country, equal to not less than 40 percent of the price paid for such debt by such eligible country, or the difference between the price paid for such debt and the face value of such debt, to support activities that link conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with local community development, and child survival and other child development, in a manner consistent with sections 707 through 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, if the sale, reduction, or cancellation would not contravene any term or condition of any prior agreement relating to such loan.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall, in accordance with this section, establish the terms and conditions under which loans may be sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Facility, as defined in section 702(8) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall notify the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of purchasers that the President has determined to be eligible, and shall direct such agency to carry out the sale, reduction, or cancellation of a loan pursuant to this section. Such agency shall make an adjustment in its accounts to reflect the sale, reduction, or cancellation.

(4) LIMITATION.—The authorities of this subsection shall be available only to the extent that appropriations for the cost of the modification, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, are made in advance.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—The proceeds from the sale, reduction, or cancellation of any loan sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(c) ELIGIBLE PURCHASERS.—A loan may be sold pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) only to a purchaser who presents plans satisfactory to the President for using the loan for the purpose of engaging in debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(d) DEBTOR CONSULTATIONS.—Before the sale to any eligible purchaser, or any reduction or cancellation pursuant to this section, of any loan made to an eligible country, the President should consult with the country concerning the amount of loans to be sold, reduced, or canceled and their uses for debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Debt Restructuring".

ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI

SEC. 559. (a) POLICY.—In providing assistance to Haiti, the President should place a priority on the following areas:

(1) aggressive action to support the Haitian National Police, including support for efforts by the Inspector General to purge corrupt and politicized elements from the Haitian National Police;

(2) steps to ensure that any elections undertaken in Haiti with United States assistance are full, free, fair, transparent, and democratic;

(3) support for a program designed to develop an indigenous human rights monitoring capacity;

(4) steps to facilitate the continued privatization of state-owned enterprises;

(5) a sustainable agricultural development program; and

(6) establishment of an economic development fund for Haiti to provide long-term, low interest loans to United States investors and businesses that have a demonstrated commitment to, and expertise in, doing business in Haiti, in particular those businesses present in Haiti prior to the 1994 United Nations embargo.

(b) REPORT.—Beginning 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and 6 months thereafter until September 30, 2001, the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives with regard to—

(1) the status of each of the governmental institutions envisioned in the 1987 Haitian Constitution, including an assessment of the extent to which officials in such institutions hold their positions on the basis of a regular, constitutional process;

(2) the status of the privatization (or placement under long-term private management or concession) of the major public entities, including a detailed assessment of the extent to which the Government of Haiti has completed all required incorporating documents, the transfer of assets, and the eviction of unauthorized occupants from such facilities;

(3) the status of efforts to re-sign and implement the lapsed bilateral Repatriation

Agreement and an assessment of the extent to which the Government of Haiti has been cooperating with the United States in halting illegal emigration from Haiti;

(4) the status of the Government of Haiti's efforts to conduct thorough investigations of extrajudicial and political killings and—

(A) an assessment of the progress that has been made in bringing to justice the persons responsible for these extrajudicial or political killings in Haiti; and

(B) an assessment of the extent to which the Government of Haiti is cooperating with United States authorities and with United States-funded technical advisors to the Haitian National Police in such investigations;

(5) an assessment of actions taken by the Government of Haiti to remove and maintain the separation from the Haitian National Police, national palace and residential guard, ministerial guard, and any other public security entity or unit of Haiti those individuals who are credibly alleged to have engaged in or conspired to conceal gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(6) the status of steps being taken to secure the ratification of the maritime counter-narcotics agreements signed October 1997;

(7) an assessment of the extent to which domestic capacity to conduct free, fair, democratic, and administratively sound elections has been developed in Haiti; and

(8) an assessment of the extent to which Haiti's Minister of Justice has demonstrated a commitment to the professionalism of judicial personnel by consistently placing students graduated by the Judicial School in appropriate judicial positions and has made a commitment to share program costs associated with the Judicial School, and is achieving progress in making the judicial branch in Haiti independent from the executive branch.

(c) EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Not more than 17 percent of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106 and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, that are made available for Latin America and the Caribbean region may be made available, through bilateral and Latin America and the Caribbean regional programs, to provide assistance for any country in such region.

REQUIREMENT FOR DISCLOSURE OF FOREIGN AID IN REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 560. (a) FOREIGN AID REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—In addition to the voting practices of a foreign country, the report required to be submitted to Congress under section 406(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 2414a), shall include a side-by-side comparison of individual countries' overall support for the United States at the United Nations and the amount of United States assistance provided to such country in fiscal year 1999.

(b) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—For purposes of this section, the term "United States assistance" has the meaning given the term in section 481(e)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(4)).

RESTRICTIONS ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

SEC. 561. (a) PROHIBITION ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) if the United Nations implements or imposes any taxation on any United States persons.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appro-

riated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) unless the President certifies to the Congress 15 days in advance of such payment that the United Nations is not engaged in any effort to implement or impose any taxation on United States persons in order to raise revenue for the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section the term "United States person" refers to—

(1) a natural person who is a citizen or national of the United States; or

(2) a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized under the United States or any State, territory, possession, or district of the United States.

HAITI

SEC. 562. The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the civilian-led Haitian National Police and Coast Guard: *Provided*, That the authority provided by this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 563. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES

SEC. 564. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to withhold funds made available by this Act from any unit of the security forces of a foreign country not credibly alleged to be involved in gross violations of human rights: *Provided further*, That in the event that funds are withheld from any unit pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State shall promptly inform the foreign government of the basis for such action and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO EAST TIMOR

SEC. 565. In any agreement for the sale, transfer, or licensing of any lethal equipment or helicopter for Indonesia entered into by the United States pursuant to the authority of this Act or any other Act, the agreement shall state that the items will not be used in East Timor.

RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO INDICTED WAR CRIMINALS

SEC. 566. (a) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds made available by this or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, may be provided for any country, entity or municipality described in subsection (e).

(b) MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to work in opposition to, and vote against, any extension by such institutions of any financial or technical assistance or grants of any kind to any country or entity described in subsection (e).

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 15 days before any vote in an international financial institution regarding the extension of financial or technical assistance or grants to any country or entity described in subsection (e), the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives a written justification for the proposed assistance, including an explanation of the United States position regarding any such vote, as well as a description of the location of the proposed assistance by municipality, its purpose, and its intended beneficiaries.

(3) DEFINITION.—The term "international financial institution" includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provision of—

(A) humanitarian assistance;

(B) democratization assistance;

(C) assistance for cross border physical infrastructure projects involving activities in both a sanctioned country, entity, or municipality and a nonsanctioned contiguous country, entity, or municipality, if the project is primarily located in and primarily benefits the nonsanctioned country, entity, or municipality and if the portion of the project located in the sanctioned country, entity, or municipality is necessary only to complete the project;

(D) small-scale assistance projects or activities requested by United States Armed Forces that promote good relations between such forces and the officials and citizens of the areas in the United States SFOR sector of Bosnia;

(E) implementation of the Brcko Arbitral Decision;

(F) lending by the international financial institutions to a country or entity to support common monetary and fiscal policies at the national level as contemplated by the Dayton Agreement;

(G) direct lending to a non-sanctioned entity, or lending passed on by the national government to a non-sanctioned entity; or

(H) assistance to the International Police Task Force for the training of a civilian police force.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Every 60 days the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, shall publish in the Federal Register and/or in a comparable publicly ac-

cessible document or Internet site, a listing and justification of any assistance that is obligated within that period of time for any country, entity, or municipality described in subsection (e), including a description of the purpose of the assistance, project and its location, by municipality.

(d) FURTHER LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (c)—

(1) no assistance may be made available by this Act, or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, in any country, entity, or municipality described in subsection (e), for a program, project, or activity in which a publicly indicted war criminal is known to have any financial or material interest; and

(2) no assistance (other than emergency foods or medical assistance or demining assistance) may be made available by this Act, or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for any program, project, or activity in a community within any country, entity or municipality described in subsection (e) if competent authorities within that community are not complying with the provisions of Article IX and Annex 4, Article II, paragraph 8 of the Dayton Agreement relating to war crimes and the Tribunal.

(e) SANCTIONED COUNTRY, ENTITY, OR MUNICIPALITY.—A sanctioned country, entity, or municipality described in this section is one whose competent authorities have failed, as determined by the Secretary of State, to take necessary and significant steps to apprehend and transfer to the Tribunal all persons who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(f) SPECIAL RULE.—Subject to subsection (d), subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provision of assistance to an entity that is not a sanctioned entity, notwithstanding that such entity may be within a sanctioned country, if the Secretary of State determines and so reports to the appropriate congressional committees that providing assistance to that entity would promote peace and internationally recognized human rights by encouraging that entity to cooperate fully with the Tribunal.

(g) CURRENT RECORD OF WAR CRIMINALS AND SANCTIONED COUNTRIES, ENTITIES, AND MUNICIPALITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish and maintain a current record of the location, including the municipality, if known, of publicly indicted war criminals and a current record of sanctioned countries, entities, and municipalities.

(2) INFORMATION OF THE DCI AND THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Director of Central Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense should collect and provide to the Secretary of State information concerning the location, including the municipality, of publicly indicted war criminals.

(3) INFORMATION OF THE TRIBUNAL.—The Secretary of State shall request that the Tribunal and other international organizations and governments provide the Secretary of State information concerning the location, including the municipality, of publicly indicted war criminals and concerning country, entity and municipality authorities known to have obstructed the work of the Tribunal.

(4) REPORT.—Beginning 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than September 1 each year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report in classified and unclassified form to the appropriate congressional committees on the location, including the municipality, if known, of publicly indicted war criminals, on country, entity and municipality authorities known to have obstructed the work of

the Tribunal, and on sanctioned countries, entities, and municipalities.

(5) INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—Upon the request of the chairman or ranking minority member of any of the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of State shall make available to that committee the information recorded under paragraph (1) in a report submitted to the committee in classified and unclassified form.

(h) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) or subsection (b) with respect to specified bilateral programs or international financial institution projects or programs in a sanctioned country, entity, or municipality upon providing a written determination to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives that such assistance directly supports the implementation of the Dayton Agreement and its Annexes, which include the obligation to apprehend and transfer indicted war criminals to the Tribunal.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 15 days after the date of any written determination under paragraph (1) the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives regarding the status of efforts to secure the voluntary surrender or apprehension and transfer of persons indicted by the Tribunal, in accordance with the Dayton Agreement, and outlining obstacles to achieving this goal.

(3) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AFFECTED.—Any waiver made pursuant to this subsection shall be effective only with respect to a specified bilateral program or multilateral assistance project or program identified in the determination of the Secretary of State to Congress.

(i) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a country or entity shall cease to apply only if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to Congress that the authorities of that country, entity, or municipality have apprehended and transferred to the Tribunal all persons who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) COUNTRY.—The term "country" means Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia.

(2) ENTITY.—The term "entity" refers to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosova, Montenegro, and the Republika Srpska.

