

It was decided in the affirmative { Yeas 225 Nays 190

¶63.6

[Roll No. 178]

AYES—225

- Abercrombie Goodlatte Paul
Aderholt Goodling Paxon
Archer Gordon Pease
Armye Granger Pelosi
Bachus Green Peterson (MN)
Baker Greenwood Peterson (PA)
Barcia Gutknecht Petri
Barr Hall (TX) Pickering
Barrett (NE) Hansen Pitts
Barrett (WI) Hastert Pombo
Bartlett Hastings (WA) Portman
Barton Hayworth Poshard
Bilbray Hefley Pryce (OH)
Blunt Herger Quinn
Bonilla Hill Radanovich
Bono Hilleary Ramstad
Boyd Hinchey Redmond
Brady Hobson Riggs
Bryant Hoekstra Riley
Bunning Holden Rivers
Burr Hostettler Rogan
Burton Hulshof Rogers
Buyer Hunter Rohrabacher
Callahan Hutchinson Ros-Lyhtinen
Calvert Inglis Royce
Camp Istook Ryun
Campbell Jenkins Salmon
Canady Johnson, Sam Sanders
Cannon Jones Sanford
Cardin Kaptur Saxton
Castle Kasich Scarborough
Chabot Kelly Schaefer, Dan
Chambliss Kim Schaffer, Bob
Chenoweth Kingston Sensenbrenner
Christensen Kleczka Sessions
Clement Klug Shadegg
Coble Largent Shaw
Coburn Latham Shays
Collins LaTourette Shimkus
Combest Lazio Shuster
Condit Leach Skeen
Cook Lewis (KY) Skelton
Cooksey Lipinski Smith, Linda
Costello Livingston Snowbarger
Cox LoBiondo Solomon
Cramer Lucas Souder
Crapo Luther Spence
Cubin Manzullo Stark
Cunningham Markey Stearns
Danner Mascara Stump
Davis (VA) McCollum Sununu
Deal McCrery Talent
DeFazio McHale Tanner
DeLay McHugh Tauzin
Diaz-Balart McInnis Taylor (MS)
Dickey McIntosh Thomas
Doggett McIntyre Thornberry
Dreier McKeon Thune
Duncan McKinney Thurman
Dunn Meehan Tiahrt
Ehlers Tierney Tierney
Emerson Mica Traficant
English Miller (CA) Turner
Ensign Moran (KS) Upton
Everett Myrick Wamp
Fawell Neal Watkins
Foley Nethercutt Watts (OK)
Fowler Neumann Weldon (FL)
Fox Ney Weller
Franks (NJ) Northup Whitfield
Gallegly Norwood Wicker
Gibbons Nussle Wolf
Gilchrist Packard Wynn
Gillmor Pappas Young (AK)
Goode Parker Young (FL)

NOES—190

- Ackerman Blumenauer Davis (FL)
Allen Boehlert DeGette
Andrews Bonior Delahunt
Baesler Borski DeLauro
Baldacci Boswell Dellums
Ballenger Boucher Deutsch
Bass Brown (CA) Dicks
Bateman Brown (FL) Dingell
Becerra Brown (OH) Dixon
Bentsen Capps Dooley
Bereuter Carson Doyle
Berman Clay Edwards
Berry Clayton Ehrlich
Bilirakis Clyburn Eshoo
Bishop Conyers Etheridge
Blagojevich Coyne Evans
Bliley Cummings Ewing

- Fattah Kucinich Rangel
Fazio LaFalce Regula
Filner LaHood Reyes
Foglietta Lampson Rodriguez
Ford Lantos Roemer
Frank (MA) Levin Rothman
Frelinghuysen Lewis (CA) Roukema
Frost Lewis (GA) Roybal-Allard
Furse Lofgren Scott
Ganske Lowey Sabo
Gejdenson Maloney (CT) Sanchez
Gekas Maloney (NY) Sandlin
Gephardt Manton Sawyer
Gilman Martinez Scott
Goss Matsui Serrano
Graham McCarthy (MO) Sherman
Hall (OH) McCarthy (NY) Siskisky
Hamilton McDade Skaggs
Harman McDermott Slaught
Hastings (FL) McGovern Smith (MI)
Hefner Meek Smith (NJ)
Hilliard Menendez Smith (OR)
Hinojosa Millender Smith, Adam
Hooley McDonald Snyder
Horn Miller (FL) Spratt
Houghton Minge Stabenow
Hoyer Mink Stokes
Hyde Moakley Strickland
Jackson (IL) Moran (VA) Stupak
Jackson-Lee Morella Tauscher
(TX) Murtha Taylor (NC)
Jefferson Nadler Thompson
John Oberstar Torres
Johnson (CT) Obey Towns
Johnson (WI) Olver Velazquez
Johnson, E.B. Ortiz Vento
Kanjorski Owens Vislosky
Kennedy (MA) Kennedy (MA) Waters
Kennedy (RI) Pallone Watt (NC)
Kennelly Pascrell Waxman
Kildee Pastor Weldon (PA)
Kilpatrick Payne Wexler
Kind (WI) Pickett Weygand
King (NY) Pomeroy White
Klink Porter Wise
Knollenberg Price (NC) Woolsey
Kolbe Rahall Yates

NOT VOTING—19

- Boehner Forbes Schiff
Crane Gonzalez Schumer
Davis (IL) Gutierrez Smith (TX)
Doolittle Linder Stenholm
Engel McNulty Walsh
Farr Molinari
Flake Mollohan

So the amendment was agreed to. After some further time,

¶63.7 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. SANFORD:

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—LIMITATION ON AMOUNT APPROPRIATED

SEC. 2001. LIMITATION ON AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.

Notwithstanding the specific authorizations of appropriations in the preceding provisions of this Act (and the amendments made by this Act), the aggregate amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 provided in this Act (and the amendments made by this Act) may not exceed the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1997 for the provisions described in this Act (and the provisions of law amended by this Act).

It was decided in the negative { Yeas 163 Nays 261

¶63.8

[Roll No. 179]

AYES—163

- Aderholt Bachus Barrett (NE)
Andrews Baker Bartlett
Archer Ballenger Barton
Armye Barr Bass

- Bilirakis Graham Pombo
Blunt Granger Portman
Boehner Gutknecht Pryce (OH)
Bono Hall (TX) Radanovich
Boswell Hansen Ramstad
Brady Harman Riggs
Bryant Hastert Riley
Bunning Hastings (WA) Roemer
Burr Hayworth Rogan
Burton Hefley Rohrabacher
Camp Herger Royce
Campbell Hill Ryun
Cannon Hilleary Salmon
Castle Hoekstra Sanford
Chabot Hostettler Schaefer, Dan
Chambliss Hulshof Schaffer, Bob
Chenoweth Hunter Sensenbrenner
Christensen Hutchinson Sessions
Coble Hyde Shadegg
Coburn Inglis Shaw
Collins Istook Shays
Combest Jenkins Shuster
Condit Johnson, Sam Smith, Linda
Cook Jones Snowbarger
Cox Kim Solomon
Cramer Kingston Souder
Crane Klug Spence
Crapo Largent Stearns
Cubin Lewis (KY) Stenholm
Cunningham Lucas Stump
Danner Luther Sununu
Deal Manzullo Talent
DeFazio McCarthy (MO) Tanner
DeLay McIntosh Tauzin
Dickey McKeon Taylor (MS)
Doggett Mica Thornberry
Doolittle Miller (FL) Thune
Dreier Moran (KS) Tiahrt
Duncan Myrick Traficant
Emerson Nethercutt Upton
English Neumann Wamp
Ensign Ney Watkins
Everett Norwood Weldon (FL)
Foley Nussle Weldon (PA)
Fowler Parker White
Ganske Paul Whitfield
Gekas Paxon Wicker
Gibbons Pease Young (AK)
Goode Peterson (PA) Young (FL)
Goodlatte Petri
Goodling Pickering

