United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 104th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 141 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1995 No. 86

House of Representatives

The House met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. KIM].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 23, 1995.

I hereby designate the Honorable JAY KIM to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1995, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member except the majority and minority leader limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO] for 5 minutes.

THE TRADE DEFICIT

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, at the end of last week, we got the first quarter's trade numbers for the United States, with its trading partners. The news was grim. We are continuing to pile up record deficits with virtually all of our trading partners around the world.

As everybody knows, a little earlier this year, in part those record trade deficits led to a plummeting of the value of the United States dollar versus the yen and the German mark. The dollar has recovered a bit but still is at near post-World War II historic lows. A lot of the responsibility for this has to be put at the doorstep of those who continue to mindlessly follow a trade policy which came to maturity under the leadership of Ronald Reagan in the early 1980's, following the dictates of an economist who has been dead for 200 years, Adam Smith, a man who never saw an airplane, never even saw a steam engine. Yet this man dictates the trade policy of the United States of America.

Only two countries in the world follow Adam Smith's trade theories. We are both international basket cases: the United States of America and Great Britain. In fact Great Britain is the only country, major country we are running a trade surplus with. And it is time to revisit and review these policies. You cannot run a trade deficit every year, year after year, any more than you can run a national deficit every year, year after year without having someday to pay the horrible price. We are paying that price today.

There was a $160 billion trade deficit last year, according to the Commerce Department. That means we lost 3.2 million American manufacturing jobs. And now the North American Free-Trade Agreement, the latest example of the extension of this disastrous policy, for the first 3 months of this year the United States ran a $3.8 billion trade deficit with Mexico, at the same time that we had to give them $20 billion of our hard-earned money to bail out their economy. And this is considered a success. It is such a success that Speaker GINGRICH is calling for an extension of the North American Free-Trade Agreement to other basket case economies in South America and Latin America.

I quote:

> Unequivocally, I strongly favor adding Chile to the North American Free-Trade Agreement and then continuing beyond Chile to step by step expanding our regional commitment because it is good for America and it is going to create more jobs in the United States.

Wrong, Mr. Speaker. We are losing jobs today to Mexico, $3.8 billion in 3 months according to our own Commerce Department. That means we lost 76,000 United States manufacturing jobs in 3 months to Mexico. We are headed more toward a loss of 250,000 or 300,000 jobs in 1 year to Mexico, and we are paying $20 billion of taxpayers money for that privilege. And now we want to extend that to Chile and other countries in South and Latin America and we want to do it in such a way that Congress will not be allowed to work its will, will not be allowed a single amendment on the floor of the House.

Why would the Speaker of the House of Representatives want to give away the authority to amend a bill on the floor that has such a dramatic impact on the economy of the United States? Yet that is what he is advocating. He wants to give Bill Clinton, our President, a man who he constantly derides authority to bring forward a bill, negotiated in secret, which will extend these disastrous trade policies with no opportunity for amendment on the floor of the House or the Senate.

Why is he doing this? Because he is serving the same masters, the same masters that have been dictating the trade policy of this country for 20 years. That is multinational corporations, foreign corporations, and big business. They are doing well. They are doing very well, thank you very much.

It just happens to be a disaster for our economy because of the mounting trade deficits. A disaster for American workers because we are exporting their jobs, and now a disaster for the United States Treasury because we are even having to pay Mexico for the privilege of exporting our jobs there. And the Speaker wants to extend that policy because it is such a success.

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He wants to work hand in glove with the Clinton administration in these efforts. I will do all I can as one Member of this House of Representatives to stop this disastrous policy before it is extended any further, in fact, to repeal the past mistakes we have made, including the North American Free-Trade Agreement.

TERM LIMITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CHRISTENSEN] is recognized during morning business for 3 minutes.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the American people witnessed our system of Government in action when our unelected, unrepresentative, life-tenured Supreme Court by 1 vote struck down term-limit laws in 23 States. In an 88-page dissent, Justice Thomas said: ''Nothing in the Constitution deprives the people of each state of the power to prescribe eligibility requirements for the candidates who seek to represent them in Congress.'' The Constitution is silent on this question.

Today's liberal New York Times has an article in here. It says: ''Congress Members Off Hook on Re-election.''

Wrong. First of all, the author of this article goes on to state: ''By nullifying term limits imposed by the States, the Supreme Court in effect handed each Member of Congress a 'get out of jail free' card.''

I guess one thing that we learned is that yesterday's elections do matter. President Clinton, elected by a mere plurality in 1992, appointed two members to this high court that decided they knew best. Both Justice Breyer and Justice Ginsburg said that States do not know right from wrong, that the Supreme Court knows how to set the law better when they voted against 23 States.

Second, people do matter. Last fall the American people sent a clear message that they were tired of business as usual in Washington. They gave the Republicans a majority in this body for the first time in 40 years. This new majority is solidly in favor of term limits. While we are still a few votes shy, in 1996 the American people will give us the votes to enact term limits as the American people want, nearly 78 percent of the American people favoring term limits for their Representatives.

Some have said that term limits are now dead, and I am here to tell you they are dead wrong. Whether it is the McCollum bill that we bring up in 1997, which enacts a 12-year blanket term limit, or whether it is the Hilleary 12-year bill that allows States to have lower term limits, if they so wish, one of them will come to the House under House Resolution 1 as the Speaker has promised.

We are going to work tirelessly until we can enact the will of the people. We are going to pass a constitutional amendment that will put an end to career politicians once and for all.

MEDICAID

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the people who are listening this morning an experience which I had in my district yesterday which I hope that all of you will reflect on because it is the outgrowth of a vote last week on the floor of this House of Representatives which could have an impact on every family in the United States.

What happened last week is that this House of Representatives passed a budget resolution. That is a spending plan for the next year. In fact, in this case it was a spending plan for the next 7 years. Those who supported that budget resolution, I was not among those, suggested that we could reach a balanced budget by the year 2002 if we have certain cuts in spending. And they proposed those cuts as part of the package.

The reason that I opposed that plan as presented by Speaker GINGRICH and his Republican allies was the fact that it included a substantial tax cut, primarily to the wealthiest people in this country. In order to pay for that tax cut, it cut many of these spending programs more deeply. In fact, the programs that are hit the hardest are the health care programs, Medicare and Medicaid.

What the Republicans have done is to create a piggy bank with cuts in Medicare and Medicaid to pay for their tax cut package. And that is the part that I find objectionable. This is not a solely partisan view, although most Democrats share my point of view. In fact, in the Senate, the Republican leaders there have many misgivings as well as to whether we should be enacting a tax cut in the wake of our need to bring our budget into balance.

But the reason I come to the floor this morning is to reflect on the impact of cuts in Medicare and Medicaid. As I look about the gallery here, I see people of varying ages, from youngsters on school trips to those who are clearly retired, perhaps here on a holiday or vacation to witness this House of Representatives and its proceedings. The irony is that each person here has an interest in this issue because it affects every single one of us.

Let me explain. Right now the Medicaid Program in America is generally viewed as a welfare program. It is not a welfare program. It is a health care program. A third of the recipients under the Medicaid Program are, in fact, poor people receiving health care through it. but another third are disabled people, folks who because of mental or physical disability qualify for this Medicaid to pay their medical bills. And the final third represent people, our parents, grandparents who are in nursing homes and other facilities who do not have the resources left in their savings accounts to take care of themselves.

So when you say we are going to cut Medicaid, you are not just hitting so-called welfare low-income families; you are also hitting the elderly and the disabled.

As I went and visited nursing homes in my district yesterday, it was an eye opener to talk about what it will mean if the Republicans prevail and cut $188 billion out of Medicaid. It means less money coming from the Federal Government through these families into nursing home care.

What will be the ultimate result of that? Well, I can tell you, it is not very promising; what is involved here, unfortunately, is that a lot of people in nursing homes today literally, literally survive because of Medicaid payments. If those payments are cut, it raises a serious question about what happens to these people.

I guess even equally important for the younger folks in the audience here, the responsibility is then their family's. If the Government does not make an adequate payment to the nursing home, who then is going to pay the bill for the parent or grandparent there who needs a helping hand?