(3) DAYTON AGREEMENT.—The term "Dayton Agreement" means the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with annexes relating thereto, done at Dayton, November 10 through 16, 1995.

(4) TRIBUNAL.—The term "Tribunal" means the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

(k) ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and the executive directors of the international financial institutions shall consult with representatives of human rights organizations and all government agencies with relevant information to help prevent publicly indicted war criminals from benefiting from any financial or technical assistance or grants provided to any country or entity described in subsection (e).

TO PROHIBIT FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SHOULD IT ENACT LAWS WHICH WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST MINORITY RELIGIOUS FAITHS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 567. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be made available for the Government of the Russian Federation, after 180 days from the date of the enactment of this Act, unless the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of the Russian Federation has implemented no statute, executive order, regulation or similar government action that would discriminate, or would have as its principal effect discrimination, against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation in violation of accepted international agreements on human rights and religious freedoms to which the Russian Federation is a party.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

SEC. 568. (a) Funds made available in this Act to support programs or activities the primary purpose of which is promoting or assisting country participation in the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) shall only be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) The President shall provide a detailed account of all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities, domestic and international obligations for such activities in fiscal year 2000, and any plan for programs thereafter related to the implementation or the furtherance of protocols pursuant to, or related to negotiations to amend the FCCC in conjunction with the President's submission of the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2001: *Provided*, That such report shall include an accounting of expenditures by agency with each agency identifying climate change activities and associated costs by line item as presented in the President's Budget Appendix: *Provided further*, That such report shall identify with regard to the Agency for International Development, obligations and expenditures by country or central program and activity.

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

SEC. 569. Section 105 of Public Law 104-164 (110 Stat. 1427) is amended by striking "1996 and 1997" and inserting "1999 and 2000".

AID TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

SEC. 570. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be provided to the Central Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

SEC. 571. Of the funds appropriated in titles II and III of this Act under the headings "Economic Support Fund", "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training", "Peacekeeping Operations", for refugees resettling in Israel under the heading "Migration and Refugee Assistance", and for assistance for Israel to carry out provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under the heading "Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", not more than a total of \$5,321,150,000 may be made available for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza, the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group, the Multinational Force and Observers, the Middle East Regional Democracy Fund, Middle East Regional Coopera-

tion, and Middle East Multilateral Working Groups: *Provided*, That any funds that were appropriated under such headings in prior fiscal years and that were at the time of the enactment of this Act obligated or allocated for other recipients may not during fiscal year 2000 be made available for activities that, if funded under this Act, would be required to count against this ceiling: *Provided further*, That funds may be made available notwithstanding the requirements of this section if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so and any such additional funds shall only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ENTERPRISE FUND RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 572. Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

CAMBODIA

SEC. 573. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to the Central Government of Cambodia, except loans to support basic human needs.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Central Government of Cambodia.

CUSTOMS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 574. Section 660(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by—

(1) striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and in lieu thereof inserting a semicolon; and

(2) adding the following new paragraph: "(7) with respect to assistance provided to customs authorities and personnel, including training, technical assistance and equipment, for customs law enforcement and the improvement of customs laws, systems and procedures."

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT

SEC. 575. (a) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly provide to the Congress by March 1, 2000, a report on all military training provided to foreign military personnel (excluding sales, and excluding training provided to the military personnel of countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) under programs administered by the Department of Defense and the Department of State during fiscal years 1999 and 2000, including those proposed for fiscal year 2000. This report shall include, for each such military training activity, the foreign policy justification and purpose for the training activity, the cost of the training activity, the number of foreign students trained and their units of operation, and the location of the training. In addition, this report shall also include, with respect to United States personnel, the operational benefits to United States forces derived from each such training activity and the United States military units involved in each such training activity. This report may include a classified annex if deemed necessary and appropriate.

(b) For purposes of this section a report to Congress shall be deemed to mean a report to the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the Appropriations and International Relations Committees of the House of Representatives.

KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SEC. 576. (a) Of the funds made available under the heading "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", not to exceed \$35,000,000 may be made available for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (hereafter referred to in this section as "KEDO"), notwithstanding any other provision of law, only for the administrative expenses and heavy fuel oil costs associated with the Agreed Framework.

(b) Of the funds made available for KEDO, up to \$15,000,000 may be made available prior to June 1, 2000, if, 30 days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in which the Government of North Korea has committed not to test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons, and not to possess nuclear reprocessing or uranium enrichment facilities;

(2) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to pursue the North-South dialogue;

(3) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework;

(4) North Korea has not diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended; and

(5) North Korea is not seeking to develop or acquire the capability to enrich uranium, or any additional capability to reprocess spent nuclear fuel.

(c) Of the funds made available for KEDO, up to \$20,000,000 may be made available on or after June 1, 2000, if, 30 days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the effort to can and safely store all spent fuel from North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear reactors has been successfully concluded;

(2) North Korea is complying with its obligations under the agreement regarding access to suspect underground construction;

(3) North Korea has terminated its nuclear weapons program, including all efforts to acquire, develop, test, produce, or deploy such weapons; and

(4) the United States has made and is continuing to make significant progress on eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including further missile tests and its ballistic missile exports.

(d) The President may waive the certification requirements of subsections (b) and (c) if the President determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States and provides written policy justifications to the appropriate congressional committees prior to his exercise of such waiver. No funds may be obligated for KEDO until 30 days after submission to Congress of such waiver.

(e) The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report (to be submitted with the annual presentation for appropriations) providing a full and detailed accounting of the fiscal year 2001 request for the United States contribution to KEDO, the expected operating budget of the KEDO, to include unpaid debt, proposed annual costs associated with heavy fuel oil purchases, and the amount of funds pledged by other donor nations and organizations to support KEDO activities on a per country basis, and other related activities.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 577. Funds made available to grantees of the African Development Foundation may

be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the President of the Foundation: *Provided*, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: *Provided further*, That this authority applies to interest earned both prior to and following enactment of this provision: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act, in exceptional circumstances the board of directors of the Foundation may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project: *Provided further*, That the Foundation shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations in advance of exercising such waiver authority.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE
PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 578. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 579. (a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term “agency” means the United States Agency for International Development;

(2) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator, United States Agency for International Development; and

(3) the term “employee” means an employee (as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code) who is employed by the agency, is serving under an appointment without time limitation, and has been currently employed for a continuous period of at least 3 years, but does not include—

(A) a reemployed annuitant under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, or another retirement system for employees of the agency;

(B) an employee having a disability on the basis of which such employee is or would be eligible for disability retirement under the applicable retirement system referred to in subparagraph (A);

(C) an employee who is to be separated involuntarily for misconduct or unacceptable performance, and to whom specific notice has been given with respect to that separation;

(D) an employee who has previously received any voluntary separation incentive payment by the Government of the United States under this section or any other authority and has not repaid such payment;

(E) an employee covered by statutory re-employment rights who is on transfer to another organization; or

(F) any employee who, during the 24-month period preceding the date of separation, received a recruitment or relocation bonus under section 5753 of title 5, United States Code, or who, within the 12-month period preceding the date of separation, received a retention allowance under section 5754 of such title 5.

(b) AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, before obligating any resources for voluntary separation incentive payments under this section, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and the Office of Management and Budget a strategic plan outlining the intended use of such incentive payments and a proposed organizational chart for the agency once such incentive payments have been completed.

(2) CONTENTS.—The agency’s plan shall include—

(A) the positions and functions to be reduced or eliminated, identified by organiza-

tional unit, geographic location, occupational category and grade level;

(B) the number and amounts of voluntary separation incentive payments to be offered;

(C) a description of how the agency will operate without the eliminated positions and functions; and

(D) the time period during which incentives may be paid.

(3) APPROVAL.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall review the agency’s plan and approve or disapprove the plan and may make appropriate modifications in the plan with respect to the coverage of incentives as described under paragraph (2)(A), and with respect to the matters described in paragraphs (2) (B) through (D).

(c) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A voluntary separation incentive payment under this section may be paid by the agency to employees of such agency and only to the extent necessary to eliminate the positions and functions identified by the strategic plan.

(2) AMOUNT AND TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—A voluntary separation incentive payment under this section—

(A) shall be paid in a lump sum after the employee’s separation;

(B) shall be paid from appropriations or funds available for the payment of the basic pay of the employees;

(C) shall be equal to the lesser of—

(i) an amount equal to the amount the employee would be entitled to receive under section 5595(c) of title 5, United States Code, if the employee were entitled to payment under such section; or

(ii) an amount determined by the agency head not to exceed \$25,000;

(D) may not be made except in the case of any employee who voluntarily separates (whether by retirement or resignation) on or before December 31, 2000;

(E) shall not be a basis for payment, and shall not be included in the computation, of any other type of Government benefit; and

(F) shall not be taken into account in determining the amount of any severance pay to which the employee may be entitled under section 5595 of title 5, United States Code, based on any other separation.

(d) ADDITIONAL AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETIREMENT FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other payments which it is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, the agency shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee of the agency who is covered under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to whom a voluntary separation incentive has been paid under this section.

(2) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of paragraph (1), the term “final basic pay”, with respect to an employee, means the total amount of basic pay which would be payable for a year of service by such employee, computed using the employee’s final rate of basic pay, and, if last serving on other than a full-time basis, with appropriate adjustment therefor.

(e) EFFECT OF SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.—

(1) An individual who has received a voluntary separation incentive payment under this section and accepts any employment for compensation with the Government of the United States, or who works for any agency of the Government of the United States through a personal services contract, within 5 years after the date of the separation on

which the payment is based shall be required to pay, prior to the individual’s first day of employment, the entire amount of the incentive payment to the agency that paid the incentive payment.

(2) If the employment under paragraph (1) is with an Executive agency (as defined by section 105 of title 5, United States Code), the United States Postal Service, or the Postal Rate Commission, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may, at the request of the head of the agency, waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(3) If the employment under paragraph (1) is with an entity in the legislative branch, the head of the entity or the appointing official may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(4) If the employment under paragraph (1) is with the judicial branch, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant for the position.

(f) REDUCTION OF AGENCY EMPLOYMENT LEVELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The total number of funded employee positions in the agency shall be reduced by one position for each vacancy created by the separation of any employee who has received, or is due to receive, a voluntary separation incentive payment under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, positions shall be counted on a full-time-equivalent basis.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The President, through the Office of Management and Budget, shall monitor the agency and take any action necessary to ensure that the requirements of this subsection are met.

(g) REGULATIONS.—The Office of Personnel Management may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement this section.