NOES—261

- Abercrombie Delahunt Hinchey
Ackerman DeLauro Hinojosa
Allen Dellums Hobson
Baesler Deutsch Holden
Baldacci Diaz-Balart Hooley
Barcia Dicks Horn
Barrett (WI) Dingell Houghton
Bateman Dixon Hoyer
Becerra Dooley Jackson (IL)
Bentsen Doyle Jackson-Lee
Bereuter Dunn (TX)
Berman Edwards Jefferson
Berry Ehlers John
Bilbray Ehrlich Johnson (CT)
Bishop Engel Johnson (WI)
Blagojevich Eshoo Johnson, E. B.
Bliley Etheridge Kanjorski
Blumenauer Evans Kaptur
Boehlert Ewing Kasich
Bonilla Fattah Kelly
Bonior Fawell Kennedy (MA)
Borski Fazio Kennedy (RI)
Boucher Filner Kennelly
Boyd Foglietta Kildee
Brown (CA) Ford Kilpatrick
Brown (FL) Fox Kind (WI)
Brown (OH) Frank (MA) King (NY)
Buyer Franks (NJ) Kleczka
Callahan Frelinghuysen Klink
Calvert Frost Knollenberg
Canady Furse Kolbe
Capps Gallegly Kucinich
Cardin Gejdenson LaFalce
Carson Gephardt LaHood
Clay Gilchrist Lampson
Clayton Gillmor Lantos
Clement Gilman Latham
Clyburn Gonzalez LaTourette
Conyers Gordon Lazio
Cooksey Goss Leach
Costello Green Levin
Coyne Gutierrez Lewis (CA)
Cummings Hall (OH) Lewis (GA)
Davis (FL) Hamilton Linder
Davis (IL) Hastings (FL) Lipinski
Davis (VA) Hefner Livingston
DeGette Hilliard LoBiondo

Lofgren	Ortiz	Shimkus
Lowe	Owens	Sisisky
Maloney (CT)	Oxley	Skaggs
Maloney (NY)	Packard	Skeen
Manton	Pallone	Skelton
Markey	Pappas	Slaughter
Martinez	Pascrell	Smith (NJ)
Mascara	Pastor	Smith (OR)
Matsui	Payne	Smith, Adam
McCarthy (NY)	Pelosi	Snyder
McCollum	Peterson (MN)	Spratt
McCrery	Pickett	Stabenow
McDade	Pitts	Stark
McDermott	Pomeroy	Stokes
McGovern	Porter	Strickland
McHale	Poshard	Stupak
McHugh	Price (NC)	Tauscher
McInnis	Quinn	Taylor (NC)
McIntyre	Rahall	Thomas
McKinney	Rangel	Thompson
McNulty	Redmond	Thurman
Meehan	Regula	Tierney
Meek	Reyes	Torres
Menendez	Rivers	Turner
Metcalfe	Rodriguez	Velazquez
Millender-	Rogers	Vento
McDonald	Ros-Lehtinen	Visclosky
Miller (CA)	Rothman	Walsh
Minge	Roukema	Waters
Mink	Roybal-Allard	Watt (NC)
Moakley	Rush	Watts (OK)
Mollohan	Sabo	Waxman
Moran (IA)	Sanchez	Weller
Morella	Sanders	Wexler
Murtha	Sandlin	Weygand
Nadler	Sawyer	Wise
Neal	Saxton	Wolf
Northup	Schumer	Woolsey
Oberstar	Scott	Wynn
Obey	Serrano	Yates
Oliver	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—10

Farr	Molinari	Smith (TX)
Flake	Scarborough	Towns
Forbes	Schiff	
Greenwood	Smith (MI)	

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, assumed the Chair.

When Mr. KINGSTON, Acting Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 159, reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

Ms. RÓS-LEHTINEN demanded a separate vote on the SERRANO amendment.

Mr. SERRANO demanded a separate vote on each of the following amendments: the GILMAN amendments en bloc; the GILMAN amendments en bloc; the SMITH of New Jersey amendment; the SKAGGS amendment, as amended; the HEFLEY amendment; the BACHUS amendment; the GILMAN amendments en bloc; the GOSS amendment; the COBURN amendment; the GILMAN amendments en bloc; the SMITH of New Jersey amendment; the SERRANO amendment; the FOX amendment; the LAZIO amendment; the SMITH of New Jersey amendment; the GILMAN amendment; the SCARBOROUGH amendment; the NETHERCUTT amendment; the MILLER of California amendment, as amended; the FOX amendment; the NEY amendment; the ROHRBACHER amendment; and the PAXON amendment.

The following remaining amendments, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union were then agreed to:

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE NAGORNO-KARABAGH CONFLICT.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS—It is the sense of Congress that

(1) the United States should take a greater leadership role in working for a negotiated settlement of the Nagorno-Karabagh conflict; and

(2) the Secretary of State should consider the participation of the United States as a co-chair of the OSCE's Minsk Group a priority of the Department of State; and

(3) the United States reaffirms its neutrality in the conflict.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT—The congress urges the President and the Secretary of State to encourage direct talks between the parties to the Nagorno-Karabagh conflict.

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1717. CRISIS IN ALBANIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) During March 1997 United States Armed Forces personnel evacuated approximately 500 Americans from Albania.

(2) No Americans were injured in the evacuation.

(3) The military operation was at times risky and dangerous, with helicopters of the United States Armed Forces occasionally receiving fire.

(4) Several United States diplomats, including Ambassador Marissa Lino, remained in Tirana during these unsettled and perilous times.

(5) The evacuation is the result of a rebellion in Albania which followed the collapse of several pyramid investment schemes.

(6) Hundreds of thousands of Albanian citizens lost large portions of their life savings in the pyramid investment schemes.

(7) Hundreds of Albanians have been killed since the crisis began.

(8) The almost complete collapse of central governmental authority left Albania in a state of near-anarchy.

(9) Many weapons depots were raided by the general population of Albania and many small arms were taken by the citizenry.

(10) The proliferation of weapons in Albania has made the situation very dangerous.

(11) On March 9, 1997, Albania's political parties agreed to a nine-point agreement on political reconciliation.

(12) Under the nine-point agreement, President Sali Berisha, a member of the ruling Democratic Party, appointed a broadly based unity government, led by an opposition socialist, former mayor of Gjirokaster Bashkim Fino.

(13) Under the nine-point agreement, President Berisha and opposition parties have agreed to hold general elections by June 1997.

(14) More than 5,500 multinational troops, led by Italy, have entered Albania in order to stabilize the nation and to create a safe security environment for the distribution of humanitarian assistance.

(b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—The Congress declares the following:

(1) United States Armed Forces personnel are to be commended for the evacuation operations in Albania.

(2) United States diplomats are to be commended for their service in Albania during these dangerous times.

(3) The nine-point agreement of March 9, 1997, among all Albanian political parties represents a key step toward lifting Albania out of the current crisis.

(4) Albania's new multiparty leadership is strongly urged to implement in good faith the terms of the nine-point agreement of

March 9, 1997, and to do all possible to re-inspire the trust of the Albanian people.

(5) The Albanian people are strongly urged to afford their new government an opportunity to govern by laying down weapons and making any changes to the government through peaceful means, particularly the upcoming elections.

(6) The United States should support the new Albanian Government as it attempts to reestablish calm and achieve political reconciliation and should urge the new government to guarantee human rights, free and fair elections, and freedom of expression.

(7) The United States must remain closely engaged in the diplomatic efforts to ease Albania's crisis and should strongly support similar efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the multinational force, led by Italy, seeking to stabilize Albania.