This, I think, is a serious personal concern for all of us. Right now Medicaid pays one-half of all nursing home care in the United States. If we take that and put it in perspective, when we cut back in Medicaid, we are putting a real burden on an industry that is labor intensive, and frankly we want to do a very good qualify job. If they cut back in the quality of service, every single one of us is concerned that that elderly person who needs help the most will be put in a perilous situation.

So that is why I opposed the Republican budget resolution. Let me say in a spirit at this time of bipartisanship, there are some things I think we can do that came out of a meeting yesterday. For one thing, we have to encourage more people to buy what is known as long-term care insurance. When you are my age or younger, you do not think about whether you are ever going to be in a nursing home, but frankly we have all got to be thinking about the possibility that that could happen some day and we may need insurance coverage to protect us.

We have got to encourage more American families to build this into their health insurance portfolio, not just the insurance for hospitals and doctors but also for long-term care. I will be working on legislation to try to encourage families to do that, to perhaps provide a tax deduction to provide for long-term care insurance as a solution to part of this problem.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY THROUGH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANZULLO] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the Hunger Connection of Rockford, IL, is a privately financed organization that resources food from wholesalers, retailers, and food processors and then makes it available to over 90 agencies which, in turn, distribute the food to the needy. Not 1 cent of Government money is used for this purpose.

In addition, the Hunger Connection, led by Mary Cunningham, the executive director, also helps the community through a service called Community Share. In the Community Share Program, people do meaningful volunteer work in the community in exchange for 2 hours of work plus $14 in cash, $28, to $32 in groceries.

The Hunger Connection is an example of the type of organization that is leading community service efforts. We are saddled with a massive debt. Therefore, the time has come to recognize private organizations such as the Hunger Connection for innovative, cost efficient solutions to our problems.

Besides that, it has always been the American spirit of charity and good works that has spearheaded the country's efforts in alleviating the plight of the needy. Thus we have an obligation to carry on this work and still strive to keep this Nation from taking on further financial burdens.

We are approaching a national debt of $5 trillion with annual budget deficits routinely exceeding $200 billion a year. That means $200 billion a year is added to the national debt. What is also alarming are the taxes that future generations will pay if Congress continues expensive spending habits.

The President's official budget contains an analysis called generational forecast. This projects the future tax burden on the American people and takes into consideration our national debt and current policies for Federal spending. It predicts that children born after 1992, by the time they enter the work force, will have a combined local, State, and Federal tax rate of between 84 and 94 percent.

That means your child or grandchild will be able to keep only $600 to $1,200 for every $10,000 he or she earns.

That is not the legacy we want to leave our children.

The findings of the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlements and Tax Reform show that, absent policy changes, entitlement spending and interest on the national debt alone will consume all Federal revenues by the year 2012.

Our Nation is not on the verge of bankruptcy. It is in bankruptcy, and it is hemorrhaging profusely. If we fail to act, we have made a choice that greatly threatens the economic future of our children and our Nation.

Given this financial crisis, we must reevaluate our budgetary priorities. If we are gong to be serious about reducing our debt and balancing the budget, then every program not absolutely essential to the function of the Federal Government must be on the table for consideration. That is why original private sector endeavors like the Hunger Connection are so important. The Hunger Connection and Community Share represent the spirit of Americans working together to solve problems. These are people looking to each other instead of Government to solve the problems of this Nation.

TRADE WITH JAPAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is time to pry open Japan's market, particularly in the sector of automotive goods.

Now, what is wrong with this picture? Let me tell you what is wrong. Over the past 10 years, the United States has consistently run a massive trade deficit, getting worse year after year after year, last year the largest in the history of our country with Japan. And we have run that deficit largely in the area of automotive goods, regardless, regardless of what the economic conditions have been during those years between our two countries.

That means regardless of what the yen-dollar relationship is, as this blue line charts out over the past 10 years, even as our dollar got cheaper, which means our goods should be cheaper on those shelves, the deficit got worse and worse and worse.

In fact, over half of the trade deficit the United States has amassed with Japan, $66 million last year was in one sector, automotive and automotive goods. But that is not news. That has been going on year after year after year.

Japan used to use the excuse, Well, in America you do not make any vehicles that are right-hand drive vehicles. Surprise, over the last 15 years our automotive manufacturers now have 60 different models, so you cannot use even that excuse anymore.

If you look back to 1985, when the exchange rate was 239 yen to the dollar, the United States in that year amassed a $23.7 billion trade deficit with Japan in automotive and automotive parts. Yet in 1994, when our dollar had literally been devalued by 300 percent, devalued by 300 percent, which means that our goods should have been 300 percent cheaper and had some impact on sales in that market, we had an even worse deficit with Japan.

In fact, last year we had a record trade deficit in the area of automotive and automotive goods, rising to over $37 billion, with each billion dollar of trade deficit equal to 20,000 jobs in this country. We are not talking about a small problem. Today, as we know, goods denominated in dollars are very, very cheap on the world market. It should help our exports except with Japan. In the first quarter of this year, we have amassed even worse deficits with them than we did last year, which was our worse year ever.

What is wrong with this picture is Japan's market remains closed no matter what. As the price of our goods, both for automobiles as well as automotive parts, in Japan have become increasingly cheaper and less expensive and with the value of our dollar having been decreased by over 300 percent over the last 10 years, we should be running a huge trade surplus with Japan. Instead, we have recorded deficits year after year.

In fact, the United States has been frozen at a 1.5-percent share of Japan's market for over a decade, while Japanese goods in the automotive sector now comprise 25 percent of our market. Let me repeat that, the United States goods are frozen to 1.5 percent of Japan's market through market control in that country, while Japan's goods now consume a 25-percent share of our market.

For the sake of our Nation, in which one of six jobs is directly connected to the automotive industry and for the sake of nearly a million American workers who work in this country in the auto sector, I urge the Clinton administration to hang tough with Japan. The United States maintains a trade balance in automotive goods with every other industrialized nation in the world. I repeat, the United States is a competitive country in the automotive sector. We maintain a trade balance with every other industrialized country in the world but for one, but for Japan.

So why should Japan not behave like the rest of the industrialized world? We wish the Clinton administration great success because if we can be successful for America, we will also be successful for the rest of the world in Japan, because, in fact, less than 4 percent of Japan's market is comprised of automotive goods from any country in the world, Europe, Asia, the United States. All are closed out.

ELIMINATE THE IN-SCHOOL INTEREST SUBSIDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. WELDON] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the issue of the Republican proposal to eliminate the in-school interest subsidy. There is going to be a lot of rhetoric and dialog, and I think the air needs to be cleared as to exactly what is going on with this issue. I can get up here and say that I was a student who took advantage of the student loan program and the in-school interest subsidy. Though I worked my way through college in order to help get through medical

school, I took out 10,00 dollars' worth of loans while I was a medical student.

I was very pleasantly surprised to discover that when I finished medical school and when I finished my internship and residency, that I still only owed $10,000, that the interest of 7 percent per year had been picked up by the U.S. taxpayer. Indeed, I was very happy to find that out because once I got out of medical school and my internship and residency, I got myself a pretty good job and $10,000 was fairly easy to pay off.

That, indeed, is the essence of the problem with the Democrat proposal of continuing the in-school interest subsidy.

Let us just say, if I had daughters, they were twins. And one wanted to go to school to become a hairdresser and it took her 1 year. And she wanted to take out a $5,000 loan to do that. And then I had another daughter who wanted to go through 4 years of college and 3 years of law school and wanted to borrow $5,000 a year to do that. Well, guess what? My daughter who went to school to be a hairdresser would be paying through her taxes the in-school interest subsidy on my other daughter who wants to accumulate a $35,000 loan and then get out and become a wealthy attorney.

We, Republicans, are making a proposal that these students pay that in-school interest subsidy in the form of added principal when they graduate. This may sound like an onerous, terrible burden to place on our college students and our professional career students when they get out of law school or medical school, but the truth is, Mr. Speaker, that the average increase in the size of that student loan will roughly be equivalent to their cable bill. It will be about $27 a month, the average student will have to pay in extra costs on their student loan, not exactly what I would consider to be an onerous burden to place on a student who has a great likelihood of making a fairly good income, a substantially better income than the average person who goes out there and works when they get out of high school.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal of the Republicans is a fair proposal, but probably more importantly, one of the best reasons why this is a good proposal is we do not have the money to pay for this. We have to borrow the money to pay those interest payments for those college students. Indeed, these college students, when they get out and those who have had their student loan interest paid, it has been paid in the form of added Federal debt. Those students, when they get out of college, will have more debt to pay off in the form of an added debt burden.