IRAQ OPPOSITION

SEC. 580. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, \$10,000,000 shall be made available to support efforts to bring about political transition in Iraq, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available only to Iraqi opposition groups designated under the Iraq Liberation Act (Public Law 105-338) for political, economic, humanitarian, and other activities of such groups, and not more than \$2,000,000 may be made available for groups and activities seeking the prosecution of Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi government officials for war crimes.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUDGET SUBMISSION

SEC. 581. Beginning with the fiscal year 2001 budget, the Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed budget for each fiscal year. The Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a proposed budget format no later than October 31, 1999, or 30 days after the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later. The proposed format shall include how the Agency’s budget submission will address: estimated levels of obligations for the current fiscal year and actual levels for the two previous fiscal years; the President’s request for new budget authority and estimated carryover obligational authority for the budget year; the disaggregation of budget data by program and activity for each bureau, field mission, and central office; and staff levels identified by program.

AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

SEC. 582. (a) Information relevant to the December 2, 1980 murders of four American churchwomen in El Salvador shall be made public to the fullest extent possible.

(b) The Secretary of State and the Department of State are to be commended for fully releasing information regarding the murders.

(c) The President shall order all Federal agencies and departments that possess relevant information to make every effort to declassify and release to the victims' families relevant information as expeditiously as possible.

(d) In making determinations concerning the declassification and release of relevant information, the Federal agencies and departments shall presume in favor of releasing, rather than of withholding, such information.

(e) Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing in detail the circumstances under which individuals involved in the murders or the cover-up of the murders obtained residence in the United States.

KYOTO PROTOCOL

SEC. 583. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of implementation, or in preparation for implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol, which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United States Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II, section 2, clause 2, of the United States Constitution, and which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25 of the Protocol.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 584. (a) VALUE OF ADDITIONS TO STOCKPILES.—Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking the following: “\$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, and” and inserting in lieu thereof before the period at the end, the following: “and \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2000”.

(b) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THAILAND.—Section 514(b)(2)(B) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking the following: “Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand. Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 1998, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$20,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand.”; and at the end inserting the following sentence: “Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2000, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$20,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand.”.

RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

SEC. 585. Section 3011 of the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-31; 113 Stat. 93) is amended—

(1) by striking “fiscal year 1999” in subsections (a)(1), (b)(4)(B), (d)(3), and (h)(1)(A) and inserting “fiscal years 1999 and 2000”; and

(2) by striking “2000” in subsection (a)(2), (e)(1), and (h)(1)(B) and inserting “2001”.

ABOLITION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

SEC. 586. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section: (1) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) FOUNDATION.—The term “Foundation” means the Inter-American Foundation.

(3) FUNCTION.—The term “function” means any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

(b) ABOLITION OF INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.—During fiscal year 2000, the President is authorized to abolish the Inter-American Foundation. The provisions of this section shall only be effective upon the effective date of the abolition of the Inter-American Foundation.

(c) TERMINATION OF FUNCTIONS.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (d)(2), there are terminated upon the abolition of the Foundation all functions vested in, or exercised by, the Foundation or any official thereof, under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provisions of law, as of the day before the effective date of this section.

(2) REPEAL.—Section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 6290f) is repealed upon the effective date specified in subsection (j).

(3) FINAL DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.—Upon the date of transmittal to Congress of the certification described in subsection (d)(4), all unexpended balances of appropriations of the Foundation shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts account of the Treasury of the United States.

(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be responsible for—

(A) the administration and wind-up of any outstanding obligation of the Federal Government under any contract or agreement entered into by the Foundation before the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, except that the authority of this subparagraph does not include the renewal or extension of any such contract or agreement; and

(B) taking such other actions as may be necessary to wind-up any outstanding affairs of the Foundation.

(2) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO THE DIRECTOR.—There are transferred to the Director such functions of the Foundation under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law, as of the day before the date of the enactment of this section, as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(3) AUTHORITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.—For purposes of performing the functions of the Director under paragraph (1) and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Director may—

(A) enter into contracts;

(B) employ experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule; and

(C) utilize, on a reimbursable basis, the services, facilities, and personnel of other Federal agencies.

(4) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Whenever the Director determines that the responsibilities described in paragraph (1) have been fully discharged, the Director shall so certify to the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report in writing regarding all matters relating to the abolition and termination of the Foundation. The report shall be submitted not later than 90 days after the termination of the Foundation.

(f) TRANSFER AND ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities arising from suits continued with a substitution or addition of parties under subsection (g)(3)), contracts, property, records, and unexpended balance of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with the functions, terminated by subsection (c)(1) or transferred by subsection (d)(2) shall be transferred to the Director for purposes of carrying out the responsibilities described in subsection (d)(1).

(g) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) CONTINUING LEGAL FORCE AND EFFECT.—All orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, agreements, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, registrations, privileges, and other administrative actions—

(A) that have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective by the Foundation in the performance of functions that are terminated or transferred under this section; and

(B) that are in effect as of the date of the abolition of the Foundation, or were final before such date and are to become effective on or after such date,

shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by the President, the Director, or other authorized official, a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(2) NO EFFECT ON JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section—

(A) the provisions of this section shall not affect suits commenced prior to the date of abolition of the Foundation; and

(B) in all such suits, proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered in the same manner and effect as if this section had not been enacted.

(3) NONABATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.—No suit, action, or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer in the official capacity of such individual as an officer of the Foundation shall abate by reason of the enactment of this section. No cause of action by or against the Foundation, or by or against any officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this section.

(4) CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDING WITH SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.—If, before the date of the abolition of the Foundation, the Foundation, or officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, is a party to a suit, then effective on such date such suit shall be continued with the Director substituted or added as a party.

(5) REVIEWABILITY OF ORDERS AND ACTIONS UNDER TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS.—Orders and actions of the Director in the exercise of functions terminated or transferred under this section shall be subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such orders and actions had been taken by the Foundation immediately preceding their termination or transfer. Any statutory requirements relating to notice, hearings, action upon the record, or administrative review that apply to any function transferred by this section shall apply to the exercise of such function by the Director.

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION.—Section 502 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 290h) is amended—

(A) by inserting “and” at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) by striking the semicolon at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5).

(2) SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND AGREEMENT.—Section 36 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “provide for” and all that follows through “(2) utilization” and inserting “provide for the utilization”; and

(ii) by striking “member countries;” and all that follows through “paragraph (2)” and inserting “member countries.”;

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “transfer or”;

(C) by striking subsection (c);

(D) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c); and

(E) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated), by striking “transfer or”.

(3) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Section 222A(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2182a(d)) is repealed.

(i) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(j) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The repeal made by subsection (c)(2) and the amendments made by subsection (h) shall take effect upon the date of transmittal to Congress of the certification described in subsection (d)(4).

WEST BANK AND GAZA PROGRAM

SEC. 587. For fiscal year 2000, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for the West Bank and Gaza.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 588. Of the funds made available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, up to \$500,000 should be made available to support the activities of Colombian nongovernmental organizations involved in human rights monitoring.

INDONESIA REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 589. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated under the headings “Economic Support Fund”, “International Military Education and Training”, or “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be obligated for Indonesia unless the Committees on Appropriations are advised in writing 20 days prior to each such proposed obligation.

MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE

SEC. 590. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be provided for the United Nations Man and the Biosphere Program or the United Nations World Heritage Fund.

IMMUNITY OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SEC. 591. (a) Subject to subsection (b), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be deemed to be a state sponsor of terrorism for the purposes of 28 U.S.C. 1605(a)(7).

(b) This section shall not apply to Montenegro or Kosovo.

(c) This section shall become null and void when the President certifies in writing to the Congress that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (other than Montenegro and Kosovo) has completed a democratic reform process that results in a newly elected government that respects the rights of ethnic minorities, is committed to the rule of law and respects the sovereignty of its neighbor states.

(d) The certification provided for in subsection (c) shall not affect the continuation of litigation commenced against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia prior to its fulfillment of the conditions in subsection (c).

UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE POLICY FOR OPPOSITION-CONTROLLED AREAS OF SUDAN

SEC. 592. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President, acting through appropriate federal agencies, may provide food assistance to groups engaged in the protection of civilian populations from attacks by regular government of Sudan forces, associated militias, or other paramilitary groups supported by the government of Sudan. Such assistance may only be provided in a way that: (1) does not endanger, compromise or otherwise reduce the United States’ support for unilateral, multilateral or private humanitarian operations or the beneficiaries of those operations; or (2) compromise any ongoing or future people-to-people reconciliation efforts. Any such assistance shall be provided separate from and not in proximity to current humanitarian efforts, both within Operation Lifeline Sudan or outside of Operation Lifeline Sudan, or any other current or future humanitarian operations which serve noncombatants. In considering eligibility of potential recipients, the President shall determine that the group respects human rights, democratic principles, and the integrity of ongoing humanitarian operations, and cease such assistance if the determination can no longer be made.

(b) Not later than February 1, 2000, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on United States bilateral assistance to opposition-controlled areas of Sudan. Such report shall include—

(1) an accounting of United States bilateral assistance to opposition-controlled areas of Sudan, provided in fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and proposed for fiscal year 2000, and the goals and objectives of such assistance;

(2) the policy implications and costs, including logistics and administrative costs, associated with providing humanitarian assistance, including food, directly to National Democratic Alliance participants and the Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement operating outside of the United Nations’ Operation Lifeline Sudan structure, and the United States agencies best suited to administer these activities; and

(3) the policy implications of increasing substantially the amount of development assistance for democracy promotion, civil administration, judiciary, and infrastructure support in opposition-controlled areas of Sudan and the obstacles to administering a development assistance program in this region.

CONSULTATIONS ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

SEC. 593. Consistent with the intent of Congress expressed in the enactment of section 3(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate committees and leadership of Congress to devise a mechanism to provide for congressional input prior to making any determination on the nature or quantity of defense articles and services to be made available to Taiwan.

AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 594. The Secretary of the Treasury may, to fulfill commitments of the United States: (1) effect the United States participation in the first general capital increase of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the first general capital increase of the Inter-American Investment Corporation; and (2) contribute on behalf of the United States to the eighth replenishment of the resources of the African Development Fund and the twelfth replenishment of the International Development Association. The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury: \$29,870,087 for paid-in capital, and \$139,365,533 for callable capital, of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; \$125,180,000 for paid-in capital of the Inter-American Investment Corporation; \$300,000,000 for the African Development Fund; and \$2,410,000,000 for the International Development Association.

ASSISTANCE FOR COSTA RICA

SEC. 595. Of the funds appropriated by Public Law 106-31, under the heading “Central America and the Caribbean Emergency Disaster Recovery Fund”, \$8,000,000 shall be made available only for Costa Rica.

SILK ROAD STRATEGY ACT OF 1999

SEC. 596. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999”.

(b) AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

“CHAPTER 12—SUPPORT FOR THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

“SEC. 499. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE RECONCILIATION AND RECOVERY FROM REGIONAL CONFLICTS.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purposes of assistance under this section include—

“(1) the creation of the basis for reconciliation between belligerents;

“(2) the promotion of economic development in areas of the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia impacted by civil conflict and war; and

“(3) the encouragement of broad regional cooperation among countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia that have been destabilized by internal conflicts.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance and economic reconstruction assistance for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to support the activities described in subsection (c).