(8) The United States and the international community should work with the new Albanian Government to ensure that upcoming elections will be free and fair by supplying political inducement, technical advice, and large numbers of observers.

(9) The United States should support the convening of a multinational conference, possibly in Rome, Italy, to consider options for assisting Albania to recover from the political and economic crisis.

(10) The United States should oppose any challenge to Albania's international borders or territorial integrity offered as a potential solution to the conflict.

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1717. SANCTIONS AGAINST SYRIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Syria remains in a state of war with Israel and maintains large numbers of heavily armed forces near the border with Israel.

(2) Syria occupies Lebanon with almost 40,000 troops and maintains undue influence on all aspects of the Lebanese Government and society.

(3) Syria continues to provide safe haven and support for several groups that engage in terrorism, according to the Department of State's "Patterns of Global Terrorism" report for 1996.

(4) Syria was listed by the Department of State as a country that does not cooperate in the war on drugs.

(5) Syria has not signed the Chemical Weapons Convention, and numerous reports indicate that Syria has increased the production and level of sophistication of chemical weapons. Reports also indicate that such unconventional warheads have been loaded on SCUD-type ballistic missiles with the range to reach numerous targets in friendly nations, such as Israel, Turkey, and Jordan.

(6) Syria routinely commits a wide array of serious human rights violations, and according to a recent Human Rights Watch report, is engaging in the abduction of Lebanese citizens and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

(7) Several reports indicate that Syria knowingly allowed the explosives used in the June 1996 Dharan bombing, which killed 19 United States service personnel, to pass through Syria from Lebanon to Saudi Arabia.

(8) More than 20 trips by former Secretary of State Christopher to Damascus, a meeting between President Clinton and Syrian President Hafez Assad, and a Department of State-sponsored intensive negotiation session at Wye Plantation were all unsuccessful in convincing Syria to make peace with Israel. At the same time, most reports indicated that Israel was prepared to make substantial concessions of land in exchange for peace.

(9) According to the Central Intelligence Agency World Fact Book of 1995, petroleum comprises 53 percent of Syrian exports.

(10) By imposing sanctions against the Syrian petroleum industry, the United States can apply additional pressure against Syria to press the Assad regime to change its dangerous and destabilizing policies.

(b) **POLICY.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should consider applying to Syria sanctions which are currently enforced against Iran and Libya under the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 if the Government of Syria does not eliminate its dangerous and destabilizing policies.

At the end of title XVII (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following new section:

“SEC. 1717. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJAN’S CASPIAN SEA PETROLEUM RESERVES.

“It is the sense of the Congress that—

“(1) the President should seek cooperation from the governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Turkey, as well as private companies with an interest in developing Azerbaijan’s Caspian Sea petroleum reserves, to encourage the construction of a pipeline route from Azerbaijan through Armenia that could reach Turkey and Mediterranean sea ports; and

“(2) such a route for a pipeline should in no way prejudice other trans-Caucasus pipeline routes, but would help to promote stability and economic growth in the Caucasus region, improving relations between neighboring countries and the United States.”

After division B, insert the following new division C (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—FOREIGN AID REPORTING REFORM ACT OF 1997

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Foreign Aid Reporting Reform Act of 1997”.

SEC. 2002. ANNUAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE JUSTIFICATION REPORT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In conjunction with the submission of the annual requests for enactment of authorizations and appropriations for foreign assistance programs for each fiscal year, the President shall submit to the Congress a single report containing—

(1) an integrated justification for all foreign assistance programs proposed by the President for the coming fiscal year; and

(2) an assessment of when the objectives of those programs will be achieved so that the assistance can be terminated.

(b) **SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED.**—Each such report shall include the following:

(1) **INFORMATION REGARDING A FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GENERALLY.**—For each foreign assistance program taken as a whole—

(A) the total amount of assistance proposed to be provided under that program;

(B) the justification for that amount;

(C) the objectives that assistance under that program is intended to achieve;

(D) an explanation of the relationship of assistance under that program to assistance under other foreign assistance programs; and

(E) the President’s estimation of the date by which the objectives of that program will be achieved and the program terminated.

(2) **INFORMATION REGARDING SPECIFIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS.**—For each country or organization which is a proposed recipient of assistance under any foreign assistance program—

(A) the amount of each type of assistance proposed;

(B) the justification for providing each such type of assistance;

(C) the objectives that each such type of assistance is intended to achieve;

(D) an explanation of the relationship of each type of assistance proposed to other types of assistance proposed for that recipient; and

(E) the President’s estimation of the date by which the objectives of assistance for such recipient under each foreign assistance program will be achieved and assistance under that program to that recipient terminated.

The information required by subparagraphs (A) through (E) shall be provided on a recipient-by-recipient basis.

(3) **INFORMATION REGARDING CENTRALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS.**—For each centrally-funded program under a foreign assistance program—

(A) the amount proposed for such program;

(B) the justification for such program;

(C) the objectives each such program is intended to achieve;

(D) an explanation of the relationship of such program to other types of assistance proposed under that foreign assistance program and under other foreign assistance programs; and

(E) the President’s estimation of the date by which the objectives of such program will be achieved and such program terminated.

SEC. 2003. REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PRESIDENT’S FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET.

Any committee of the House of Representatives or any committee of the Senate reporting legislation authorizing the enactment of new budget authority for, or providing new budget authority for, foreign assistance programs shall, to the maximum extent feasible, include in the report accompanying that legislation an explanation for any change proposed by that committee—

(1) in the total amount of new budget authority authorized or provided (as the case may be) for any foreign assistance program as compared to the amount proposed by the President; or

(2) in the amount of assistance for any specific recipient of assistance, or for any centrally-funded program, under any foreign assistance program as compared to the amount proposed by the President.

SEC. 2004. DEFINITION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

As used in this chapter, the term “foreign assistance program” includes—

(1) any program of assistance authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (such as the development assistance program, the economic support fund program, and the international military education and training program) or authorized by the African Development Foundation Act, section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (relating to the Inter-American Development Foundation), or any other foreign assistance legislation;

(2) any program of grant, credit, or guaranty assistance under the Arms Export Control Act;

(3) assistance under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962;

(4) assistance under any title of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954;

(5) contributions to the International Monetary Fund;

(6) contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, or any other institution within the World Bank group; and

(7) contributions to any regional multilateral development bank.

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION AND ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION.

Of the amount made available for assistance for a fiscal year under sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a through 2151d), including assistance under section 104(c) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)), the amount made available for activities and programs in Latin America and the Caribbean region and the Asia and the Pacific region should be in at least the same proportion to the total amount of such assistance made available as the amount identified in the congressional presentation documents for development assistance for the fiscal year for each such region is to the total amount requested for development assistance for the fiscal year.

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

TITLE XVIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 1801. ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.

Notwithstanding section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any other provision of law, assistance under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance) and under chapter 10 of part I of such Act (relating to the Development Fund for Africa) may be made available for the Democratic Republic of Congo.

DIVISION F—ADDITIONAL MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS TITLE XXVIII—INDONESIA MILITARY ASSISTANCE

SEC. 2801. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO INDONESIA MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1)(A) Despite a surface adherence to democratic forms, the Indonesian political system remains strongly authoritarian.

(B) The government is dominated by an elite comprising President Soeharto (now in his sixth 5-year term), his close associates, and the military.

(C) The government requires allegiance to a state ideology known as “Pancasila”, which stresses consultation and consensus, but is also used to limit dissent, to enforce social and political cohesion, and to restrict the development of opposition elements.

(2) The Government of Indonesia recognizes only one official trade union, has refused to register independent trade unions such as the Indonesian Prosperity Trade Union (SBSI), has arrested Muchtar Pakpahan, the General Chairman of the SBSI, on charges of subversion, and other labor activists, and has closed the offices and confiscated materials of the SBSI.