Mr. Speaker, our proposal, the Republican proposal, is a logical proposal. It is a fair proposal. And, indeed, it is a proposal that asks the people who are most able to pay to pick up the tab. But we are going to hear a lot of rhetoric about this being something that is bad and evil, but, Mr. Speaker, it is fair. It is logical. It makes sense. It is something that is badly needed. And I support the elimination of the in-school interest subsidy.

I ask that all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle do so so that we can help balance the budget and we can help create a better future for our children and our grandchildren.

SHARING AND CARING HANDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. RAMSTAD] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I attended a truly memorable event in Minnesota. It was the dedication of Mary's Place. And at that dedication, I saw love and compassion up close. Mary's Place is a transitional housing facility built through the vision and the persistence of Mary Jo Copeland, Minnesota's Mother Teresa. Mary's Place is a shining example of how we can use nongovernmental private solutions to solve the problems facing our country.

This was a $7.2 million transitional shelter, 200 beds for homeless people, $7.2 million all raised through private businesses, individuals, and churches, not one penny of government money.

Mr. Speaker, last month I saw firsthand why Mary Jo Copeland is Minnesota's Mother Teresa. I was touring the new facility before it was open, and I watched Mary Joe interrupt that tour to go across the street to greet a homeless family, a young mother and her three little children. And that family was forced to leave their home after her husband beat her and to watch Mary Joe hug those bewildered, broken children brought tears to my eyes. Everyone who has been to Sharing and Caring Hands, all of the volunteers, every one who goes there daily to assist other people have seen that same kind of love and compassion firsthand.

Yesterday we celebrated several things, Mr. Speaker. As I mentioned, we dedicated the $7.2 million facility. We also celebrated 10 years of love and compassion and concern like that I just explained.

Let me tell you a little bit about Sharing and Caring Hands, because I believe we need to replicate this wonderful organization throughout our great country. This organization, Sharing and Caring Hands, was founded in 1985 as a safety net organization to assist those who are not getting help from the welfare system. Each and every month, Mr. Speaker, 12,000 people, 12,000 homeless, hurting people are assisted through a food shelf, meals, clothing, showers, dental care, medical help, eye glasses, transportation, Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, and school tutoring for children. These services are all provided by hundreds of volunteers and private contributions, again, not one penny of taxpayer money.

Over $150,000, therefore, each month, all of the funds raised by Sharing and Caring Hands, goes directly to the recipients. Nobody take a salary. Mary Jo works 14 or 15 hours each and every day. No salary, strictly volunteer work. As Mary Jo puts it, a labor of love.

Mr. Speaker, we need to focus national attention on this model organization. Mary Jo Copeland and her volunteers at Sharing and Caring Hands have taught and are teaching America a lot about caring and about sharing, about true compassion.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this project should serve as a model and a beacon of hope, a beacon for those of us who are dedicated to the principle that each of us can make a difference in the lives of other people through volunteerism and commitment. As we all know, there has been much focus here in Congress about ways to strengthen the family. Everyone agrees that the breakdown of families has provided a whole new range of social problems.

What Mary Jo Copeland and everyone at Sharing and Caring Hands have done, Mr. Speaker, is to create a kind of sharing, caring, compassionate, and concerned family. Sharing and Caring Hands is truly that for so many people.

It is a very special family that is taking in new brothers and sisters each and every day. Yesterday we dedicated a new family home, Mary's Place, a place where people know they can find comfort, they can find love. They can find a safe haven. They can find support that you would find that we are able to find in the majority of American families. So while the debate rages here in Congress on how best to provide the resources necessary for people to become more self-sufficient, Sharing and Caring Hands is already here showing us how, without bureaucratic strings and without taxpayer dollars, people can make a real difference in the lives of those less fortunate, in the lives of people who are hurting.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we need to replicate Sharing and Caring Hands throughout the United States. Mary Jo Copeland's vision can make a difference in your communities and States just like Sharing and Caring Hands is making a real difference in the lives of real people in the twin cities of Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, I take my hat off to Mary Jo Copeland and all of her volunteers for what they are doing in Minnesota. We are very, very proud of them and grateful for them.

MEDICARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to address my colleagues on some issues that I think are very important to all Americans. First, I think we need to look at what has happened to try to help our senior citizens across the United States.

First, this 104th Congress, a very sensitive and caring, compassionate Congress, has already rolled back the Clinton tax on Social Security which had been established 2 years ago. We have also raised the earnings limits for seniors who are under 70 from $11,280 to $30,000 over the next 5 years. We have also passed legislation calling for a $500 elder care tax credit, also a tax credit for the purchase of long-term care health insurance.

Now comes the issue of Medicare. We want to make sure in this Congress that we preserve, protect, and improve Medicare in this United States. We have heard from the trustees, a bipartisan group with three appointees from the Clinton administration, that in fact if we do nothing to help Medicare and let it stay the way it is, it will go bankrupt by the year 2002. A responsible House and Senate has to move forward to make sure we preserve, protect, and improve Medicare. Many of us are starting what we call Medicare preservation task forces. I just started one in my district in Montgomery County, PA. We have senior citizens and health care professionals and consumers of Medicare meeting for the purpose of discussing how we can make sure we in fact have Medicare become strong and remain vital.

The Republican proposal calls for the current figure of $4,700 to grow to $6,300 by the year 2002. That is a 45-percent increase. But we also need to make some other changes in the system to make sure it is in fact remaining strong. There is estimated as much as $44 billion in waste, fraud, and abuse in the current Medicare and Medicaid systems. We need to make sure that the inspector general and other appropriate officials and, in Congress, oversight committees are making the changes so that that amount of waste is eliminated from Medicare and direct services do go to the people.

One of the other options we will be discussing is managed care and whether or not there is a more efficient and appropriate way to deliver the health care for those who may want that option while still retaining the fee-for-service option for health care for those on Medicare.

We need to have House and Senate Republicans and Democrats working together on a solution. We have seen that from the Clinton administration they have been AWOL, absent without leadership. There has been no proposal on how to save Medicare, when we know from the trustees and from the bipartisan task force that in fact Medicare needs to have appropriate changes made in the system to improve it, to ensure that it is vital, and to make sure that it is financially stable.

I am looking forward to working across the aisle with fellow Members of the House to find the ways and means to control the costs, to eliminate bureaucracy, and to make sure we have more direct services to our senior citizens who deserve the best health care possible under our Medicare system and to make sure that in fact we work together for a solution before the year 2002 so that none of those senior citizens who want to have a Medicare Program that is there will miss the opportunity.

We will work together to help senior citizens to help improve Medicare, and to keep Social Security off the table because that is a program that has been vested by our seniors. It is a paid-in pension program. It is higher than an entitlement. It is a paid-in pension program that people deserve to have there for them, but we want to make sure that Medicare is strong and vital for them.

I look forward to working with Members of the House on both sides of the aisle.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There being no further requests for morning business, pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the House will stand in recess until 12 noon.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 12 noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. GILMAN] at 12 noon.

PRAYER

The Reverend Randall C.K. Day, executive director, the Canterbury Cathedral Trust in America, Washington, DC, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, You have given us this good land:

Make us alert to Your generosity and ready to do Your will.

Guard our unity as one people; build our acceptance of human diversity.

Bless our common life with unrelenting compassion, honorable work, sound learning, and stimulating arts.

Defend our freedoms. Save us from violence, discord, and every confusion; from egotism, arrogance, and every evil way.

Give wisdom, fairness, and integrity to those to whom we entrust the authority of government.

May there be peace with justice in our world, and may You be exalted among all nations.

In our prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness.

In the day of trouble may we always trust in You.

In Your mercy, O God, hear our prayer. Amend.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. OBEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

> I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE LES ASPIN

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, as dean of the Wisconsin delegation, it is my sad duty to officially announce to the House something which most Members already know, that our friend and former colleague, Les Aspin, passed away at 7:55 Sunday night at Georgetown Hospital.