“(2) DEFINITION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—In this subsection, the term ‘humanitarian assistance’ means assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing.

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (b) include—

“(1) providing for the humanitarian needs of victims of the conflicts;

“(2) facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes; and

“(3) assisting in the reconstruction of residential and economic infrastructure destroyed by war.

“SEC. 499A. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purpose of assistance under this section is to foster

economic growth and development, including the conditions necessary for regional economic cooperation, in the South Caucasus and Central Asia.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—To carry out the purpose of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide assistance for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to support the activities described in subsection (c).

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—In addition to the activities described in section 498, activities supported by assistance under subsection (b) should support the development of the structures and means necessary for the growth of private sector economies based upon market principles.

“SEC. 499B. DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE.

“(a) PURPOSE OF PROGRAMS.—The purposes of programs under this section include—

“(1) to develop the physical infrastructure necessary for regional cooperation among the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia; and

“(2) to encourage closer economic relations and to facilitate the removal of impediments to cross-border commerce among those countries and the United States and other developed nations.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR PROGRAMS.—To carry out the purposes of subsection (a), the following types of programs for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia may be used to support the activities described in subsection (c):

“(1) Activities by the Export-Import Bank to complete the review process for eligibility for financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

“(2) The provision of insurance, reinsurance, financing, or other assistance by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

“(3) Assistance under section 661 of this Act (relating to the Trade and Development Agency).

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by programs under subsection (b) include promoting actively the participation of United States companies and investors in the planning, financing, and construction of infrastructure for communications, transportation, including air transportation, and energy and trade including highways, railroads, port facilities, shipping, banking, insurance, telecommunications networks, and gas and oil pipelines.

“SEC. 499C. BORDER CONTROL ASSISTANCE.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purpose of assistance under this section includes the assistance of the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to secure their borders and implement effective controls necessary to prevent the trafficking of illegal narcotics and the proliferation of technology and materials related to weapons of mass destruction (as defined in section 2332a(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code), and to contain and inhibit transnational organized criminal activities.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—To carry out the purpose of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide assistance to the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to support the activities described in subsection (c).

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (b) include assisting those countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia in developing capabilities to maintain national border guards, coast guard, and customs controls.

“SEC. 499D. STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, TOLERANCE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purpose of assistance under this section is to pro-

mote institutions of democratic government and to create the conditions for the growth of pluralistic societies, including religious tolerance and respect for internationally recognized human rights.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—To carry out the purpose of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide the following types of assistance to the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia:

“(1) Assistance for democracy building, including programs to strengthen parliamentary institutions and practices.

“(2) Assistance for the development of nongovernmental organizations.

“(3) Assistance for development of independent media.

“(4) Assistance for the development of the rule of law, a strong independent judiciary, and transparency in political practice and commercial transactions.

“(5) International exchanges and advanced professional training programs in skill areas central to the development of civil society.

“(6) Assistance to promote increased adherence to civil and political rights under section 116(e) of this Act.

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (b) include activities that are designed to advance progress toward the development of democracy.

“SEC. 499E. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.

“(a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH GOVERNMENTS AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Assistance under this chapter may be provided to governments or through nongovernmental organizations.

“(b) USE OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS.—Except as otherwise provided, any funds that have been allocated under chapter 4 of part II for assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union may be used in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

“(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Assistance under this chapter shall be provided on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

“(d) AVAILABLE AUTHORITIES.—The authority in this chapter to provide assistance for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia is in addition to the authority to provide such assistance under the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.) or any other Act, and the authorities applicable to the provision of assistance under chapter 11 may be used to provide assistance under this chapter.

“SEC. 499F. DEFINITIONS.

“In this chapter:

“(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

“(2) COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA.—The term ‘countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia’ means Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 102(a) of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511) is amended in paragraphs (2) and (4) by striking each place it appears “this Act)” and inserting “this Act and chapter 12 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961)”.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 104 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5814) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) with respect to the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia—

“(A) an identification of the progress made by the United States in accomplishing the policy described in section 3 of the Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999;

“(B) an evaluation of the degree to which the assistance authorized by chapter 12 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 has accomplished the purposes identified in that chapter;

“(C) a description of the progress being made by the United States to resolve trade disputes registered with and raised by the United States embassies in each country, and to negotiate a bilateral agreement relating to the protection of United States direct investment in, and other business interests with, each country; and

“(D) recommendations of any additional initiatives that should be undertaken by the United States to implement the policy and purposes contained in the Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999.”.

COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES

SEC. 597. Section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding the following new subsection:

“(f)(1) The report required by subsection (d) shall include—

“(A) a list of foreign states where trafficking in persons, especially women and children, originates, passes through, or is a destination; and

“(B) an assessment of the efforts by the governments of the states described in paragraph (A) to combat trafficking. Such an assessment shall address—

“(i) whether government authorities in each such state tolerate or are involved in trafficking activities;

“(ii) which government authorities in each such state are involved in anti-trafficking activities;

“(iii) what steps the government of each such state has taken to prohibit government officials and other individuals from participating in trafficking, including the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of individuals involved in trafficking;

“(iv) what steps the government of each such state has taken to assist trafficking victims;

“(v) whether the government of each such state is cooperating with governments of other countries to extradite traffickers when requested;

“(vi) whether the government of each such state is assisting in international investigations of transnational trafficking networks; and

“(vii) whether the government of each such state refrains from prosecuting trafficking victims or refrains from other discriminatory treatment towards victims.

(2) In compiling data and assessing trafficking for the purposes of paragraph (1), United States Diplomatic Mission personnel shall consult with human rights and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations.

(3) For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘trafficking’ means the use of deception, coercion, debt bondage, the threat of force, or the abuse of authority to recruit, transport within or across borders, purchase, sell, transfer, receive, or harbor a person for the purposes of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude, slavery or slavery-like conditions, or in forced, bonded, or coerced labor;

“(B) the term ‘victim of trafficking’ means any person subjected to the treatment described in subparagraph (A).”.

OPIC MARITIME FUND

SEC. 598. It is the sense of the Congress that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall within one year from the date of the enactment of this Act select a fund manager for the purpose of creating a maritime fund with total capitalization of up to \$200,000,000. This fund shall leverage United States commercial maritime expertise to support international maritime projects.

SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA

SEC. 599. (a) CONTINUATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH SANCTIONS.—The sanctions listed in subsection (b) shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2000, unless the President submits to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations in the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives a certification described in subsection (c).

(b) APPLICABLE SANCTIONS.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to work in opposition to, and vote against, any extension by such institutions of any financial or technical assistance or grants of any kind to the government of Serbia.

(2) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Ambassador to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to block any consensus to allow the participation of Serbia in the OSCE or any organization affiliated with the OSCE.

(3) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Representative to the United Nations to vote against any resolution in the United Nations Security Council to admit Serbia to the United Nations or any organization affiliated with the United Nations, to veto any resolution to allow Serbia to assume the United Nations' membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to take action to prevent Serbia from assuming the seat formerly occupied by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(4) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to oppose the extension of the Partnership for Peace program or any other organization affiliated with NATO to Serbia.

(5) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Representatives to the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) to oppose and to work to prevent the extension of SECI membership to Serbia.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) the representatives of the successor states to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have successfully negotiated the division of assets and liabilities and all other succession issues following the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(2) the government of Serbia is fully complying with its obligations as a signatory to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(3) the government of Serbia is fully cooperating with and providing unrestricted access to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, including surrendering persons indicted for war crimes who are within the jurisdiction of the territory of Serbia, and with the investigations concerning the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity in Kosovo;

(4) the government of Serbia is implementing internal democratic reforms; and

(5) Serbian federal governmental officials, and representatives of the ethnic Albanian community in Kosovo have agreed on, signed, and begun implementation of a negotiated settlement on the future status of Kosovo.

(d) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not restore full diplomatic relations with Serbia until the President submits to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations in the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations in the House of Representatives the certification described in subsection (c).

(e) EXEMPTION OF MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVA.—The sanctions described in subsection (b) shall not apply to Montenegro or Kosovo.

(f) DEFINITION.—The term "international financial institution" includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(g) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the application in whole or in part, of any sanction described in subsection (b) if the President certifies to the Congress that the President has determined that the waiver is necessary to meet emergency humanitarian needs.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 599A. (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The United States is the world leader in the development of environmental technologies, particularly clean coal technology.

(2) Severe pollution problems affecting people in developing countries, and the serious health problems that result from such pollution, can be effectively addressed through the application of United States technology.

(3) During the next century, developing countries, particularly countries in Asia such as China and India, will dramatically increase their consumption of electricity, and low quality coal will be a major source of fuel for power generation.

(4) Without the use of modern clean coal technology, the resultant pollution will cause enormous health and environmental problems leading to diminished economic growth in developing countries and, thus, diminished United States exports to those growing markets.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to promote the export of United States clean coal technology. In furtherance of that policy, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury (acting through the United States executive directors to international financial institutions), the Secretary of Energy, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) should, as appropriate, vigorously promote the use of United States clean coal technology in environmental and energy infrastructure programs, projects and activities. Programs, projects and activities for which the use of such technology should be considered include reconstruction assistance for the Balkans, activities carried out by the Global Environment Facility, and activities funded from USAID's Development Credit Authority.

RESTRICTION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN THE BALKANS REGION

SEC. 599B. (a) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for United States assistance for reconstruction efforts in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or any contiguous country should to the maximum extent practicable be used for the procurement of articles and services of United States origin.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ARTICLE.—The term "article" means any agricultural commodity, steel, commu-

nications equipment, farm machinery or petrochemical refinery equipment.

(2) FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.—The term "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" includes Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 599C. (1) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.—Of the amounts made available under "International Organizations and Programs", not more than \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 shall be available for the United Nations Population Fund (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "UNFPA").

(2) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available under "International Organizations and Programs" may be made available for the UNFPA for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(3) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under "International Organizations and Programs" for fiscal year 2000 for the UNFPA may not be made available to UNFPA unless—

(A) the UNFPA maintains amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section in an account separate from other accounts of the UNFPA;

(B) the UNFPA does not commingle amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section with other sums; and

(C) the UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(4) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(A) Not later than February 15, 2000, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees indicating the amount of funds that the United Nations Population Fund is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(B) If a report under subparagraph (A) indicates that the United Nations Population Fund plans to spend funds for a country program in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds that the UNFPA plans to spend in the People's Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to the UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

AUTHORIZATION FOR POPULATION PLANNING

SEC. 599D. (a) Not to exceed \$385,000,000 of the funds appropriated in title II of this Act may be available for population planning activities or other population assistance.

(b) Such funds may be apportioned only on a monthly basis, and such monthly apportionments may not exceed 8.34 percent of the total available for such activities.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After 1 hour of debate on the bill, it shall be in order to consider the amendment printed in House Report 106-450 if offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) or his designee, which shall be in order without a demand for division of the question, shall be considered read and debatable for 20 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3196, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would expect that the general debate time would be rather limited today because the underlying bill that we deal with this morning is basically the same bill that we passed in the House earlier and that we again passed as part of the conference report on the foreign operations bill.