(3) Civil society organizations in Indonesia, such as environmental organizations, election-monitoring organizations, legal aid organizations, student organizations, trade union organizations, and community organizations, have been harassed by the Government of Indonesia through such means as detentions, interrogations, denial of permission for meetings, banning of publications, repeated orders to report to security forces or judicial courts, and illegal seizure of documents.

(4)(A) The armed forces of Indonesia continue to carry out torture and other severe violations of human rights in East Timor, Irian Jaya, and other parts of Indonesia, to detain and imprison East Timorese and others for nonviolent expression of political views, and to maintain unjustifiably high troop levels in East Timor.

(B) From May 27 to May 31, the East Timoreses resistance forces carried out deplorable human rights violations, including the reported killing of over two dozen persons in an apparent attempt to disrupt national elections. A resistance attack on a truck resulted in the deaths of 16 policemen and one soldier. Attacks on polling places also resulted in the deaths of two election officials.

(C) Violence on the part of either the Indonesian military or the East Timorese resistance forces is not conducive to the just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor.

(D) Indonesian civil authorities must improve their human rights performance in East Timor, Irian Jaya, and elsewhere in Indonesia, and aggressively prosecute violations.

(E) The Indonesian authorities and the resistance forces in East Timor must refrain from human rights violations, including attacks on civilians and non-combatants.

(5) The Nobel Peace Committee awarded the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Carlos Felipe Ximenes Belo and Jose Ramos Horta for their tireless efforts to find a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor.

(6) In 1992, the Congress suspended the international military and education training (IMET) program for Indonesia in response to a November 12, 1991, shooting incident in East Timor by Indonesian security forces against peaceful Timorese demonstrators in which no progress has been made in accounting for the missing persons either in that incident or others who disappeared in 1995-96.

(7) On August 1, 1996, then Secretary of State Warren Christopher stated in testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, "I think there's a strong interest in seeing an orderly transition of power there [in Indonesia] that will recognize the pluralism that should exist in a country of that magnitude and importance."

(8) The United States has important economic, commercial, and security interests in Indonesia because of its growing economy and markets and its strategic location astride a number of key international straits which will only be strengthened by democratic development in Indonesia and a policy which promotes political pluralism and respect for universal human rights.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not provide military assistance and arms transfers for a fiscal year to the Government of Indonesia unless the President determines and certifies to the Congress for that fiscal year that the Government of Indonesia meets the following requirements:

(1) DOMESTIC MONITORING OF ELECTIONS.—(A) The government of Indonesia provides official accreditation to independent election-monitoring organizations, including the Independent Election Monitoring Committee (KIPP), to observe national elections without interference by personnel of the Government or of the armed forces.

(B) In addition, such organizations are allowed to assess such elections and to publicize or otherwise disseminate the assessments throughout Indonesia.

(2) PROTECTION OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—The police or military of Indonesia do not confiscate materials from or otherwise engage in illegal raids on the offices or homes of members of both domestic or international nongovernmental organizations, including election-monitoring organizations, legal aid organizations, student organizations, trade union organizations, community organizations, environmental organizations, and religious organizations.

(3) ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ATTACK ON PDI HEAD-QUARTERS.—As recommended by the Govern-

ment of Indonesia's National Human Rights Commission, the Government of Indonesia has investigated the attack on the headquarters of the Democratic Party of Indonesia (PDI) on July 27, 1996, prosecuted individuals who planned and carried out the attack, and made public the postmortem examination of the five individuals killed in the attack.

(4) RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT IN EAST TIMOR.—(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF DIALOGUE.—The Government of Indonesia is doing everything possible to enter into a process of dialogue, under the auspices of the United Nations, with Portugal and East Timorese leaders of various viewpoints to discuss ideas toward a resolution of the conflict in East Timor and the political status of East Timor.

(B) REDUCTION OF TROOPS.—The Government of Indonesia has established and implemented a plan to reduce the number of Indonesian troops in East Timor.

(C) RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—Individuals detained or imprisoned for the non-violent expression of political views in East Timor have been released from custody.

(5) IMPROVEMENT IN LABOR RIGHTS.—The Government of Indonesia has taken the following actions to improve labor rights in Indonesia:

(A) The Government has dropped charges of subversion, and previous charges against the General Chairman of the SBSI trade union, Muchtart Pakpahan, and released him from custody.

(B) The Government has substantially reduced the requirements for legal recognition of the SBSI or other legitimate worker organizations as a trade union.

(c) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It also is the sense of the Congress that the violent acts of the resistance in East Timor should be condemned, as they discredit the East Timorese cause, and could result in additional violent reprisals by the Indonesian armed forces.

(d) UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS DEFINED.—A used in this section, the term "military assistance and arms transfers" means—

(1) small arms, crowd control equipment, armored personnel carriers, and such other items that can commonly be used in the direct violation of human rights; and

(2) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training or "IMET"), except such term shall not include Expanded IMET, pursuant to section 541 of such Act.

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1818. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "MacBride Principles of Economic Justice Act of 1997".

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PURPOSES.—Section 2(b) of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415; 100 Stat. 947) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "United States contributions shall be used in a manner that effectively increases employment opportunities in communities with rates of unemployment significantly higher than the local or urban average of unemployment in Northern Ireland. In addition, such contributions shall be used to benefit individuals residing in such communities."

(2) CONDITIONS AND UNDERSTANDINGS.—Section 5(a) of such Act is amended—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking "The United States" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States";

(ii) by striking "in this Act may be used" and inserting the following: "in this Act—

"(A) may be used";

(iii) by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) may be provided to an individual or entity in Northern Ireland only if such individual or entity is in compliance with the principles of economic justice."; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking "The restrictions" and inserting the following:

"(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The restrictions";

(3) PRIOR CERTIFICATIONS.—Section 5(c)(2) of such Act is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "principle of equality" and all that follows and inserting "principles of economic justice; and"; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the period at the end the following: "and will create employment opportunities in regions and communities of Northern Ireland suffering the highest rates of unemployment".

(4) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 6 of such Act is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

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

"(4) each individual or entity receiving assistance from United States contributions to the International Fund as agreed in writing to comply with the principles of economic justice.".

(5) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO FUNDS.—Section 7 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) PROHIBITION.—Nothing herein shall require quotas or reverse discrimination or mandate their use."

(6) DEFINITIONS.—Section 8 of such Act is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(3) the term 'Northern Ireland' includes the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Down, Tyrone, and Fermanagh; and

"(4) the term 'principles of economic justice' means the following principles:

"(A) Increasing the representation of individuals from underrepresented religious groups in the workforce, including managerial, supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

"(B) Providing adequate security for the protection of minority employees at the workplace

"(C) Banning provocative sectarian or political emblems from the workplace.

"(D) Providing that all job openings be advertised publicly and providing that special recruitment efforts be made to attract applicants from underrepresented religious groups.

"(E) Providing that layoff, recall, and termination procedures do not favor a particular religious group.

"(F) Abolishing job reservations, apprenticeship restrictions, and differential employment criteria which discriminate on the basis of religion.

"(G) Providing for the development of training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of minority employees for skilled jobs, including the expansion of existing programs and the creation of new programs to train, upgrade, and improve the skills of minority employees.

"(H) Establishing procedures to assess, identify, and actively recruit minority employees with the potential for further advancement.

"(I) Providing for the appointment of a senior management staff member to be re-

sponsible for the employment efforts of the entity and, within a reasonable period of time, the implementation of the principles described in subparagraphs (A) through (H)."

(7) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

At the end of title XVIII insert the following new section:

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO LITHUANIA AND LATVIA.

It is the sense of the United States House of Representatives that—

(1) adequate assistance should be provided to Lithuania and Latvia in fiscal year 1998;

(2) assistance to Lithuania should be continued beyond fiscal year 1998 as it continues to build democratic and free market institutions; and

(3) the President should consider continuing assistance to Latvia beyond fiscal year 1998, as appropriate, to build democratic and free market institutions.