His official biography will note that he was born July 21, 1938. He received a bachelor's degree from Yale University, his master's in economics from Oxford University, and his Ph.D. in economics from MIT. He served as a staff assistant to U.S. Senator William Proxmire, and as a staff assistant to Walter Heller, the Chairman of the President's Council on Economic Advisers.

He served in the U.S. Army from 1966 to 1968. He taught economics at Marquette University before being elected to Congress in 1970. He served in Congress for 22 years, until 1992, when President Clinton appointed his as Secretary of Defense. When he resigned his congressional seat to become Secretary of Defense, he was, as Members know, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, and he was a darned good one. That is his official biography.

Mr. Speaker, let me say on a more informal note, as a friend, that Wisconsin has lost one of the most significant and effective human beings to ever serve our State, and the United States has lost one of the most decent and concerned citizens and leaders it has ever had.

In this time of cynicism about government and about politics and about politicians, I think it appropriate to note that Les Aspin literally worked his heart out to make this a better country and a safer world. He was totally dedicated, absolutely and totally

dedicated, to the ideal of public service. Anyone who knew him knew that he put public service ahead of personal life. He gave it everything he had, and he is now gone.

Mr. NEUMANN and I will announce at a later date when special orders will be held for Les, but on behalf of the Aspin family and his friends and staff, I want to make certain that Members understand what the information is regarding his funeral and memorial services.

Visitation hours will be held on Thursday, May 25, at the Schmidt-Bartelt Funeral Home at 10280 North Port Washington Road in Mequon, WI. Family and friends are invited to attend from 1 to 4 p.m. The public is invited to attend from 6 to 9 p.m.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, May 26, at 10 a.m. at Gesu Church, Marquette University, in Milwaukee. I have been asked to say that the family would very much welcome any Members who might like to attend those services.

At this point, as I understand it, transportation arrangements have not yet exactly been finalized, but it is expected that a plane will be provided by the Pentagon for a significant number of Members. If Members are interested in attending, please call my office and we will try to help facilitate that.

A memorial service will be held in Washington, DC, probably in the Capitol, around June 7. That is not exactly tied down, but we expect it to be on that date. Details will be made available as soon as possible. The family advises that in lieu of flowers, donations may be made in Les Aspin's name to one of the following charities: Countryside Humane Society, Racine, WI, Wisconsin Public Radio, or Georgetown Cardiology Research Fund, care of Dr. David Pearle, Georgetown University Medical Center.

Written expressions of sympathy to family and friends may be sent in care of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, room 340, Old Executive Office Building, the White House, Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, with the Speaker's sufferance on time, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN] who, as we all know, is now occupying the seat once held by our good friend, Les Aspin.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, it is with much sadness that my wife and I received the news of Les Aspin's condition, and then later, of his death. Everyone who served in this body while Les was here understands the legacy he has left here in Washington. His unflinching commitment to the defense of this Nation is legendary, but today, very briefly I would like to make a few comments about the legacy he has left in Wisconsin, where I am fortunate enough to serve the district Les Aspin represented for 22 years.

Les was born in 1938, in the city of Milwaukee. In 1956 he graduated from Shorewood High School. In 1960, he graduated summa cum laude from Yale University. In 1962, he received his master's from Oxford, and in 1965, his Ph.D. from MIT.

He was originally elected to Wisconsin's First District in 1970. He spend the next 22 years working on behalf of his constituents, with a tireless effort that is still a standard my office works to meet. Les was a professor, but he had the ability to relate to people. He was brilliant, but he was not arrogant.

Serving his constituents and his Nation was his life's passion. Keeping this Nation safe and free for our children and our grandchildren in his legacy. He will be remembered and honored by all he served.

On this very sad occasion of his passing, let us pause and reflect on Les Aspin, a man dedicated to public service and committed to keeping this Nation free. He will be sorely missed by all.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, and I yield to the gentleman from Milwaukee, WI [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I also want to pay tribute to Les Aspin. Those of us who have the tremendous honor of serving in this great institution sometimes fail to see the giants that serve among us. Certainly Les Aspin was a giant who served among us.

I am proud to say that he was born in Milwaukee and graduated from Shorewood High School, and he was a man who was clearly a leader, not only of the people of the State of Wisconsin, of the district that he represented in the southeastern part of Wisconsin, but of this entire Nation.

He was a man, as Mr. OBEY indicated, who gave his heart, literally, to this country. He poured hours after hours after hours into trying to grapple with the important issues we face as a Nation, and he did it because he loved this country. He was truly a public servant who cared about the people in the State of Wisconsin, and cared about the people in this great country.

It is rare that we see people in this institution who work as hard as Les Aspin did. He gave hour after hour for the people that he loved. However, in doing so, he was always able to retain his touch of the common man. As much as he accomplished academically and through the higher ranks of government in this country, he never lost the ability to relate to people on a day-to-day level. To me he will always be Les, the fellow who would put his arm around you, smile and joke, and ask how things were going. He was a man who cared about you as an individual and cared about people as people.

In this morning's paper there was a short paragraph that described probably the best the way we can think of Les, as we remember him.

He loved high-powered debates with intellectuals, but he never put on airs. He could talk to farmers and mechanics as easily as the Presidents and potentates. It is no wonder the voters of southeastern Wisconsin kept Aspin in Congress for 22 years. They knew a good man when they say him. They, and all Americans, have lost someone special.

FOREIGN AID

(Mrs. SEASTRAND asked given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, the folks back home on my central coast of California understand the need to balance our budget. What they do not understand is how the United States can trim waste inside our borders, but continue to send money to foreign countries that do not support our Republic.

The American Overseas Interests Act begins as an interesting debate over our spending priorities. It will begin to make foreign aid less costly, less intrusive, and most importantly, smaller, by eliminating three foreign aid bureaucracies, and saving taxpayers $21 billion over the next 7 years.

If there is one thing I have learned, we do not reward those who work against us. Yet, that is exactly what we are doing as a country. No more. To those countries that vote against the United States in the United Nations, support terrorist countries, or spy on the United States, they will not receive money from hardworking American taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, as we downsize the Federal bureaucracy and strive toward a balanced Federal budget in the year 2002, all areas of spending must be examined. This includes foreign aid.

MISPLACED PRIORITIES

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

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I received a poignant letter recently from a woman in Maine. She goes to college, relying on financial assistance to do so. She is also raising a 4-year-old son, whose father has a restraining order against him and does not contribute financially. She works nights as a waitress to pay the family's bills.

She writes:

> Some might say I do not need an education, since I'm managing to stay off public assistance, but there are more issues involved here than that. If I have to continue working in the evening once Isaiah is in school, I will not be there to help him with his homework or talk with him about any problems he may be having.

She continues:

> I truly believe that education for more than just the wealthy is what will make our country the great nation we all want it to be. To deny even the hope of a better life to our nation's young people can only lead us all into disaster and despair.* * * Through accessible education, we can lift up all of our people, not just the fortunate few.

Mr. Speaker, I could not have said it better myself. Our majority colleagues should reevaluate their priorities, and

restore funding for student financial aid.

THE AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT IS GOOD LEGISLATION

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

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, on November 8, this Congress heard a message pretty loud and clear, that it is time to eliminate and streamline the bureaucracy, to pass a budget for the first time in 28 years where we live within our means, and to cut foreign aid.

On May 15, the Committee on International Relations passed the American Overseas Interests Act legislation to meet that commitment. In fact, this legislation represents six major changes from business as usual. It reduces unnecessary bureaucracy by folding three independent agencies into the State Department. Their functions and budgets will be reduced and folded into the State Department, which will take over their responsibilities.

This legislation will eliminate several low-priority programs, and reduce U.S. funding for a dozen international agencies. The bill also follows through on our commitment to cut foreign aid. In fact, over the next 7 years this legislation will cut foreign aid by $21 billion as part of our commitment to live within our means.

Legislation will also punish our adversaries and focus on vital U.S. interests. This is good legislation, Mr. Speaker. The American Overseas Interests Act keeps our commitment to eliminate and streamline the bureaucracy, to cut foreign aid, and to pass a balanced budget.