So, Mr. Speaker, I believe that most of the debate today will revolve around the amendment that I will offer after we have completed general debate. The amendment has been discussed during consideration of the rule, and I will just briefly go through it again.

It will provide the money that the President has requested to fund the Wye River Agreement relative to the Middle East peace process. It also will add additional funding for programs that the President has asked for, but not nearly in the amounts that he initially asked for. He asked for \$1.4 billion over and above the underlying bill plus the Wye River agreement funding. We, after serious negotiation, we brought that number down to \$799 million. But we will discuss that amendment in greater detail when we get to that point.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in bringing this foreign operations bill to the floor.

We have debated this extensively in the course of the Congress working its will on the bill in the initial bill and the conference report, and lots of debates surrounding how this bill is coming to the floor.

It is indeed a compromise. Yes, there is additional funding, and that was agreed to between the majority and minority parties helping to meet some of the President's initiatives. I am very pleased that, through the process, we were able to bring a very robust Wye River agreement to the floor and know that it will receive overwhelming support from our colleagues.

As I said, this bill has been extensively debated. In the interest of time, I just want to say two things. One is that this bill is about threat reduction. It is in the interest of every person in our country and, indeed, in the interest of our great country for us to reduce threat.

That is manifested in this legislation in funds to disarm the nuclear weapons

in Russia. That reduces threat of those weapons in the world and to our people. Stopping proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is in our interest.

Threat reduction, though, applies also to the environment. Funds spent on international environmental issues reduce environmental and pollution threats to people in our own country.

Funds spent on child survival for stopping disease and trying to eliminate disease in the world is in the interest, not only of the children of the world, but is a threat reduction to the children of America.

I believe that America should have a very strong leadership role in the world. Most people agree, I think. But even if one does not, I think one will agree that it is in the national self-interest and the personal self-interest of every person in our country to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, the threat of environmental pollution, the threat of disease, and other threat that can harm our country and our people.

I have had a chart on occasion that shows a very thin sliver of the budget pie, which is this appropriations bill. It looks like a little needle, it is so thin. It is just a little line. I think my colleagues should consider that needle, that portion of the budget that is spent on foreign operations as the needle of inoculation, inoculation against the spread of warfare, the spread of disease, the spread of pollution, as I said. That list goes on.

So it is a small price for us to pay to protect our people, to prevent a conflict, and to help America assume its role in the world.

In addition to threat reduction, I will talk a moment about debt reduction, which is also in this package, though not as robustly as I would like to see.

In terms of debt reduction, this is the jubilee year. I would hope that, in the package which is here, which only addresses bilateral debt reduction, but I am hoping that we will have language in the bill that frees us from the Paris Club minutes that tie that debt reduction to criteria established by the IMF, but instead, tie it to criteria established by this Congress, that we will proceed in the next year to move on to multilateral debt reduction, which is very important.

The year 2000 is a jubilee year, a year where interfaith organizations in a very ecumenical movement have come together to call for debt forgiveness. At the end of the century, and even more so at the end of the millennium, it has been a biblical tradition to forgive. Hopefully, we can forgive the debt many of these countries are burdened by by previous corrupt regimes.

But now that these democracies have emerged, they cannot be harnessed or hampered by the debts of the previous regimes or even by some inappropriate economic policies of their predecessors.

So in the interest of threat reduction and in the interest of debt reduction, I am pleased that we have this compromise package which will help pre-

vent some of the ills that I mentioned earlier and promote democratic values throughout the world, grow our economy through promoting our exports, and have freer and fairer trade in the world as we open markets. But we must help create those markets. Debt reduction will help do that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute and would just like to point out that, as I said in my opening comments, I do not think we need a lot of debate on the underlying bill inasmuch as we have already discussed it and debated it numerous times. So we are just about prepared to yield back our time. But before we do, and before I have a closing statement, I will recognize the very distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and related programs, who has done yeoman's work in getting some realism into our foreign aid program and getting programs that actually work and doing the very best that he can to keep the money from going into corrupt hands and ending up into some numbered bank account somewhere where the poor people do not get a chance to see any benefit from it.

Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), who is responsible for this bill.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is absolutely right. This measure, in its current form, has been debated on this floor several times. There is really no need to go into some lengthy explanation of what we have already debated. So I think that it is a very wise decision to limit debate on this.

The bill, as I understand it, because of the discussions that took place between the Democrats and the White House and the leadership, is going to be dramatically changed with the Young amendment which will be introduced just momentarily. So if there is any discussion, I think that the discussion should be held there.

So the bill in the current form, Mr. Speaker, is a good bill, but we will just have to wait and see what the amendment produces.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not expect to take the full 2 minutes. I simply want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for his efforts and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) as well, and certainly the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), who has been steadfast in trying to improve this bill so that it can, in fact, merit a presidential signature.

I have already said everything that needs to be said about the changes that will be affected by the Young amendment, which I intend to support. I do

think it is important to recognize that, while we do have an understanding, we do not yet have a total agreement.

The bill, as it leaves the House today, will still leave numerous language issues unresolved. Those are still going to have to be worked out between us and the Senate. There are at least two substantive issues which will still have to be worked out with give and take on both sides.

But assuming that that will happen, I intend to support this at this stage in the process. Whether I support the final product will be determined by exactly what the fine print reads when we get that product together after Senate consideration and consideration by the conference.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the distinguished chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations. It is always a pleasure to work with him and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs.

We have had our differences over this bill. I am pleased that we are able to come together, as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) says, around a compromise. It is one of those bills where, obviously, everybody did not get what he or she wanted; but nonetheless, we have enough to go forward. So I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

I want to commend the leadership, also, of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), our distinguished ranking member, who has served as chair of this subcommittee for 10 years who knows this brief very well, and we all benefit from that.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the staff, Charlie Flickner, John Shank, Chris Walker, and Lori Maes, for their very hard work on this legislation, as well as the minority staff, Mark Murray and Carolyn Bartholomew, for helping to bring this all to fruition today.

So, with that, Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to vote aye on the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute primarily to say thank you very much to all of the players, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), especially, as chairman, and to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) as the ranking member, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), my friend and the ranking member on the full Committee on Appropriations.

This is not the easiest bill to deal with and get votes for or to negotiate with the administration. But I think we have successfully done that. There are a lot of decisions in this product that I do not really like, I will have to be very honest with my colleagues. I probably dislike this bill more than any of the ones that we are going to

vote on. But we are going to take it up now, we are going to amend it, we are going to pass it, we are going to get it to the White House, and we are going to get on with the business of the Congress.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this amendment. While I understand the concerns of the Chairman of the Subcommittee, I believe that this amendment will begin to address the real assistance needs of our foreign policy. I support restraints for federal spending, but I am concerned that reductions in our foreign assistance will cost us much more in the future.

As has been stated before, foreign aid represents less than one percent of the overall federal budget. Even with the increase provided by the Young amendment! Our Defense budget is twenty times as great as the budget for Foreign Operations. And this is after the Cold War. Investments in foreign assistance reduce the need for defense operations. Promoting stability and economic development through the U.S. Agency for International Development, multilateral development agencies and non-governmental organizations that leverage U.S. funds is a fiscally responsible investment.

While many want the U.S. to withdraw from the focus of the world stage, we cannot. We are the only superpower and with this position comes responsibilities. If the U.S. retreats, who will fill this void? The candidates are frightening. There are more Kosovos and Chechnyas waiting to erupt. While we cannot prevent every one, our economic and development assistance is helping to settle many through peaceful means.

Further, by working with populations in the developing world, we help to conserve the natural resources that affect us all. Air, water and biodiversity are all global and know no national boundaries. The U.S. is not an island with its own separate ecosystem. Our health and prosperity is interdependent with the rest of the world. So many resources on which we rely are influenced by those outside of the U.S. Therefore, it is essential that we work together to guarantee a healthy global environment for the future.

I am pleased that the leadership is supporting this assistance, and I look forward to making our foreign assistance more effective next year.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3196, the second Foreign Operations Appropriations for FY 2000. It is in our national interest.

We can be proud of the role that our nation has played in facilitating peace around the world. Nowhere has that been more evident than in the Middle East. The United States played a key role in the successful implementation of the Wye River Accord between Israel and the Palestinians.

The Young amendment will help the United States fulfill its crucial obligations to Wye River implementation. By providing \$1.8 billion in funding for the Wye River Accord, including \$1.2 billion in security assistance for Israel, \$400 million in economic support for Gaza and the West Bank, \$200 million for Jordan and \$25 million in military support for Egypt, this legislation ensures the continued progress of peace in the Middle East.

This bill is not perfect. Our foreign aid budget is only half of what it was just 10 years ago and represents less than 1 percent of our federal budget today. We must do more to provide broad-based, adequate funding to promote our interests around the world.

But this legislation represents an appropriate balance that maintains U.S. leadership abroad, so that our efforts in crucial regions like the Middle East and the Balkans will not be wasted. I am pleased that this legislation provides increased funding for debt relief to help some of the world's poorest nations reduce manageable debt and start down the road of economic recovery. This legislation also funds efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction and deadly nuclear materials. Finally, the bill provides increased funds to support the hard-won peace in Kosovo, where U.S. leadership helped stop ethnic cleansing.

By including these measures, this legislation takes important steps toward crafting a foreign aid budget that makes sense and promotes U.S. leadership around the world. I support this bill and applaud the bipartisan work which brought this agreement before the House.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3196, which is the second version of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for FY2000. The President vetoed the first bill because it failed to advance our nation's foreign policy concerns.

Since the mid-1980's the resources devoted to our foreign assistance programs have steadily declined. Some of these decreases have been prudent reductions as we examined our international and multilateral commitments. However, these current requests for massive cuts in funding would threaten America's ability to maintain a leadership role in a rapidly changing world.

I would like to commend Chairman YOUNG, Subcommittee and Ranking Member PELOSI, Full Committee Ranking Member OBEY, and Chairman CALLAHAN on the compromise negotiated with the Administration that would appropriate \$1.8 billion to implement the Wye River Accord plus \$799 in other various accounts. Mr. Speaker, the compromise reached on this appropriations bill would further provide \$150 million for loan assistance to the world's poorest countries; \$50 million for the African Development Fund and \$4.1 million for the African Development Bank; additionally, this bill provides \$75 million more for peacekeeping activities; \$35 million for the nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, and demining programs; \$20 million more for anti-narcotics and law enforcement; \$16 million for the Inter-American Investment Corporation and \$10 million for the Community Adjustment Program along the border with Mexico; lastly, \$10 million in additional funding has been provided to the Peace Corps.

I am particularly pleased with the additional funding for economic recovery and democratization in Africa, Latin America and Asia. These additional funds would assist programs intended to increase political stability and democratization in Africa; support democracy efforts in Guatemala, Peru and Ecuador; and bolster democratic and economic reform in Asia, as well as sustain the implementation of the Belfast Good Friday Accord. Funding for these accounts will permit the United States to additionally provide funds for numerous priorities in Africa.