At the end of the bill add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION C—ARMS TRANSFERS CODE OF CONDUCT

TITLE XX—ARMS TRANSFERS CODE OF CONDUCT

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers Act of 1997".

SEC. 2002. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Approximately 40,000,000 people, over 75 percent civilians, died as a result of civil and international wars fought with conventional weapons during the 45 years of the cold war, demonstrating that conventional weapons can in fact be weapons of mass destruction.

(2) Conflict has actually increased in the post cold war era, with 30 major armed conflicts in progress during 1995.

(3) War is both a human tragedy and an ongoing economic disaster affecting the entire world, including the United States and its economy, because it decimates both local investment and potential export markets.

(4) International trade in conventional weapons increases the risk and impact of war in an already over-militarized world, creating far more costs than benefits for the United States economy through increased United States defense and foreign assistance spending and reduced demand for United States civilian exports.

(5) The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms can be an effective first step in support of limitations on the supply of conventional weapons to developing countries and compliance with its reporting requirements by a foreign government can be an integral tool in determining the worthiness of such government for the receipt of United States military assistance and arms transfers.

(6) It is in the national security and economic interests of the United States to reduce dramatically the \$840,000,000,000 that all countries spend on armed forces every year, \$191,000,000,000 of which is spent by developing countries, an amount equivalent to 4 times the total bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance such countries receive every year.

(7) According to the Congressional Research Service, the United States supplies more conventional weapons to developing countries than all other countries combined, averaging \$11,889,000,000 a year in agreements to supply such weapons to developing countries for the six years since the end of the cold war, 58 percent higher than the

\$7,515,000,000 a year in such agreements for the six years prior to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

(8) Since the end of the cold war, 84 percent of United States arms transfers have been to developing countries are to countries with an undemocratic form of government whose citizens, according to the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices do not have the ability to peacefully change their form of government.

(9) Although a goal of United States foreign policy should be to work with foreign governments and international organizations to reduce militarization and dictatorship and therefore prevent conflicts before they arise, during 4 recent deployments of United States Armed Forces—to the Republic of Panama, the Persian Gulf, Somalia, and Haiti—such Armed Forces faced conventional weapons that had been provided or financed by the United States to undemocratic governments.

(10) The proliferation of conventional arms and conflicts around the globe are multilateral problems, and the fact that the United States has emerged as the world's primary seller of conventional weapons, combined with the world leadership role of the United States, signifies that the United States is in a position to seek multilateral restraints on the competition for and transfers of conventional weapons.

(11) The Congress has the constitutional responsibility to participate with the executive branch in decisions to provide military assistance and arms transfers to a foreign government, and in the formulation of a policy designed to reduce dramatically the level of international militarization.

(12) A decision to provide military assistance and arms transfers to a government that is undemocratic, does not adequately protect human rights, is currently engaged in acts of armed aggression, or is not fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, should require a higher level of scrutiny than does a decision to provide such assistance and arms transfers to a government to which these conditions do not apply.

SEC. 2003. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to provide clear policy guidelines and congressional responsibility for determining the eligibility of foreign governments to be considered for United States military assistance and arms transfers.

SEC. 2004. PROHIBITION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), beginning on and after October 1, 1998, United States military assistance and arms transfers may not be provided to a foreign government for a fiscal year unless the President certifies to the Congress for that fiscal year that such government meets the following requirements:

(1) **PROMOTES DEMOCRACY.**—Such government—

(A) was chosen by and permits free and fair elections;

(B) promotes civilian control of the military and security forces and has civilian institutions controlling the policy, operation, and spending of all law enforcement and security institutions, as well as the armed forces;

(C) promotes the rule of law, equality before the law, and respect for individual and minority rights, including freedom to speak, publish, associate, and organize; and

(D) promotes the strengthening of political, legislative, and civil institutions of democracy, as well as autonomous institutions to monitor the conduct of public officials and to combat corruption.

(2) **RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS.**—Such government—

(A) does not engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including—

(i) extra judicial or arbitrary executions;

(ii) disappearances;

(iii) torture or severe mistreatment;

(iv) prolonged arbitrary imprisonment;

(v) systematic official discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, national origin, or political affiliation; and

(vi) grave breaches of international laws of war or equivalent violations of the laws of war in internal conflicts;

(B) vigorously investigates, disciplines, and prosecutes those responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(C) permits access on a regular basis to political prisoners by international humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(D) promotes the independence of the judiciary and other official bodies that oversee the protection of human rights;

(E) does not impede the free functioning of domestic and international human rights organizations; and

(F) provides access on a regular basis to humanitarian organizations in situations of conflict or famine.

(3) **NOT ENGAGED IN CERTAIN ACTS OF ARMED AGGRESSION.**—Such government is not currently engaged in acts of armed aggression in violation of international law.

(4) **FULL PARTICIPATION IN U.N. REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS.**—Such government is fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

(b) **REQUIREMENT FOR CONTINUING COMPLIANCE.**—Any certification with respect to a foreign government for a fiscal year under subsection (a) shall cease to be effective for that fiscal year if the President certifies to the Congress that such government has not continued to comply with the requirements contained in paragraphs (1) through (4) of such subsection.

(c) **EXEMPTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a foreign government for a fiscal year if—

(A) subject to paragraph (2), the President submits a request for an exemption to the Congress containing a determination that it is in the national security interest of the United States to provide military assistance and arms transfers to such government; or

(B) the President determines that an emergency exists under which it is vital to the interest of the United States to provide military assistance and arms transfers to such government.

(2) **DISAPPROVAL.**—A request for an exemption to provide military assistance and arms transfers to a foreign government shall not take effect, or shall cease to be effective, if a law is enacted disapproving such request.

(d) **NOTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall submit to the Congress initial certifications under subsection (a) and requests for exemptions under subsection (c)(1)(A) in conjunction with the submission of the annual request for enactment of authorizations and appropriations for foreign assistance programs for a fiscal year and shall, where appropriate, submit additional or amended certifications and requests for exemptions at any time thereafter in the fiscal year.

(2) **DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.**—The President, when, in his determination, it is not contrary to the national interest to do so, shall submit to the Congress at the earliest possible date reports containing determinations with respect to emergencies under subsection

(c)(1)(B). Each such report shall contain a description of—

- (A) the nature of the emergency;
- (B) the type of military assistance and arms transfers provided to the foreign government; and
- (C) the cost to the United States of such assistance and arms transfers.

SEC. 2005. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate should hold hearings on—

- (1) controversial certifications submitted under section 2004(a);
- (2) all requests for exemptions submitted under section 2004(c)(1)(A); and
- (3) all determinations with respect to emergencies under section 2004(c)(1)(B).

SEC. 2006. UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS DEFINED.

For purposes of this title, the terms "United States military assistance and arms transfers" and "military assistance and arms transfers" mean—

- (1) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to military assistance), including the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of that Act;
- (2) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international military education and training); or
- (3) the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act (excluding any transfer or other assistance under section 23 of such Act), including defense articles and defense services licensed or approved for export under section 38 of that Act.

At the appropriate place add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. . STATEMENT CONCERNING CONFLICT IN EAST TIMOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

- (1) Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and has since systematically oppressed the people of East Timor.
- (2) Since 1975 one-third of the population of East Timor is estimated to have perished of starvation, war, and terror.
- (3) Indonesia's invasion was condemned by the United Nations, as was its subsequent occupation of East Timor.
- (4) On November 12, 1991, Indonesian troops opened fire on thousands of peaceful mourners and demonstrators at the Santa Cruz cemetery in Dili, the capital of East Timor, killing hundreds and wounding hundreds.
- (5) Bishop Carlos Felipe Ximenes Bolo has been the preeminent representative of the people of East Timor, and has at great risk to his own life fought for the human and civil rights of the people of East Timor, while also being a steadfast advocate for nonviolence and dialogue between the people of East Timor and the Indonesian authorities.