CONGRESS MUST PROVIDE OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

(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, since Oklahoma City, many politicians are choosing their words very carefully, many times afraid to say what they really feel. The truth is, Mr. Speaker, many Americans are fed up with the Government. They are sick and tired, to be exact. They are beginning to question the news stories and the Government spin.

Most Americans did not believe all the stories about the assassination of JFK. Many Americans do not believe the Government's account of Waco. Many Americans do not believe what happened in Ruby Ridge with the Weaver family. Many Americans still have questions about the Government's side of PanAmerican 103.

The truth is, Mr. Speaker, Congress had better take its head out of the sand, because Congress has allowed agencies like ATF and the IRS to rip off the American people. They know it and they do feel abandoned. If the Congress does not provide the oversight that is necessary, the American people will.

We cannot justify nor condone violence, do not get me wrong. However, Congress has allowed these agencies to go without oversight, and the American people are fed up. Take a look at it and read the tea leaves.

REMOVING IN-SCHOOL INTEREST SUBSIDY ON STUDENT LOANS SEEN AS FAIR AND NECESSARY

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

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, removing the in-school interest subsidy on student loans is one of the tough choices that must be made in order to balance the budget.

With a national debt that exceeds $4.7 trillion, it is hard to justify saving a subsidy for students who can expect to earn 71 percent more over their lifetime than someone who just goes to high school.

It is simply not fair to ask working Americans—who are struggling to make ends meet—to pay the interest payments on the student loans of future doctors and lawyers.

Removing the in-school interest subsidy will not limit access to Government-backed student loans. Eligible students will still be able to borrow money to help pay for their education. And, no student will be asked to pay for their loans while they are in school. We are simply asking that they pay the full cost of the loan—after they graduate.

Finally, we must keep in mind that college students will substantially benefit from a balanced budget. Balancing the budget will lower interest rates on student loans, result in more high-wage jobs, and allow students to keep more of their salaries once they begin working.

Mr. Speaker, removing the in-school interest subsidy is both fair and necessary. And, it is time to start telling the truth about this proposal.

THE PUBLIC AND THE HOUSE DESERVE AN OUTSIDE COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SPEAKER GINGRICH

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

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post reports that apparently in the consideration of the ethics case against the Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], that the committee has arrived at a deadlock on whether or not to turn the case over to an outside independent counsel to study the facts and render a finding to the committee. Apparently the five Republican Members of the committee, according to the Washington Post, voted against doing that.

When they did that, they broke a 15-year bipartisan tradition in this House of taking the tough ethics cases that have unfortunately, from time to time, been referred to the committee, and turning them over to an outside counsel, so we can get a full rendering of all of the facts and all of the issues before the Ethics Committee in an impartial fashion. That has been done on a bipartisan basis since 1979.

Now we find, in the case involving the Speaker, that that apparently will not be the case. The chairman and others will not vote. I think it is important to understand that the Republican Members of the Congress have an ongoing relationship with the Speaker of the House. They have contributed to his campaign, he has contributed to theirs. They have campaigned for him, he has campaigned for them. They have been the recipients of moneys that have been commingled and intermingled.

These charges are serious. The public deserves better. The House of Representatives deserves better. We deserve an outside counsel.

□ 1220

THE NEW MAJORITY

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I will lay aside my prepared remarks this morning to answer my good friend the gentleman from California.

It never ceases to amaze me how the guardians of the old order who were here as part of an incredible corrupt regime during the former majority are so willing to hop on the Speaker and his positive agenda for change.

With all due respect to my friends on the other side of the aisle, why do you not join with us to put your shoulder to the wheel and govern this Nation? We have the majority. Get over it.

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

JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, Americans across this great land know the old concept, the concept of the old order that ought to be the concept of the new order as well, ''Justice delayed is justice denied.''

We know full well that justice is being denied and delayed again and again. We were told that it was inappropriate to consider the charges against the Speaker until the contract was passed. And then when the contract was passed, we were told it was

inappropriate to do it until after the congressional recess. Now we are told, well, maybe after Memorial Day. Justice is being delayed and justice is being denied because some people are unwilling to make the hard choices, the hard choices that demand that an independent counsel act without political bias to evaluate these charges, to decide whether they have merit.

Anyone, be they old or new, ought to support that very old concept of impartial justice. Looking at these charges, seeing that they are resolved only through an independent counsel will that be done and we need that action immediately.

FOREIGN AID

(Mrs. WALDHOLTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.

Mrs. WALDHOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in January of this year, ''The current structure of the foreign affairs agencies developed in a world much different from today's. It must change to meet the demands of the next century.'' He was right. And that is exactly what we are beginning today.

Today we begin the debate on the American Overseas Interests Act which will streamline the maze of foreign aid bureaucracies, reduce foreign aid spending and help set new priorities. It is also an important part of the Republican commitment to balance the budget in a way that makes sense.

Under our plan, three foreign aid bureaucracies and dozens of programs are eliminated and reformed, and we save $21 billion over the next 7 years while continuing to meet our commitments to our friends and allies.

As every aspect of the budget comes under scrutiny, foreign aid, however well-intentioned, cannot be excluded. We need to reexamine how and why every dollar is spent, setting new priorities for a new world. I look forward to a debate that can only improve our foreign aid programs.

OUTSIDE COUNSEL NEEDED IN SPEAKER'S ETHICS CASE

(Mr. STUPAK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply disappointed that the House Ethics Committee has refused to hire an outside counsel to investigate the five ethics charges against the Speaker. Without an outside counsel, the ethics charges will have to be investigated by House Members. That means we will have politicians investigating politicians.

Being a former law enforcement officer, I believe, and I have always voted, that professional law enforcement officials should do investigations of other Members of this House, not politicians. Five dark clouds of doubt hang over this Chamber. Let us have a special outside counsel to investigate the ethics charges hanging over the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, we need an outside counsel to do a professional investigation, not politicians. Let us remove the five dark clouds of doubt and appoint a special outside counsel now.

FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION BILL

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

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today the House will take up consideration of this country's foreign aid authorization bill in which we establish our foreign policy priorities.

Last year as I campaigned throughout Georgia's Eighth District, I heard from folks who are very concerned about the amount of money we spend overseas while we have so many problems here at home, and I share that concern.

Mr. Speaker, for those residents of central and south Georgia and for all citizens of this country, the new majority has shown its commitment to taking a fresh look at everything the Government does. Foreign aid is no exception. This bill today moves us in the right direction and will cut $1 billion from foreign aid spending in the upcoming budget.

We must not lose sight, however, of the very real and numerous threats around the world to the freedoms we enjoy. As a member of the Committee on National Security, I have seen those threats. True, the cold war is over but the world has not magically become a safe place.

For the first time in many years, this foreign aid bill today represents a measured attempt to prioritize our influence and interests abroad. The United States is truly the leader of the world and our foreign aid policy must reflect that role by supporting our friends and deterring our foes. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

OUTSIDE COUNSEL NEEDED IN SPEAKER'S ETHICS CASE

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

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, last week on this floor I was told by the Speaker of the House, NEWT GINGRICH, that as a freshman I should learn the rules. This weekend I have been studying and what I have studied has discouraged me a lot.

What I have found is that, according to the Washington Post, all five Republican members of the Ethics Committee broke with 15 years of bipartisan tradition and voted unanimously to block an independent outside counsel to investigate the charges that have been leveled against Speaker GINGRICH.

We need to go back to the way the Democrats did it. Under Democratic leadership, the Ethics Committee has appointed an outside counsel to investigate every major ethics case since 1979. I urge the Ethics Committee to do the same in this case. What is to be hidden? What is to be gained? If there is nothing there, let an outside counsel clear the air.

TRIBUTE TO LES ASPIN

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

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, America lost a real public servant this last weekend in the death of Les Aspin.

Les Aspin was a young man. He was only 56 years old. He served 22 years of those 56 years here in the Congress. He was also our Secretary of Defense.

He was a summa cum laude at Yale, he attended Oxford, and MIT, so not only did he have a great deal of political savvy but he was also very much academically gifted. From his first close race against a person by the name of LaFollette, a magic name in Wisconsin, to the time he left to become Secretary of Defense, Les Aspin never lost a single political race.