In addition, the funds provided to the Multi-lateral Development Banks and debt reduction will assist Debt Relief programs for poor countries and enable the United States to contribute to the HIPC Trust Fund, which is an essential component of current debt reduction programs. The developing nations of the world have developed strategies and plans to alleviate some of the debt burden of poorer countries. The expanded Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative is supported by a wide range of religious and charitable organizations, and was agreed to by the G-7 in Cologne. It is critical that the United States demonstrate its leadership by consistently providing the necessary funding support for these initiatives, which enjoys bipartisan and international support. Finally this bill has almost \$200 million for treatment of HIV/AIDS in the world. Although we must do more for debt relief for developing nations, such as on the continent of Africa, and I look forward to that in the months to come.

I would like to commend Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBEY for their hard work in reaching this compromise and offer my support for this bill.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I speak today in support of the Young amendment and the Fiscal Year 2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. I voted against this legislation when the House last considered it because it failed to fund the Wye Agreement and it failed to provide sufficient funding to promote America's foreign policy interests.

Today, with the Young amendment, we see a much-improved Foreign Operations bill. By providing \$1.8 billion to meet our commitment under the Wye Accord, the United States has re-committed itself to keeping the promise of Middle East Peace.

Mr. Speaker, I am also grateful to the Appropriations Committee for including funding for UNFPA for up to \$25 million, without the "Smith Mexico City" language. The current language in the bill is the Crowley/Campbell amendment which reduces, dollar for dollar, any funding provided by UNFPA in China. I continue to believe that this common sense compromise is the best way to address the issue of the UNFPA program in China without cutting off support for vital work being done by UNFPA.

I am also pleased that this legislation contains \$150 million for reconstruction efforts in Kosovo, funding for bi-lateral debt relief, and \$20 million for the International Fund for Ireland. Additionally, this legislation contains provisions limiting new funds from being obligated for Indonesia and prohibits military equipment from being sold or leased to Indonesia for use against East Timor.

Mr. YOUNG and Mr. CALLAHAN have worked hard to provide aid to Israel, Egypt and Jordan to continue the goal of peace in the Middle East. I am grateful to them for fulfilling this commitment. However, I am concerned about the lack of funding for counter-narcotics assistance for Colombia, as well as the continuation of the waiver for Azerbaijan to receive OPIC and TDA for another year. I firmly believe that Azerbaijan does not deserve U.S. support until it removes the blockade of Nagorno-Karabagh, which prevents vital humanitarian assistance from reaching this region.

This is a good bill. I commend Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. OBEY and Ms. PELOSI for their hard work to balance our obligations to

the world community with our shared goal of being fiscally responsible. While I would like to have seen more programs funded, including a multi-lateral debt relief package, I am satisfied with the legislation put forward today.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this compromise agreement, which represents the second version of the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for FY2000. As we all know, the President vetoed the first bill because it did not provide adequate funding levels to help the United States advance our most important foreign policy priorities. Regrettably, the first version of this bill did not provide any funds to follow through on the commitment of the U.S. under the Wye River Middle East peace agreement.

I am pleased that Chairman YOUNG will offer a manager's amendment today that will provide \$1.8 billion to implement the Wye River Accord. Israel's new Prime Minister, Ehud Barak, has moved with boldness to secure a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. Israel has followed through on its commitment to withdraw from an additional 10 percent of the West Bank and is moving forward on its planned withdrawal of 3 additional percent on November 15th. Israel has also released 350 political prisoners and will soon open a safety passage route for Palestinians between Gaza and the West Bank. Israel has also begun final status negotiations, hoping to negotiate a conceptual framework on all outstanding issues by February 2000, and permanent agreement by next September.

These actions entail great strategic security risks and financial costs, which Israel has already incurred. Military bases have to be moved, and the increasing threat of terrorism has to be confronted. These strategic vulnerabilities will be addressed through passage of the Young amendment and passage of the underlying bill. For decades, the U.S. has worked with Israel—our most consistent Middle East ally—to provide the aid and military equipment necessary to defend itself against hostile neighbors. In approving the Wye River Aid package, the U.S. has made an important investment in peace that will yield significant long-term dividends for U.S. security interests in a more stable Middle East. It is especially important that Congress act now, as failure to approve the Wye package would have sent a powerfully negative message to the Middle East the rest of the world about U.S. credibility that could have set back the hard-fought momentum on the Middle East peace process.

By approving this bill, we are reaffirming our national priority to achieving a secure and peaceful Middle East. That goal is now closer than ever. I urge my colleagues to support the Young managers amendment, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for fiscal 2000, and to strongly support our national interests in the Middle East.

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I speak in support of the Young amendment to the fiscal year 2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. Chairman YOUNG's amendment would add \$1.8 billion dollars to this bill to fund the United States' commitment to the Wye River Agreement, negotiated a year ago this week-end.

Honoring our commitment is especially critical at this time because implementation of the

Wye River Agreement is continuing. Prime Minister Barak is committed to peace and is moving quickly to develop a comprehensive plan. Already, Israel has redeployed nearly 10 percent of its troops from the West Bank, released 350 political prisoners, opened a safe passage route through the Gaza and the West Bank, and final status negotiations have begun. For her actions, Israel is incurring the high costs of implementation. It is vital that the United States commit its share in order to ensure further progress in the region.

The withdrawal of troops has increased the threat of terrorist attack and increased the strategic vulnerability of Israel. Providing the \$1.2 billion dollars pledged to Israel for military assistance is crucial to ensure that the citizens of Israel remain secure.

Additionally, our credibility is on the line. The United States, Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians negotiated the Wye River Agreement and all participants must live up to their commitment. Peace in the Middle East has been a central component of the United States' foreign policy for decades. Appropriating funding in this year's budget will send the message that the United States is a full partner in securing a lasting peace in region. Not providing funding for the implementation of the agreement could be a significant set back to the progress already made.

I would be remiss if I did not make note of a provision in this bill that is quite troubling. That provision is the one that would ease restrictions on aid to Indonesia. In August and September we saw unacceptable brutality in East Timor. Today, many East Timorese are still afraid to return to East Timor. Mr. Speaker, we must send a message to the Indonesian government that the United States is committed to ensuring that the results of the elections are upheld. I understand that the Indonesian government is undergoing significant changes and I am pleased that they are moving in the direction of democracy. However, I believe that it is much too soon to begin easing any restrictions on Indonesian aid.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for general debate has expired.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF FLORIDA

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

On page 162, after line 25 insert the following:

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "International Disaster Assistance", \$27,000,000, to remain available until expended.

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for "Urban and Environmental Credit Program Account", \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, for the cost, as defined in section 502

of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of guaranteed loans authorized by sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize loan principal, 100 percent of which shall be guaranteed, pursuant to the authority of such sections: Provided further, That commitments to guarantee loans under this heading may be entered into notwithstanding the second and third sentences of section 222(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development", \$25,000,000.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for "Economic Support Fund" for assistance for Jordan and for the West Bank and Gaza, \$450,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount provided shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

For an additional amount for "Economic Support Fund", \$168,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

For an additional amount for "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union", \$104,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY PEACE CORPS

For an additional amount for "Peace Corps", \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", \$20,000,000.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", \$35,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For an additional amount for "Debt Restructuring", \$90,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For the United States Community Adjustment and Investment Program authorized by section 543 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer such funds to the North American Development Bank and/or to one or more Federal agencies for the purpose of enabling the Bank or such Federal agencies to assist in carrying out the program by providing technical assistance, grants, loans, loan guarantees, and other financial subsidies endorsed by the interagency finance committee established by section 7 of Execu-

tive Order 12916: Provided further, That no portion of such funds may be transferred to the Bank unless the Secretary shall have first entered into an agreement with the Bank that provides that any such funds may not be used for the Bank's administrative expenses: Provided further, That any funds transferred to the Bank under this head will be in addition to the 10 percent of the paid-in capital paid to the Bank by the United States referred to in section 543 of the Act: Provided further, That any funds transferred to any Federal agency under this head will be in addition to amounts otherwise provided to such agency: Provided further, That any funds transferred to an agency under this head shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as the account to which transferred.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Foreign Military Financing Program", \$1,375,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002, of which \$1,200,000,000 shall be for grants only for Israel, \$25,000,000 shall be for grants only for Egypt, and \$150,000,000 shall be for grants only for Jordan: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be non-repayable notwithstanding section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this paragraph shall, as agreed by Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not to exceed 26.3 percent shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount provided shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for "Peacekeeping Operations", \$75,000,000.

MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For an additional amount for "Contribution to the International Development Association", \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

For payment to the inter-American Investment Corporation, by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$16,000,000, for the United States share of the increase in subscriptions to capital stock, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$4,100,000, for the United States paid-in share

of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation for the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$64,000,000.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For an additional amount for "Contribution to the African Development Fund", \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for "International Organizations and Programs", \$13,000,000.

On page 35 under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program", strike the second proviso.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 362, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment has been discussed at great length during the discussion of the rule and further during general debate. The amendment offers the \$1.825 billion associated with the President's request for implementation of the Wye River Agreement. I think all the Members understand the specifics of that.

It also adds \$799 million to other items that the President had asked for. The difference is he asked for \$1.4 billion, and we negotiated down to \$799 million.

We can go into the details of what these items are during this debate period, but generally that is the outline of the amendment. I think it has general support.

The amendment also includes additional funding for the International Development Association of the World Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, and the African Development Fund.

A total of \$1.2 billion is provided for military assistance for Israel. These funds will be used to help relocate military bases from areas that will fall under the control of the Palestinian Authority under the terms of the Wye Accord. They will also enable Israel to strengthen its strategic defense capability.

As Israel gives up territory, the ability of potential enemies to threaten that country increases; therefore it is essential that its national security assets are strengthened.

The amendment also provides \$200 million in further assistance for Jordan. As members may recall, earlier this year we provided a supplemental appropriation of \$100 million for Jordan at the request of President Clinton. Providing these additional supplemental funds meets the commitment that I and other members gave to King Abdullah that we would ensure that Jordan's needs would be met at the earliest possible time.

Also included in the amendment is \$400 million for assistance for the West Bank and

Gaza. The State Department has told us that no funds appropriated for the West Bank and Gaza will be provided directly to the Palestinian Authority. These funds are for infrastructure improvements, such as roads and water systems, and for economic development activities.

Frankly, I am not entirely comfortable about this portion of the amendment. It is very difficult for me to support funding that will indirectly assist Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian Authority. The only good thing about this portion of the amendment is that it helps implement a peace agreement that should lead to long-term peace and stability in the region.