(b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—The Congress affirms its support for a just and peaceful solution to the conflict in East Timor.

After title XVII insert the following new title:

TITLE XVIII—SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPRISONMENT OF NGAWANG CHOEPHEL IN CHINA

SEC. 1801. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPRISONMENT OF NGAWANG CHOEPHEL IN CHINA

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) The Chinese Government sentenced Ngawang Choephel to an 18-year prison term

plus 4 years subsequent deprivation of his political rights on December 26, 1996, following a secret trial.

(2) Mr. Choephel is a Tibetan national whose family fled Chinese oppression to live in exile in India in 1968.

(3) Mr. Choephel studied ethnomusicology at Middlebury College in Vermont as a Fulbright Scholar, and at the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts in Dharamsala, India.

(4) Mr. Choephel returned to Tibet in July 1995 to prepare a documentary film about traditional Tibetan performing arts.

(5) Mr. Choephel was detained in August 1995 by the Chinese authorities and held incommunicado for over a year before the Government of the People's Republic of China admitted to holding him, and finally charged him with espionage in October 1996.

(6) There is no evidence that Mr. Choephel's activities in Tibet involved anything other than purely academic research.

(7) The Government of the People's Republic of China denies Tibetans their fundamental human rights, as reported in the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and by human rights organizations, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, Asia.

(8) The Government of the People's Republic of China is responsible for the destruction of much of Tibetan civilization since its invasion of Tibet in 1949.

(9) The arrest of a Tibetan scholar such as Mr. Choephel, who worked to preserve Tibetan culture, reflects the systematic attempt by the Government of the People's Republic of China to repress cultural expression in Tibet.

(10) The Government of the People's Republic of China, through direct and indirect incentives, has established discriminatory development programs which have resulted in an overwhelming flow of Chinese immigrants into Tibet, including those areas incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Qinghai, and have excluded Tibetans from participation in important policy decisions, which further threatens traditional Tibetan life.

(11) The Government of the People's Republic of China withholds meaningful participation in the governance of Tibet from Tibetans and has failed to abide by its own constitutional guarantee of autonomy for Tibetans.

(12) The Dalai Lama of Tibet has stated his willingness to enter into negotiations with the Chinese and has repeatedly accepted the framework Deng Xiaoping proposed for such negotiations in 1979.

(13) The Chinese have displayed provocative disregard for the concerns of the United States by arresting and sentencing prominent dissidents in close proximity to visits to China by senior United States Government officials.

(14) The United States Government policy seeks to foster negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama, and presses China to respect Tibet's unique religious, linguistic, and cultural traditions.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) Ngawang Choephel and other prisoners of conscience in Tibet, as well as in China, should be released immediately and unconditionally;

(2) to underscore the gravity of this matter, in all appropriate official meetings with representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China, United States officials should request Mr. Choephel's immediate and unconditional release;

(3) the United States Government should sponsor and promote a resolution at future meetings of the United Nations Commission

on Human Rights and other appropriate international fora regarding China and Tibet which specifically addresses political prisoners and negotiations with the Dalai Lama, until those situations in China and Tibet improve substantially;

(4) the United States Department of State should advise American citizens that Tibet is not currently a safe destination for American travelers;

(5) an exchange program should be established in honor of Ngawang Choephel, involving students of the Tibetan Institute of Performing Arts and appropriate educational institutions in the United States; and

(6) the United States Government should seek access for internationally recognized human rights groups to monitor human rights in Tibet.

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. . DESIGNATION OF ROMANIA AS ELIGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER NATO PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1994.—

(1) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(A) Romania has made tremendous progress toward meeting the criteria for accession into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) by establishing a mature and functioning democracy, a free market economy, civilian control of the armed forces, respect for the rule of law, respect for human rights and civil liberties, and by implementing a strong economic reform;

(B) Romania has further exhibited its strong commitment to contribute to the stability, reconciliation, and cooperation among the nations of the region by the very significant signing of the basic political bilateral Treaty with Hungary and recent initialing of a similar document with Ukraine;

(C) Romania has already demonstrated its willingness and ability to contribute as a future NATO ally to strengthening the military capabilities and strategic cohesiveness of the Alliance by joining, first among Central and Eastern European countries, the Partnership for Peace Program and by actively participating alongside NATO allies in Bosnia, Angola, Somalia, and Albania;

(D) due to its size, geo-strategic location, economic and military potential, and huge popular support for NATO integration, Romania is of immense and key strategic importance to European stability; and

(E) Romania qualifies under section 203 of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 to receive assistance in making the transition to a full NATO membership and should be invited to start accession negotiations at the earliest stage.

(2) DESIGNATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, pursuant to section 203(d)(2) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994, designate Romania as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act.

The question being put, viva voce,
Will the House agree to the following amendments [GILMAN amendments en bloc] on which a separate vote had been demanded?

Strike division A and insert the following (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION AND REINVENTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation and Reinvention Act of 1997".

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) With the end of the Cold War, the international challenges facing the United States have changed, but the fundamental national interests of the United States have not. The security, economic, and humanitarian interests of the United States require continued American engagement in international affairs. The leading role of the United States in world affairs will be as important in the twenty-first century as it has been in the twentieth.

(2) In this context, the United States has a historic opportunity to continue the reinvention of the agencies primarily responsible for implementing the Nation's foreign policies.

(3) The United States budget deficit and the agreement to come to a balanced budget over 5 years requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(4) In order to streamline the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, strong and effective leadership will be required. In order to promote this streamlining process, the proliferation of foreign affairs agencies that occurred during the Cold War must be reversed by reinventing, streamlining, and reorganizing the foreign affairs structure under the strengthened leadership of the Secretary of State.

(5) The continuing reinvention, streamlining, and reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies, the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the United States Agency for International Development, must ensure that these agencies can effectively confront the new and pressing challenges of the post-Cold War world.

(6) Any reinvention, streamlining, and reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies must recognize the fact that arms control and nonproliferation, sustainable development, and public diplomacy are now more central than ever to the success of the United States foreign policy. Any integration of these agencies should preserve the unique skills and capabilities of each of the agencies in a reinvented Department of State.

(7) A reinvented, streamlined, reorganized, and more flexible foreign affairs structure under the strengthened leadership of the Secretary of State can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States and enhance the United States' ability to meet the growing foreign policy challenges during the next century.

(8) The new foreign affairs structure should be one that will maintain the quality of and strengthen the public diplomacy and arms control functions now performed by the United States Information Agency and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

SEC. 103. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this division are—

(1) to provide for the streamlining and reinvention of the Department of State to enable it better to incorporate additional functions and agencies, manage new responsibilities, make the Department more effective, maximize the efficient use of resources, and make it better able to defend American interests and promote American values abroad;

(2) to consolidate and integrate certain agencies and certain functions of other agencies of the United States into the reinvented Department of State;

(3) to ensure that the United States maintains adequate representation abroad within available budgetary resources;

(4) to ensure that programs critical to the promotion of United States interests be maintained; and

(5) to strengthen—

(A) the coordination of United States foreign policy; and

(B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

The following terms have the following meanings for the purposes of this division:

(1) The term "ACDA" means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(2) The term "agency" means the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

(3) The term "AID" means the Agency for International Development.

(4) The term "Department" means the Department of State.

(5) The term "officer" is not limited by the meaning of such term under section 2104 of title 5, United States Code.

(6) The term "reorganization" means integration, transfer, consolidation, coordination, authorization, or abolition.

(7) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(8) The term "USIA" means the United States Information Agency.