I remember the first time I was here on the floor with an amendment, Les Aspin helped me get the amendment passed. In an age when the Pentagon got everything it wanted, there was one person who started to holler, ''No, halt,'' and that was Les Aspin. ''Let's take a closer look,'' he would say, ''at defense spending.''

Mr. Speaker, we in this House have not only lost a good friend but we have also lost a true public servant. Not only has America lost a good public servant and we in Congress, but also Marquette University, because Marquette is where he started teaching and Marquette is where he worked when he passed away.

It is only appropriate that Marquette will be the place on Friday where we will say our last good-bye to Les Aspin. America truly has lost a wonderful public servant.

TIME FOR AN OUTSIDE COUNSEL IN SPEAKER'S ETHICS CASE

(Mr. BONIOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, why is the Ethics Committee making the special exception in the case of Speaker NEWT GINGRICH?

In every single high-profile ethics case since 1979, both the Democrats and the Republicans on the committee have voted to appoint an outside counsel. But last Sunday, according to the Washington Post, all five Republican members of the Ethics Committee broke with 15 years of bipartisan tradition and voted to make a special exception for NEWT GINGRICH and block an outside counsel.

Mr. Speaker, these are all honorable people caught in a difficult position because they all have close personal ties to the Speaker. Mr. Speaker, the Ethics Committee has had this since last December. It will never get resolved any other way.

It is not just DAVE BONIOR and others here who are calling for it. Public Citizen, the New York Times, Richard Phelan, Roll Call, Robert Scheer in the L.A. Times, Al Hunter in the Wall Street Journal, Common Cause, the Hartford Courant, the San Francisco Chronicle, the list goes on and on. The Atlanta Constitution, his home newspaper. All have called for an independent outside counsel. It is time that we had one.

A STREAMLINED BUT UNCOMPROMISED FOREIGN AID BILL

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

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, since the start of the 104th Congress, Republicans have made no attempt to hide our conviction that the Federal Government has grown out of proportion to its responsibilities. The conviction is not limited to domestic programs.

Just as spending at home has come under intense scrutiny, our spending habits abroad should not escape notice.

Although foreign aid is only a small part of the budget, it still consumes billions of dollars. Republicans will streamline this part of the budget, and insure every penny going overseas is wisely and responsibly. We propose to eliminate repetitive bureaucracy by closing three agencies and ending dozens of useless, silly named programs like the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, while our plan streamlines, it does not compromise America's position of world leadership. We can only be the world's leader if we do what is right by our future and by our children, and that is the essence of our plan.

TERM LIMITS

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, after the Supreme Court ruled yesterday on the issue of term limits, you heard a lot of complaining.

One who protested the loudest was the distinguished majority leader.

In fact, Mr. ARMEY promised that a vote on term limits would be the first vote in the next Congress.

In January 1997—if he is relected—Mr. ARMEY will get sworn in for his seventh term, then turn around and vote for a bill that says that serving more than six terms is hazardous to the political health of our Nation.

If you think term limits is such a good idea, here is the solution: Here is a map of Washington.

Here is the Capitol. Here is the airport.

It is a short drive, and parking is a breeze because Members of Congress still have that perk.

From there, you can go back to the Sixth District of Georgia, the Eighth District of Florida, or anywhere else where someone got elected by talking about term limits.

Remember, my friends on the other side of the aisle—the Supreme Court decision will not bar you from acting honorably, from following through on your campaign promises and Republican rhetoric.

That decision is still in your hands.

TERM LIMITS IS NOT DEAD

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, this morning in the Washington Post we read that the former Speaker of this House, Tom Foley, believes that term limits is dead. Actually that should be term limits are dead.

Either way, so speaks the man who did not understand the term limits movement when he was the Speaker, and he still does not get it. The citizens of Washington State and 21 other States passed term limits, and they are not ready to concede defeat on the issue.

Yes, yesterday's decision by the Supreme Court shows an unfortunate disconnect between the judicial branch and the majority of Americans who favor term limits. That type of thing has happened before and Congress has fixed it. Now it is up to Congress to act.

The ruling gives us a clear course: the term limit constitutional amendment. We have seen the arrogance of power here resulting from a system where longevity, not merit, determines clout. Let's return to the idea of citizen legislators who go to Washington to serve and then go back home to live among the people that they have worked for. That is what the people want, and they are the people we work for.

REPUBLICAN MEDICARE CUTS HURT RURAL AMERICA

(Mr. HILLIARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, the Republican Medicare plan places a major burden on rural America which will literally squeeze the lifeblood out of America's rural hospital system.

Almost 10 million American citizens who live in rural America depend on the Medicare benefits they receive to stay healthy. Under the Republican Medicare plan, significant cuts in Medicare revenue will cause a great number of rural hospitals to either close or increase their cost.

It is wrong to make rural America pay such a high price. My Republican colleagues say all they are doing is shifting the cost to the private sector. What they really mean is that they are shifting the cost back to the taxpayers who have already paid that cost through monthly deductions.

Rural America deserves good health care and good hospitals. That is why the Republican plan must be defeated.

REPUBLICAN BUDGET CLOSES DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, most American families cannot leave their children a fortune. What we try to leave them is a set of values and an opportunity.

Last week, the Republican budget resolution closed the door of opportunity for millions of American kids. The Republican budget resolution cut college student loans by $18 billion. That is right. At a time when America needs a well-educated generation to lead us into the next century, at a time when our kids need the opportunity for education for a good-paying job, the Gingrich Republicans make the biggest cut in student loans in our Nation's history.

And why have the Republicans done this? Why are the Republicans increasing a student's cost of financing a college education by an average of $5,000? Because the Republican student loan cuts fill the Republican piggy bank to pay for tax breaks for the privileged few.

Cutting college student loans may be the GINGRICH view of America. How does your family feel?

THE FOREIGN AID BILL

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, today and through tomorrow and the next day, the House takes up a historic foreign affairs bill that for the first time in many, many years actually authorizes the spending that we take on behalf of the interests of the U.S. policies in respect to foreign lands.

There will be much debate as to whether we are doing it the way other people wish us to do it or we are cutting too deeply, but the fact of the matter is that less than 1 percent of our entire budget is invested in foreign affairs. That is the issue we need to begin to take to the American people.

It surprises me when you ask Americans what they think is the largest item in the Federal budget and they consistently say foreign affairs, and indeed it is perhaps the smallest. When

you ask people if we spend too much on foreign affairs, in one recent poll, 79 percent said yes. The second question was, how much do you think we should be spending, and they consistently said about 5 percent, and indeed we are spending 1 percent.

There will be honest debates as to whether we are giving too much support for one country or another, but the fact of the matter is it is cheaper to support nations in peace than it is to buy more bombers and missiles, and I believe that we are on the right track.

CHANGE IN STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

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

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I think it is dead wrong to turn our back on our Nation's students by eliminating the in-school interest deferral on student loans. The student loan program is not for children from wealthy families. It is for those who qualify, namely those from middle- and low-income backgrounds.

Watching Members of Congress my age who I know back when they were students took advantage of these programs now vote to repeal them to give tax breaks to their rich friends makes me sick. I think it is dead wrong for those who took advantage of programs now to vote to essentially pull up the ladder and deprive those who follow of the same opportunities that they had.

This hit to student loans comes at a time when the importance of education has never been greater, but the cost unfortunately has never been higher. We should not get to a point where our college campuses bear a sign, ''Only the wealthy need apply.'' But unfortunately the Republican plan financing tax breaks by eliminating student loan interest deferral brings us much closer to that sorry state.

MORE ON THE STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, I spent some time in the district talking to and working with students who simply wanted an opportunity to be educated.

I rise this morning to read a letter just received from Eric Lee Nickell, a Houston constituent of mine and a student at the University of Houston.

He writes:

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE LEE: I am a university student who is obtaining an education with the aid of subsidized student loans. I am afraid that this may not be possible for much longer, judging from what I have heard of the rescission bills currently working their way through both Houses. My hope and the hope of many thousands of students is that you will consider the potential leaders and scientists and doctors this country will lose if they cannot obtain an education. Please vote against any cut to student aid. Our future depends on you.