Finally, the Wye River package in this amendment includes \$25 million in military assistance for Egypt. The Administration had requested the creation of an interest-bearing account for Egyptian military assistance, but the Congressional Budget Office estimated that the Administration's proposal would have cost \$470 million in outlays. Clearly, we could not do that. Therefore we have included a direct appropriation for Egypt which is roughly equal to the interest they would have gained from such an account. I believe this relatively small amount of funding is necessary to support the essential role that Egypt is playing in the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Speaker, it was not until October 15 of this year that the Committee on Appropriations received any detailed information on the proposed uses of the funds requested for the Wye River Accord. This was after the Congress had passed the conference report on Foreign Operations. The total lack of information was one reason the Committee was reluctant to act on the President's request.

Now that we have finally received this information, I ask unanimous consent that it be included in the RECORD. I also want to state that the Committee will consider the information provided in this justification document as the baseline for any proposed reprogramming of funds.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment also includes \$799.1 million in additional funding for a variety of programs. The funding recommendations contained in the amendment are the result of negotiations between the Congress and the White House. Everyone gave up something in these negotiations; the President gets about \$900 million less in funding than he requested, if you exclude funding for the Wye River Accord. We have agreed to provide an additional \$799.1 million in spending.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my amendment has broad, bipartisan support. It fulfills the commitment made by the President at Wye River, and address concerns expressed by the President in his veto message. I strongly urge that members vote in favor of this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0945

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Pease). Does the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) seek to claim the time in opposition?

Ms. PELOSI. No, Mr. Speaker, I support the amendment, but I claim the opposition time in support of the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) is recognized for 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of the gentleman's amendment. I am glad that through all of this that we were able to get, as I said earlier, a very robust figure for the Wye River agreement. It is something that the American people support. It is a very high priority for the President of the United States. It occurs within the context of people in the region working very, very hard for peace. And as my colleagues just saw from the recent meetings in Oslo, people outside the region are taking a very strong interest. Everyone is hopefully doing his or her part on this and it is important for us to do our part as well. And I am very pleased that the Republican majority, our distinguished chairman, has agreed to include the Wye River agreement funding in this legislation.

I am still expressing some disappointment that we do not have as much resources applied to the debt reduction, and I would hope by the end of this process, be that next week or whenever, that we will have multilateral debt reduction included in the legislation. Because that is, as I mentioned earlier, central to lifting these countries, these emerging and fragile democracies, from their unfortunate pasts and bringing them, as we go into the new millennium, a more brilliant future, with a small price to pay. It is a very small investment on our part, with the tens of millions of dollars yielding tens of billions of dollars of benefit for the economies of these regions.

There are other initiatives in the bill that I wish could have received more attention, but again this is a compromise. This is a good amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY). Many, many Members, Mr. Speaker, have been supportive of this amendment to include the Wye River agreement, and none has been more forthcoming and outspoken than my colleague from Florida.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman from Florida for his hard work on all of the appropriations bills, but specifically this one which has been most contentious, but welcomed to the floor today.

Specifically, I just wanted to mention to my colleagues that I returned from Israel several weeks ago, and I found the peace process moving along expeditiously. The one thing that is vitally important today is an amendment offered by the chairman which would add the money for the Wye River Accord, giving \$1.8 billion total; \$1.2 for Israel, \$400 million for economic support and assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, \$200 million for Jordan, including \$50 million in economic support and assistance and \$150 million for

military aid, \$25 million in military support for Egypt.

These are vital funds, and I appreciate the chairman working so hard to place these dollars in the bill because it means meaningful peace for a region that has been wracked with turmoil. So I commend this bill to the floor.

I again want to mention as well my colleague, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEXLER), who joined with me several weeks ago, at his insistence, in authoring a letter to the leadership asking that this money be included. And, again, through the hard work of the chairman, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), through the cooperation of the ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), we find that this in fact has been accomplished today.

So I would ask all of my colleagues who are listening today to urge support for this vital bill, urge support of the amendment, and move the peace process forward. We find right now, I think, the best opportunity for lasting peace. All the players are at the peace table, all the players are anxious for stability, King Abdullah of Jordan, Mr. Barak, the new Prime Minister of Israel, the Palestinian Authority, Mr. Arafat, have all finally joined together to achieve lasting peace.

Nothing could be more meaningful for the leadership of the United States of America than achieving it through the mechanisms provided in this bill. So, again, I thank all parties involved, but specifically again my chairman from Florida.

I want to thank the chairman's family, specifically his wife Bev and his two boys, for sharing him with us on this floor, for giving his time to provide the leadership necessary to usher in these bills. I know it is difficult for all Members who have families, but specifically the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), who has dedicated so much time to all these issues.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the distinguished ranking member of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, we do not occupy this planet alone. There are billions of other people that occupy it with us. Many of them are our friends, some of them are our implacable enemies. This bill represents one tool through which we exercise both our responsibilities to other human beings on this globe and, at the same time, we exercise our responsibilities to ourselves to try to keep these regions stable so that our own national security is maximized.

We have huge arguments about this bill, but in fact foreign assistance amounts to far less than 1 percent of the entire Federal budget. I know the public does not know that, but that is, in fact, true. I happen to believe that persons who serve on this subcommittee and work to see that we meet our responsibilities in this area

are patriots of the highest order. I think that the chairman and the ranking member of this subcommittee have a thankless job, because no one understands the responsibilities that are being met in this legislation. It is an easy bill to demagogue, but this bill is in fact central to keeping this world a more civilized place and keeping our place in it more secure than it would otherwise be.

I think the gentleman's amendment is a constructive approach. We will need to work out, as I say, further details as we move along, but I intend to support it at this stage and would urge other Members to do the same.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), a very distinguished member of the subcommittee.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, after much deliberation and bipartisan support we have come to what we believe is an adequate compromise for our foreign operations budget. We have come a long way, and we still have yet a long ways to go, but this is certainly a step in the right direction.

I want to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) for his hard work, and the bipartisan nature for which he runs our committee; and our ranking member, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), for all her hard work to make us a team as we work to get the best bill possible.

We still have major problems in the world, that include HIV/AIDS and its epidemic that is moving across the world. We still have to build infrastructures and roads and schools and health centers so that people can live, and we have a responsibility in that as the greatest country in the world. We have a long way to go, but this is certainly a better bill than it was when it came out of subcommittee, when it came off the floor for the first conference, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

This is not perfect, but certainly it is a step in the right direction, Mr. Speaker. Again, I say to our ranking member that I appreciate her leadership, and we look forward to continuing to work with her as we look to Africa and all of its natural resources and all of the things that it has to offer; that we do our part to make sure that over 750 million people on that continent have their rightful place and are able to participate in the world.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), a distinguished member of our subcommittee, who has been a leader in this Congress and in the country on the issue of Middle East peace.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time, and I rise in support of this bill and the Young amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely gratified that after weeks of political brinkmanship the majority, the mi-

nority, and the administration have arrived at a reasonable compromise on this legislation. I do want to commend the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee, my good friend, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), our distinguished ranking member, who has done an outstanding job, my good friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the chair, our overall chair, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and certainly our ranking chair, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), who have worked so hard to make this day possible.

I also want to thank the President and his negotiators for bringing to the floor today a reasonable bill that is clearly the product of good faith negotiations.

I am also delighted that with this bill and the Young amendment we are fulfilling our important commitment to the Middle East peace process, a cornerstone of United States foreign policy for over half a century. Today, Congress can demonstrate our commitment to promoting U.S. national security interests in the Middle East and can prove our dedication to achieving a lasting and secure peace as the parties move into the toughest stage of negotiations.

The compromise reached late last night will also fund another of many important priorities, such as the International Development Association, which provides assistance to the poorest of the poor; the African Development Fund; the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union; and the Peace Corps.

But let us not make any mistake, this bill is not perfect. It fails to provide adequately, in my judgment, for other critical programs, including our participation in the G7 debt relief initiative, and it does not include important provisions designed to encourage Indonesia's cooperation in expediting peace and independence in East Timor. I pledge to work with my colleagues in the coming months to provide support for these important priorities.

The bill with the Young amendment represents a fair and reasonable compromise on our foreign assistance priorities. I am confident that this measure will help the United States maintain its role as a world leader, and I want to thank my colleagues again.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I only found out about this problem yesterday, and maybe there is a problem and maybe there is not. We do know that there is more than \$4 billion included in this bill for Israel, which is the will of the House and the request of the administration. However, I found out yesterday that an

American manufacturing company was denied to be a part of the bidding process for some airplanes for El Al Airlines in Israel.

In fact, we have been informed by the President of the American company that they were told by the President of El Al that the management of El Al made a strategic decision not to allow the American corporation into the competition.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that this is not a proper way to treat an American corporation who has thousands of American employees who are paying millions of dollars into taxes that we are then taking and giving to the State of Israel. I think this is not the right way to do business.

Maybe it is not being done as was presented to me yesterday, but certainly, Mr. Speaker, if it is being done, the Israeli-backed airline El Al ought to reconsider their decision to deny an American airplane manufacturing company to be included in the bidding process, which is to the advantage of Airbus, which is a French corporation.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and, in conclusion, I want to again commend the distinguished leadership on the majority and minority side for their cooperation in bringing this compromise to the floor.

But I also want to acknowledge the leadership of President Clinton and the members of his cabinet who worked with us on this bill; Secretary Albright, for her important role in the world and her cooperation with our subcommittee and full committee; and Secretary Summers now, and Secretary Rubin before him earlier this year. These distinguished cabinet members provide a real service to our country in the work that they do, not only in Mr. Summers' case domestically but in his international role as well.

So I want to commend President Clinton. His priorities are excellent. He fought to have those initiatives funded, and the President is offsetting the spending. The President is offering offsets to the spending in the bill. So this is a very good resolution. We have a compromise, we have the President's initiatives respected to a certain extent, they could be more fully respected and hopefully that will emerge later, but in any case this President's spending is offset.

I commend the President for his leadership in the world. As I have said before, in our community our anthem is "Make me a channel of God's peace," the anthem of St. Francis. I think President Clinton's work is allowing our country to be a channel of God's peace, and I commend him for that and urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1000

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman

from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), and I do underline "gentleman." I want to compliment him on carrying through these negotiations, along with the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), the chairman of the subcommittee, who have worked so vigilantly with the ranking members of the full committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and also the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished ranking member of the subcommittee, who has done such a tremendous job in bringing a compromise measure to the floor.

I just want to say before discussion closes here that, as the Wye Accords move forward, I think it is very important for the administration and this Congress to recognize that building peace takes a long time. And we have one important ingredient of the peace process under which the subcommittee, of which I am ranking member, has something to offer; and that is using the tremendous power of our food aid programs under section 416 and P.L. 480 in the West Bank to help Israel with its desalinization efforts and also in Lebanon, because we know the funding in this bill is not sufficient to meet the needs of the peace process.

These programs have largely not been used in this region simply because of the instability of the region. But now that the peace process is moving forward, it is amazing what can be done if we look at a country like Lebanon. Using food aid creatively, monetizing it in a counterpart way, a country could double the number of villages that are being assisted.