TITLE II—PLAN FOR CONSOLIDATING, STREAMLINING, AND REORGANIZING THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

SEC. 201. REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Congress a reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies specifying, in accordance with titles III through VI of this division, the reorganization of the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

(2) MANDATORY ELEMENTS.—The plan shall provide for—

(A) the transfer of the whole or a part of agencies, or of the whole or a part of the functions thereof, to the jurisdiction and control of the Department of State; and

(B) the consolidation or coordination of the whole or a part of agencies, or of the whole or a part of the functions thereof, with the whole or a part of another agency or the functions thereof.

(3) DISCRETIONARY ELEMENTS.—The plan may provide for—

(A) the abolition of all or a part of the functions of an agency, except that no enforcement function or statutory program shall be abolished by the plan; and

(B) the consolidation or coordination of a part of an agency or the functions thereof with another part of the same agency or the functions thereof.

(b) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies under subsection (a) to both Houses of Congress on the same day and to each House while it is in session. If on the date that is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the plan has not been submitted and either House is not in session, the plan shall be submitted on the first day thereafter when both Houses are in session.

(2) INFORMATION REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION.—The message of the President, submitted together with the reorganization

plan, shall include information regarding implementation of the plan which shall—

(A) describe in detail—

(i) the actions necessary or planned to complete the reorganization,

(ii) the anticipated nature and substance of any orders, directives, and other administrative and operational actions which are expected to be required for completing or implementing the reorganization, and

(iii) any preliminary actions which have been taken in the implementation process, and

(B) contain a projected timetable for completion of the implementation process.

The President shall also provide such further background or other information as the Congress may require for its consideration of the plan.

(c) AMENDMENT OF PLAN.—During the 60 calendar-day period after the date on which the plan is submitted to the Congress, the President may transmit to the Congress amendments or modifications to the plan, consistent with this division, which shall be considered as though submitted together with the reorganization plan and shall not affect any effective date or deadline under this division.

SEC. 202. CONTENTS OF REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) CONTENTS.—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted under section 201 of this title—

(1) notwithstanding section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, may provide for the appointment and pay of one or more officers of any agency, including appointment of additional Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries (except that the total number may not exceed the total number of officers previously authorized at Executive Schedule levels III and IV of the agencies subject to this division), if the President determines, and in the President's message submitting the plan declares that, by reason of a reorganization made by the plan, the provisions are necessary;

(2) shall provide for the transfer or other disposition of the records, property, and personnel affected by a reorganization;

(3) shall provide for the transfer of such unexpended balances of appropriations, and of other funds, available for use in connection with a function or agency affected by a reorganization, as the President considers necessary by reason of the reorganization for use in connection with the functions affected by the reorganization, or for the use of the agency which shall have the functions after the reorganization plan is effective; and

(4) shall provide for terminating the affairs of an agency abolished.

(b) TRANSFERS OF OFFICIALS.—If the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies under section 201 contains provisions pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, an individual holding office immediately prior to the abolition or transfer of the office by this division who was appointed to the office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who performs duties substantially similar to the duties of an office proposed to be created under such plan, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, assume the duties of such new office, and shall not be required to be reappointed by reason of the abolition or transfer of the individual's previous office.

(c) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.—The reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies may provide for the transfer of unexpended balances pursuant to subsection (a)(3) only if such balances are used for the purposes for which the appropriation was originally made or for the purpose of reorganization.

SEC. 203. LIMITATION ON POWERS.

The reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted under this title may

not provide for, and a reorganization under this title may not have the effect of—

(1) creating a new executive department, renaming an existing executive department, or abolishing or transferring an executive department or all the functions thereof;

(2) authorizing an agency to exercise a function which is not expressly authorized by law at the time the plan is submitted to Congress; or

(3) creating a new agency which is not a component or part of an existing agency.

SEC. 204. EFFECTIVE DATE AND PUBLICATION OF REORGANIZATION PLAN FOR THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted pursuant to section 201 shall become effective in accordance with titles III through VI of this Division, on the effective date specified in each such title with respect to the agency or agencies subject to each such title.

(b) **PUBLICATION.**—A reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies which is effective shall be printed (1) in the Statutes at Large, and (2) in the Federal Register.

(c) **AUTHORITY PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the reorganization plan for the foreign affairs agencies submitted pursuant to section 201 may provide for the transfer of the whole or part of functions prior to the effective dates established in titles II through VI, including the transfer of personnel and funds associated with such functions.

**TITLE III—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

SEC. 301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 311. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is abolished.

SEC. 312. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and all functions of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and any office or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law as of the day before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

SEC. 313. UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.**—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended in subsection (b)—

(1) by striking “There” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.**—There shall be in the Department of State, among the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security who shall, among

other duties, assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in matters related to arms control and international security policy.”.

(b) **PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS OF NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.**—Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 402) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) The Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security may, in the role of advisor to the National Security Council on arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament matters, and subject to the direction of the President, attend and participate in meetings of the National Security Council.”.

SEC. 314. REPEAL RELATING TO INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

Section 50 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2593a), relating to the ACDA Inspector General, is repealed.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 321. REFERENCES.

Any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or any other officer or employee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; and

(2) the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Information Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 411. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.

The United States Information Agency is abolished.

SEC. 412. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) **TRANSFER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.**—There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Information Agency and all functions of the United States Information Agency and any office or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law as of the day before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

(b) **PRESERVING THE INDEPENDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.**—The Broadcasting Board of Governors and the Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau shall continue to have the responsibilities set forth in title III of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), except that, as further set forth in chapter 3 of this title, references in that Act to the United States Information Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State, and references to the Director of the United States Information Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 413. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1) before “There”; and

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

“(2) **UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.**—There shall be in the Department of State, in addition to the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy who shall have responsibility, among other duties, to assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in matters related to United States public diplomacy policies and programs, including international educational and cultural exchange programs, information, and international broadcasting.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 421. REFERENCES IN LAW.

Any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Information Agency or the Director of the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; and

(2) the United States Information Agency, USIA, or the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

SEC. 422. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.

(a) **APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—Section 501 of Public Law 80-402 section 202 of Public Law 95-426, and section 208 of Public Law 99-93 shall not apply to public affairs and other information dissemination functions of the Secretary of State as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this division.

(b) **APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—Section 501 of Public Law 80-402, section 202 of Public Law 95-426, and section 208 of Public Law 99-93 shall apply only to overseas public diplomacy programs of the Director of the United States Information Agency as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this division.

TITLE V—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 511. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The United States International Development Cooperation Agency is abolished.

(b) **AID AND OPIC.**—Subsection (a) shall not be interpreted to apply to the Agency for International Development (AID) or the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

SEC. 512. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

The reorganization plan submitted pursuant to section 201 shall provide for the transfer to another agency or agencies of all functions of the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency and all functions of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency and any office or component of such agencies under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provi-

sion of law before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this division.

TITLE VI—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

- (1) October 1, 1999; or
- (2) the date of reorganization of the Agency for International Development pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 201.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 611. REORGANIZATION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Agency for International Development shall be reorganized in accordance with this division and the reorganization plan submitted pursuant to section 201.

(b) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Agency for International Development shall report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

(c) FUNCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED.—The reorganization of the Agency for International Development shall provide, at a minimum, for the transfer to and consolidation with the Department of State of the following functions of the agency:

- (1) Press office.
 - (2) Certain administrative functions.
- Strike section 1303 and insert the following:

SEC. 1303. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

The official with primary responsibility for matters relating to personnel in the Department of State, or that person's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the field of human resource policy and management.

Strike section 1304 and insert the following:

SEC. 1304. DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY.

Any Assistant Secretary with primary responsibility for diplomatic security, or that person's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the fields of (1) management, and (2) Federal law enforcement, intelligence, or security.