Mr. Speaker, considering the fact that Republicans plan to eliminate 18.7 billion dollars' worth of student loan interest deferral will end up costing students about $5,000 apiece, I want to promise Eric that you will have my support. I will fight against the loss of student loans. Finally, I think Eric's letter speaks for itself.

□ 1240

GOP SACRIFICES FAMILIES FOR THE WEALTHY

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, Republicans are asking working families to sacrifice in order to pay for their tax giveaway to the wealthy. The GOP cut in student loans will result in the largest increase in college costs in history for working families—families like the Baxters of West Haven, CT.

The Baxter children, Heather, Joe, Heidi, Scott, and Donnie come from a single parent family. Their mother, Gail, has already worked to put one daughter through college, and, next fall, her four remaining children will all be attending college. And, yes, Gail and her children rely on student loans to help pay tuition.

The Republican plan to cut student loans by $18.6 billion will increase the cost of a college education by an average of $5,000 per student. For the Baxters, that is an increase of $20,000. The Republican budget asks the Baxters to pay $20,000 more, so the richest 1 percent of Americans can pay $20,000 less. That is wrong.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT IS MIXED BAG

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the American Overseas Interests Act legislation that we will be debating today is a mixed bag at best. In some respects the bill represents a retreat from America's role of promoting democracy in those lands that were formerly part of the Soviet Union.

The bill authorizes $145 million less than the administration's fiscal year 1996 request and $76 million less than the 1995 level. We need to draw a distinction between Russia and the other Soviet Republics. After spending billions guarding against Moscow's aggressive expansionism during the cold war, I believe it is still an important American interest to continue promoting the transition to democracy in the former captive nations of the Soviet Union.

Also I do want to express praise for one provision of the bill included by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], known as the Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act. That act would withhold U.S. aid to nations which are blocking congressionally approved humanitarian assistance to other countries. It requires all of U.S. aid recipients to allow unencumbered delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The Republic of Turkey has imposed a blockade on the neighboring Republic of Armenia, preventing delivery of food, medicine and other humanitarian relief supplies from reaching Armenia. Much of this aid originates in the United States.

This Humanitarian Aid Corridor Act would prevent countries like Turkey from receiving aid if they prevent this aid from getting through.

ETHICS COMMITTEE STONEWALLING

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, here we go again, I am shocked and dismayed that by a straight party line vote the House Ethics Committee failed to appoint an independent counsel in the case of our Speaker, NEWT GINGRICH. It is obvious to me the majority members of our Ethics Committee have made the decision to stonewall this case. Why? Well, Mr. Speaker, could it be because the chairwoman of the committee nominated Mr. GINGRICH to be Speaker and also contributed to his campaign?

Could it be that two majority members of the committee are involved in GOPAC either as a contributor or a recipient? Could it be that one majority member is a potential witness in one of the cases against the Speaker involving influence peddling?

I remind my colleagues that Speaker GINGRICH himself said an independent counsel is required for any investigation into the position of the Speaker. I quote ''this investigation has to meet an higher standard of public accountability.''. The clouds are darkening over our Capitol and can only be lifted with the appointment of an independent counsel. The stonewalling must stop now, Mr. Speaker.

PERMISSION FOR SUNDRY COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES TO SIT TODAY DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit today while the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole House under the 5-minute rule.

The Committee on Agriculture; the Committee on Banking and Financial Services; the Committee on Commerce;

the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities; the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; the Committee on House Oversight; the Committee on the Judiciary; the Committee on National Security; the Committee on Resources; the Committee on Small Business; and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to these requests.

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority for consulting with the minority on this request, and the minority agrees with the request.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT OF 1995

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 155 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 155

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1561) to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to responsibly reduce the authorizations of appropriations for United States foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 2(l)(6) of rule XI or section 302(f), 303(a), 308(a), or 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed two hours equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule for an initial period of ten hours. After such initial period, amendments shall be debatable only as provided in clause 6 of rule XXIII or in section 2 of this resolution. Consideration for amendment may not continue beyond 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, May 25, 1995. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on International Relations now printed in the bill modified by deleting section 2210. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute as modified shall be considered as read. Points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute as modified for failure to comply with clause 5(a) of rule XXI or section 302(f), 303(a), or 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are waived. Other than pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate and amendments en bloc described in section 2 of this resolution, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute as modified shall be in order unless printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute as modified. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on International Relations or a designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII or germane modifications of any such amendment. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read (except that modifications shall be reported), shall not be subject to amendment or to a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole and shall be debatable for ten minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations or their designees. For the purpose of inclusion in such amendments en bloc, an amendment printed in the form of a motion to strike may be modified to the form of a germane perfecting amendment to the text originally proposed to be stricken. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the Congressional Record immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 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 the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the House this rule for the consideration of H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act of 1995. Although this rule is somewhat complicated, it is a modified open rule that provides Members the widest possible latitude in directing the debate and offering amendments, while bringing consideration of this bill to closure at the end of this legislative week.

First, the nuts and bolts: This rule provides for 2 hours of general debate equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on International Relations and makes in order the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute as an original bill for the purpose of amendment. The rule provides that the committee amendment shall be considered as read and it allows for an open amendment process to last 10 hours, including voting time.

Because of the complexity of the subject, the rule requires that amendments be preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that the Committee on International Relations, and all Members of the House, may have sufficient time to review them. To facilitate maximum efficiency in the use of the amendment time, the rule allows the chairman of the International Relations Committee, or his designee, to offer amendments en bloc consisting of preprinted amendments and subject to 10 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled. Once the 10-hour period has concluded, additional amendments that have been preprinted may be considered with 10 minutes of debate time, equally divided, until 2:30 on Thursday afternoon. At that time certain, the amendment process will be concluded and the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as have been adopted.

The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage. The rule does allow for one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Because of the reach and complexity of this bill, the rule includes a series of important waivers that Members should be aware of.

First, the rule waives the 3-day availability requirement for committee reports. The committee did file its report on Friday evening, which makes today the second legislative day that it was available. Although we generally do not like to provide this waiver, the Rules Committee felt that, given the rush of legislative business expected after the Memorial Day recess, it is necessary to conclude consideration of H.R. 1561 this week. Because we wanted to allow as much amendment time as possible within that constraint, this wavier is needed so we can get started today.

The rule also waives clause 5(a) of rule XXI, prohibiting appropriations on a legislative bill—a waiver that applies to technical language in 15 sections of this bill. The International Relations Committee has provided a list of the specific sections affected by this waiver, most of which deal with the transfer and reallocation of funds.

Finally, the rule provides several Budget Act waivers, all of which have been cleared by the Budget Committee. These waivers apply to sections 302(f), 303(a), 308(a), and 402(a) of the Budget Act.

Respectively, these waivers pertain to consideration of legislation providing new entitlement authority in excess of a committee's allocation, consideration of budgetary legislation prior to adoption of the budget resolution, the requirement of a CBO cost estimate in the committee report on legislation containing new entitlement

spending or budget authority, and inclusion of credit authority not subject to appropriations in advance.

I should note for Members' comfort level that the Budget Committee has scrutinized these waiver requests carefully to ensure that we do not end up creating a serious budget problem—in fact, one waiver requested by the International Relations Committee dealing with a lease-purchase agreement did raise red flags at the Budget Committee, and as a result this rule removes the offending section from the committee amendment.

I wish to commend Chairman GILMAN and his staff for meeting the Rules Committee's request for detailed and specific waiver descriptions. The result may be a more complicated rule, but it should provide Members with a much higher level of comfort than the blanket waivers of years passed.

All in all, Mr. Speaker, this is a very fair rule, in keeping with the tradition of this House when this type of important foreign policy legislation has been considered. I would like to address the concerns raised by my friend, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], the ranking member of the International Relations Committee, who suggested that allowing an open amendment process might lead to a free-for-all and might end up shutting out important debate on certain issues if the time runs out. Instead, Mr. HAMILTON suggested that it would be better for the 13 members of the Rules Committee to pick the big issues and structure the debate.