In the West Bank this has never been used, and we know that the funds are insufficient there. So we could have a win for America for our farmers, for our rural communities. We could also have a win for the peace process. I wanted to highlight that as these discussions close this morning.

Again, we thank those here who were able to reach a final compromise and bring this measure to conclusion.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing the debate on the issue of the Young amendment, again I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), chairman of the subcommittee, for his very diligent efforts to get us to the point that we are today. Because with passage of this amendment and passage of this bill, we have overcome one of the final obstacles to having the Congress complete its work, at least its appropriations work, for the year.

I think the good news is that once we have done this, the other outstanding issues should come together fairly quickly. This was a major obstacle, and all the players have done a great job in getting us to where we are.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a yes vote on the amendment, and then I ask for a yes vote on the bill.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3196, the Foreign Operations Appropriation Act which includes new provisions which would provide full funding of almost \$1.9 billion for the Wye River Agreement.

I would like to thank Chairman YOUNG for his leadership in ensuring that the United States maintains its international leadership around the world, but particularly in the Middle East. The history-making Wye River Agreement itself will not ensure a lasting peace and stability without the United States continued engagement and support.

This amendment offered by BILL YOUNG, my friend from Florida will enable Israel, Palestine, Jordan and Egypt to continue the difficult negotiations to which they have already committed so much. We are all aware that many difficult issues remain to be resolved, and that each of these nations will have to give even more.

I am especially grateful to some key Jewish leaders and prominent citizens in my district who have never wavered in their commitment to the Wye River Accord. They have been keeping me informed about the delicate negotiations and the need for continuing United States leadership in this very important region of the world. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3196 and the Young amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Pursuant to House Resolution 362, the previous question is ordered on the bill and on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 351, nays 58, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 571]

YEAS—351

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Archer
Army
Bachus
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman

Berry
Biggart
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)

Bryant
Burr
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello

Coyne
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Dreier
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy

Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)

Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Rogan
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Scott
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Siskisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Waters
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—58

Baker	Gillmor	Roemer
Ballenger	Goodling	Rogers
Barr	Goss	Rohrabacher
Bartlett	Graham	Royce
Bilbray	Hoekstra	Ryun (KS)
Burton	Hayes	Sanford
Buyer	Herger	Schaffer
Callahan	Hill (MT)	Sensenbrenner
Chambliss	Hilleary	Sessions
Chenoweth-Hage	Hoekstra	Spence
Coble	Hostettler	Stump
Coburn	Hunter	Tancredo
Collins	Istook	Taylor (MS)
Combest	Jenkins	Thornberry
Deal	Jones (NC)	Toomey
DeMint	Largent	Upton
Doolittle	Lewis (KY)	Wamp
Duncan	Miller (FL)	Watkins
Emerson	Paul	
Everett	Petri	

NOT VOTING—24

Bereuter	Johnson, Sam	Northup
Clay	Kanjorski	Norwood
Cox	Markey	Pomeroy
Cramer	Martinez	Reyes
Cunningham	McInnis	Scarborough
Dickey	Meehan	Taylor (NC)
Gephardt	Mollohan	Towns
Hastings (WA)	Moran (VA)	Young (AK)

□ 1023

Messrs. SCHAFFER of Colorado, BARTLETT of Maryland, ROHR-ABACHER, GILLMOR, BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. EMERSON and Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. TIAHRT and Mr. RILEY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 571, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 571, I voted with my card. I voted "yea." I noticed my name was not on the list. I voted "yea," but I am not recorded for some reason. If I had been recorded, I would have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 316, nays 100, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 572]

YEAS—316

Abercrombie	Berkley	Brady (PA)
Ackerman	Berman	Brown (FL)
Aderholt	Biggart	Brown (OH)
Allen	Bilirakis	Bryant
Andrews	Bishop	Calvert
Armey	Blagojevich	Camp
Bachus	Bliley	Campbell
Baird	Blumenauer	Canady
Baker	Blunt	Cannon
Baldacci	Boehlert	Capps
Baldwin	Boehner	Capuano
Barcia	Bonilla	Cardin
Barrett (NE)	Bonior	Carson
Barrett (WI)	Bono	Castle
Bass	Borski	Chabot
Bateman	Boswell	Clayton
Becerra	Boucher	Clement
Bentsen	Boyd	Clyburn

Conyers	Kaptur	Porter	Doolittle	Largent	Sanford
Cooksey	Kasich	Portman	Duncan	Lewis (KY)	Schaffer
Costello	Kelly	Price (NC)	Emerson	Lucas (KY)	Sensenbrenner
Cox	Kennedy	Pryce (OH)	Everett	Lucas (OK)	Sessions
Coyne	Kildee	Quinn	Gibbons	Manzullo	Sherwood
Crowley	Kilpatrick	Radanovich	Goode	McIntyre	Smith (MI)
Cummings	Kind (WI)	Ramstad	Goodling	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Davis (FL)	King (NY)	Rangel	Goss	Moran (KS)	Spence
Davis (IL)	Kleckza	Regula	Graham	Nethercutt	Stark
Davis (VA)	Klink	Reynolds	Green (WI)	Paul	Stearns
DeGette	Knollenberg	Riley	Hall (TX)	Pease	Stump
Delahunt	Kolbe	Rivers	Hansen	Peterson (MN)	Tancredo
DeLauro	Kucinich	Rodriguez	Hayes	Peterson (PA)	Tanner
DeLay	Kuykendall	Rogan	Hefley	Petri	Taylor (MS)
Deutsch	LaFalce	Ros-Lehtinen	Herger	Pitts	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Rothman	Hill (MT)	Pombo	Thune
Dicks	Lampson	Roybal-Allard	Hilleary	Pomeroy	Tiahrt
Dingell	Lantos	Rush	Hoekstra	Rahall	Toomey
Dixon	Larson	Sabo	Hostettler	Roemer	Trafficant
Doggett	Latham	Salmon	Hunter	Rogers	Upton
Dooley	LaTourrette	Sanchez	Hutchinson	Rohrabacher	Wamp
Doyle	Lazio	Sanders	Istook	Roukema	Watkins
Dreier	Leach	Sandlin	Jenkins	Royce	Weldon (FL)
Dunn	Lee	Sawyer	Jones (NC)	Ryan (WI)	
Edwards	Levin	Saxton	Kingston	Ryun (KS)	
Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Schakowsky			
Ehrlich	Lewis (GA)	Scott			
Engel	Linder	Serrano			
English	Lipinski	Shadegg			
Eshoo	LoBiondo	Shaw			
Etheridge	Lofgren	Shays			
Evans	Lowe	Sherman			
Ewing	Luther	Shimkus			
Farr	Maloney (CT)	Shows			
Fattah	Maloney (NY)	Shuster			
Filner	Markey	Simpson			
Fletcher	Mascara	Sisisky			
Foley	Matsui	Skeen			
Forbes	McCarthy (MO)	Skelton			
Ford	McCarthy (NY)	Slaughter			
Fossella	McCollum	Smith (TX)			
Fowler	McCrery	Smith (WA)			
Frank (MA)	McDermott	Snyder			
Franks (NJ)	McGovern	Souder			
Frelinghuysen	McHugh	Spratt			
Frost	McIntosh	Stabenow			
Gallegly	McKeon	Stenholm			
Ganske	McKinney	Strickland			
Gejdenson	McNulty	Stupak			
Gekas	Meek (FL)	Sununu			
Gephardt	Meeks (NY)	Sweeney			
Gillmor	Menendez	Talent			
Gilman	Metcalf	Tauscher			
Gonzalez	Mica	Tauzin			
Goodlatte	Millender-	Terry			
Gordon	McDonald	Thomas			
Granger	Miller, Gary	Thompson (CA)			
Green (TX)	Miller, George	Thompson (MS)			
Greenwood	Minge	Thurman			
Gutierrez	Mink	Tierney			
Gutknecht	Moakley	Towns			
Hall (OH)	Moore	Turner			
Hastings (FL)	Moran (VA)	Udall (CO)			
Hayworth	Morella	Udall (NM)			
Hill (IN)	Murtha	Velazquez			
Hilliary	Myrick	Vento			
Hinche	Nadler	Visclosky			
Hinojosa	Napolitano	Vitter			
Hobson	Neal	Walden			
Hoefel	Ney	Walsh			
Holden	Northup	Waters			
Holt	Nussle	Watt (NC)			
Hookey	Oberstar	Watts (OK)			
Horn	Obey	Waxman			
Houghton	Olver	Weiner			
Hoyer	Ortiz	Weldon (PA)			
Hulshof	Ose	Weller			
Hyde	Owens	Wexler			
Inslee	Oxley	Weygand			
Isakson	Packard	Whitfield			
Jackson (IL)	Pallone	Wicker			
Jackson-Lee	Pascarell	Wilson			
(TX)	Pastor	Wise			
Jefferson	Payne	Wolf			
John	Pelosi	Woolsey			
Johnson (CT)	Phelps	Wu			
Johnson, E. B.	Pickering	Wynn			
Jones (OH)	Pickett	Young (FL)			

NAYS—100

Archer	Burton	Condit
Ballenger	Buyer	Cook
Barr	Callahan	Crane
Bartlett	Chambliss	Cubin
Barton	Chenoweth-Hage	Cunningham
Berry	Coble	Danner
Bilbray	Coburn	Deal
Brady (TX)	Collins	DeFazio
Burr	Combest	DeMint

Doolittle	Largent	Sanford
Duncan	Lewis (KY)	Schaffer
Emerson	Lucas (KY)	Sensenbrenner
Everett	Lucas (OK)	Sessions
Gibbons	Manzullo	Sherwood
Goode	McIntyre	Smith (MI)
Goodling	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Goss	Moran (KS)	Spence
Graham	Nethercutt	Stark
Green (WI)	Paul	Stearns
Hall (TX)	Pease	Stump
Hansen	Peterson (MN)	Tancredo
Hayes	Peterson (PA)	Tanner
Hefley	Petri	Taylor (MS)
Herger	Pitts	Thornberry
Hill (MT)	Pombo	Thune
Hilleary	Pomeroy	Tiahrt
Hoekstra	Rahall	Toomey
Hostettler	Roemer	Trafficant
Hunter	Rogers	Upton
Hutchinson	Rohrabacher	Wamp
Istook	Roukema	Watkins
Jenkins	Royce	Weldon (FL)
Jones (NC)	Ryan (WI)	
Kingston	Ryun (KS)	

NOT VOTING—17

Bereuter	Johnson, Sam	Norwood
Clay	Kanjorski	Reyes
Cramer	Martinez	Scarborough
Dickey	McInnis	Taylor (NC)
Gilchrist	Meehan	Young (AK)
Hastings (WA)	Mollohan	

□ 1041

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania and Mrs. ROUKEMA changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3073

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor from H.R. 3073.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AND SCHIP BALANCED BUDGET REFINEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3075) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make corrections and refinements in the Medicare Program, as revised by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3075

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT; REFERENCES TO BBA; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999".

(b) AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this title an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to or repeal of a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to that section or other provision of the Social Security Act.