- Strike section 1306.
- Strike section 1707.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. GOODLATTE, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. SERRANO objected to the vote on the ground that a quorum was not present and not voting.

A quorum not being present,

The roll was called under clause 4, rule XV, and the call was taken by electronic device.

When there appeared { Yeas 420
Nays 6

¶63.9

[Roll No. 180]
YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Barr	Bilirakis
Ackerman	Barrett (NE)	Bishop
Aderholt	Barrett (WI)	Blagojevich
Allen	Bartlett	Bliley
Andrews	Barton	Blumenauer
Archer	Bass	Blunt
Armey	Bateman	Boehmert
Bachus	Becerra	Boehner
Baessler	Bentsen	Bonilla
Baker	Bereuter	Bonior
Baldacci	Berman	Bono
Ballenger	Berry	Borski
Barcia	Bilbray	Boswell

Boucher	Gillmor	Markey
Boyd	Gilman	Martinez
Brady	Gonzalez	Mascara
Brown (CA)	Goode	Matsui
Brown (FL)	Goodlatte	McCarthy (MO)
Brown (OH)	Goodling	McCarthy (NY)
Bryant	Gordon	McCollum
Bunning	Goss	McCrery
Burr	Graham	McDade
Burton	Granger	McDermott
Buyer	Green	McGovern
Callahan	Greenwood	McHale
Calvert	Gutierrez	McHugh
Camp	Gutknecht	McInnis
Campbell	Hall (OH)	McIntosh
Canady	Hall (TX)	McIntyre
Capps	Hamilton	McKeon
Cardin	Hansen	McKinney
Carson	Harman	McNulty
Castle	Hastert	Meehan
Chabot	Hastings (FL)	Meek
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	Menendez
Chenoweth	Hayworth	Metcalf
Christensen	Hefley	Mica
Clay	Hefner	Millender-McDonald
Clayton	Herger	Miller (CA)
Clement	Hill	Miller (FL)
Clyburn	Hilleary	Minge
Coble	Hilliard	Mink
Coburn	Hinchee	Moakley
Collins	Hinojosa	Mollohan
Combest	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Condit	Hoekstra	Moran (VA)
Conyers	Holden	Morella
Cook	Hooley	Murtha
Cooksey	Horn	Myrick
Costello	Hostettler	Nadler
Coyne	Houghton	Neal
Cramer	Hoyer	Nethercutt
Crane	Hulshof	Neumann
Crapo	Hunter	Ney
Cubin	Hutchinson	Northup
Cummings	Hyde	Norwood
Cunningham	Inglis	Norwood
Danner	Istook	Nussle
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Oberstar
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Obey
Davis (VA)	(TX)	Olver
DeFazio	Jefferson	Ortiz
DeGette	Jenkins	Owens
DeLahunt	John	Oxley
DeLauro	Johnson (CT)	Packard
DeLay	Johnson (WI)	Pallone
Dellums	Johnson, E. B.	Pappas
Deutsch	Johnson, Sam	Parker
Diaz-Balart	Jones	Pascrell
Dickey	Kanjorski	Pastor
Dicks	Kaptur	Paul
Dingell	Kasich	Paxon
Dixon	Kelly	Payne
Doggett	Kennedy (MA)	Pease
Dooley	Kennedy (RI)	Pelosi
Doolittle	Kennelly	Peterson (MN)
Doyle	Kildee	Peterson (PA)
Dreier	Kilpatrick	Petri
Duncan	Kim	Pickering
Dunn	Kind (WI)	Pickett
Edwards	King (NY)	Pitts
Ehlers	Kingston	Pombo
Ehrlich	Kleczka	Pomeroy
Emerson	Klink	Porter
Engel	Klug	Portman
English	Knollenberg	Poshard
Ensign	Kolbe	Price (NC)
Eshoo	Kucinich	Pryce (OH)
Etheridge	LaFalce	Quinn
Evans	LaHood	Radanovich
Everett	Lampson	Rahall
Ewing	Lantos	Ramstad
Fattah	Largent	Rangel
Fawell	Latham	Redmond
Fazio	LaTourrette	Regula
Filner	Lazio	Reyes
Foglietta	Leach	Riggs
Foley	Levin	Riley
Ford	Lewis (CA)	Rivers
Fowler	Lewis (GA)	Rodriguez
Fox	Lewis (KY)	Roemer
Frank (MA)	Linder	Rogan
Franks (NJ)	Lipinski	Rogers
Frelinghuysen	Livingston	Ros-Lehtinen
Frost	LoBiondo	Rothman
Furse	Lofgren	Roukema
Gallegly	Lowe	Roybal-Allard
Ganske	Lucas	Rush
Gejdenson	Luther	Ryun
Gekas	Maloney (CT)	Sabo
Gephardt	Maloney (NY)	Salmon
Gibbons	Manton	Sanchez
Gilchrist	Manzullo	Sanders

Sandlin	Snyder	Trafficant
Sanford	Solomon	Turner
Sawyer	Souder	Upton
Saxton	Spence	Velazquez
Schaefer, Dan	Spratt	Vento
Schaffer, Bob	Stabenow	Walsh
Schumer	Stearns	Wamp
Scott	Stenholm	Waters
Sensenbrenner	Stokes	Watkins
Serrano	Strickland	Watt (NC)
Sessions	Stump	Watts (OK)
Shadegg	Stupak	Waxman
Shaw	Sununu	Weldon (FL)
Shays	Talent	Weldon (PA)
Sherman	Tanner	Weller
Shimkus	Tauscher	Wexler
Shuster	Tauzin	Weygand
Sisisky	Taylor (MS)	White
Skaggs	Taylor (NC)	Whitfield
Skeen	Thomas	Wicker
Skelton	Thompson	Wise
Slaughter	Thornberry	Wolf
Smith (MI)	Thune	Woolsey
Smith (NJ)	Thurman	Wynn
Smith (OR)	Tiahrt	Yates
Smith, Adam	Tierney	Young (AK)
Smith, Linda	Torres	Young (FL)
Snowbarger	Towns	

NAYS—6

Cannon	Deal	Royce
Cox	Rohrabacher	Scarborough

NOT VOTING—8

Farr	Molinari	Stark
Flake	Schiff	Visclosky
Forbes	Smith (TX)	

So the amendments en bloc were agreed to.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House agree to the following amendments [GILMAN amendments en bloc] on which a separate vote had been demanded?

Page 84, line 5, strike "\$1,291,977,000" and insert "\$1,746,977,000".

Page 84, line 6, strike "\$1,291,977,000" and insert "\$1,746,977,000".

Strike line 7 on page 110 and all that follows through line 17 on page 112.

Page 84, line 4, insert "(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—" before "For".

Page 84, after line 7 insert the following:

(B) PASSPORT INFORMATION SERVICES.—The Secretary of State shall provide passport information without charge to citizens of the United States, including—

(i) information about who is eligible to receive a United States passport and how and where to apply;

(ii) information about the status of pending applications; and

(iii) names, addresses, and telephone numbers of State and Federal officials who are authorized to provide passport information in cooperation with the Department of State.

Page 112, strike line 18 and all that follows through line 7 on page 114 and insert the following:

SEC. 1208. SURCHARGE FOR PROCEEDING CERTAIN MACHINE READABLE VISAS.

Section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2) by striking "providing consular services," and inserting "the Department of State's border security program, including the costs of installation and operation of the machine readable visa and automated name-check process, improving the quality and security of the United States passport, passport and visa fraud investigations, and the technological infrastructure to support the programs referred to in this sentence.";

(2) by striking the first sentence of paragraph (3) and inserting "For fiscal years 1998 and 1998, fees deposited under the authority of paragraph (2) may not exceed \$140,000,000 in each fiscal year and, notwithstanding