Having lived through three previous Congresses as part of the minority—when the Rules Committee routinely made such executive decisions about which amendments would be considered and which would not—I have to disagree with my friend. I believe all 435 Members of this House were sent here to have a voice on important legislation and is should be up to the will of the House, with strong guidance by the floor managers and party leaders, to determine the path of the debate, within a reasonable allotment of time. Mr. Speaker, before I conclude, I must commend Chairman GILMAN and Ranking Member HAMILTON for their work in bringing forward this bill, which seeks to bring our Nation's foreign policy establishment into the 21st century.

By streamlining the Department of State, eliminating three agencies and re-defining our foreign aid priorities to meet the enormous budget constraints we face, H.R. 1561 shakes up the status quo and responds to the will of the American people.

I have long been frustrated that this Congress has failed to reauthorize our foreign aid policies since 1985—a failure that has meant piecemeal tinkering with our foreign policy priorities without the comprehensive restructuring that the changing times demand.

The American people must understand that this bill reflects a significant cut in foreign aid designed to put our foreign policy programs into full compliance with the balanced budget resolution the House passed just last week. With entire authorization for foreign aid totaling just over 1 percent of the total budget, the funding levels in this bill are nearly 10 percent below the President's request, and more than 5 percent below the current year's budget. I know foreign aid is not popular—and for the past 4 years I have voted against foreign aid appropriations, primarily because every year we kept spending money without completing the work of redirecting our priorities and fundamentally restructuring our policies. That is what H.R. 1561 does.

I look forward to a vibrant debate—and some important amendments on this landmark legislation. I urge support for this rule.

THE AMENDMENT PROCESS UNDER SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE,[1] 103D CONGRESS V. 104TH CONGRESS

[As of May 22, 1995]

Rule type	103d Congress		104th Congress	
	Number of rules	Percent of total	Number of rules	Percent of total
Open/Modified-open [2]	46	44	28	75
Modified Closed [3]	49	47	9	25
Closed [4]	9	9	0	0
Totals:	104	100	37	100

[1] This table applies only to rules which provide for the original consideration of bills, joint resolutions or budget resolutions and which provide for an amendment process. It does not apply to special rules which only waive points of order against appropriations bills which are already privileged and are considered under an open amendment process under House rules.

[2] An open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule. A modified open rule is one under which any Member may offer a germane amendment under the five-minute rule subject only to an overall time limit on the amendment process and/or a requirement that the amendment be preprinted in the Congressional Record.

[3] A modified closed rule is one under which the Rules Committee limits the amendments that may be offered only to those amendments designated in the special rule or the Rules Committee report to accompany it, or which preclude amendments to a particular portion of a bill, even though the rest of the bill may be completely open to amendment.

[4] A closed rule is one under which no amendments may be offered (other than amendments recommended by the committee in reporting the bill).

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS

[As of May 22, 1995]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 38 (1/18/95)	O	H.R. 5	Unfunded Mandate Reform	A: 350–71 (1/19/95).
H. Res. 44 (1/24/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 17	Social Security	A: 255–172 (1/25/95).
		H.J. Res. 1.	Balanced Budget Amdt.	
H. Res. 51 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 101	Land Transfer, Taos Pueblo Indians	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 52 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 400	Land Exchange, Arctic Nat'l. Park and Preserve	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 53 (1/31/95)	O	H.R. 440	Land Conveyance, Butte County, Calif.	A: voice vote (2/1/95).
H. Res. 55 (2/1/95)	O	H.R. 2	Line Item Veto	A: voice vote (2/2/95).
H. Res. 60 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 665	Victim Restitution	A: voice vote (2/7/95).
H. Res. 61 (2/6/95)	O	H.R. 666	Exclusionary Rule Reform	A: voice vote (2/7/95).
H. Res. 63 (2/8/95)	MO	H.R. 667	Violent Criminal Incarceration	A: voice vote (2/9/95).
H. Res. 69 (2/9/95)	O	H.R. 668	Criminal Alien Deportation	A: voice vote (2/10/95).
H. Res. 79 (2/10/95)	MO	H.R. 728	Law Enforcement Block Grants	A: voice vote (2/13/95).
H. Res. 83 (2/13/95)	MO	H.R. 7	National Security Revitalization	PQ: 229–100; A: 227–127 (2/15/95).
H. Res. 88 (2/16/95)	MC	H.R. 831	Health Insurance Deductibility	PQ: 230–191; A: 229–188 (2/21/95).
H. Res. 91 (2/21/95)	O	H.R. 830	Paperwork Reduction Act	A: voice vote (2/22/95).
H. Res. 92 (2/21/95)	MC	H.R. 889	Defense Supplemental	A: 282–144 (2/22/95).
H. Res. 93 (2/22/95)	MO	H.R. 450	Regulatory Transition Act	A: 252–175 (2/23/95).
H. Res. 96 (2/24/95)	MO	H.R. 1022	Risk Assessment	A: 253–165 (2/27/95).
H. Res. 100 (2/27/95)	O	H.R. 926	Regulatory Reform and Relief Act	A: voice vote (2/28/95).
H. Res. 101 (2/28/95)	MO	H.R. 925	Private Property Protection Act	A: 271–151 (3/2/95)
H. Res. 104 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 988	Attorney Accountability Act	A: voice vote (3/6/95)
H. Res. 103 (3/3/95)	MO	H.R. 1058	Securities Litigation Reform	
H. Res. 105 (3/6/95)	MO			A: 257–155 (3/7/95)
H. Res. 108 (3/7/95)	Debate	H.R. 956	Product Liability Reform	A: voice vote (3/8/95)
H. Res. 109 (3/8/95)	MC			PQ: 234–191 A: 247–181 (3/9/95)
H. Res. 115 (3/14/95)	MO	H.R. 1159	Making Emergency Supp. Approps.	A: 242–190 (3/15/95)
H. Res. 116 (3/15/95)	MC	H.J. Res. 73	Term Limits Const. Amdmt.t	A: voice vote (3/28/95)
H. Res. 117 (3/16/95)	Debate	H.R. 4	Personal Responsibility Act of 1995	A: voice vote (3/21/95)
H. Res. 119 (3/21/95)	MC			A: 217–211 (3/22/95)
H. Res. 125 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 1271	Family Privacy Protection Act	A: 423–1 (4/4/95)
H. Res. 126 (4/3/95)	O	H.R. 660	Older Persons Housing Act	A: voice vote (4/6/95)
H. Res. 128 (4/4/95)	MC	H.R. 1215	Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	A: 228–204 (4/5/95)
H. Res. 130 (4/5/95)	MC	H.R. 483	Medicare Select Expansion	A: 253–172 (4/6/95)
H. Res. 136 (5/1/95)	O	H.R. 655	Hydrogen Future Act of 1995	A: voice vote (5/2/95)
H. Res. 139 (5/3/95)	O	H.R. 1361	Coast Guard Auth. FY 1996	A: voice vote (5/9/95)
H. Res. 140 (5/9/95)	O	H.R. 961	Clean Water Amendments	A: 414–4 (5/10/95)
H. Res. 144 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 535	Fish Hatchery—Arkansas	A: voice vote (5/15/95)

SPECIAL RULES REPORTED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE, 104TH CONGRESS—Continued

[As of May 22, 1995]

H. Res. No. (Date rept.)	Rule type	Bill No.	Subject	Disposition of rule
H. Res. 145 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 584	Fish Hatchery—Iowa	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 146 (5/11/95)	O	H.R. 614	Fish Hatchery—Minnesota	A: voice vote (5/15/95)
H. Res. 149 (5/16/95)	MC	H. Con. Res. 67	Budget Resolution FY 1996	PQ: 252–170 A: 255–168 (5/17/95)
H. Res. 155 (5/22/95)	MO	H.R. 1561	American Overseas Interests Act	

Codes: O-open rule; MO-modified open rule; MC-modified closed rule; C-closed rule; A-adoption vote; PQ-previous question vote. Source: Notices of Action Taken, Committee on Rules, 104th Congress.

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. HALL of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to House Resolution 155, the rule limiting debate on the American Overseas Interests Act of 1995. As my colleague on the other side of the aisle well knows, this rule is a restrictive rule which governs a complicated and controversial bill. The bill before us today is a mixture of foreign policy initiatives and reorganizations that could change and weaken the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. In addition to radically altering the way we conduct foreign policy, the bill is being rushed through under a rule which allows only 10 hours for amendments and shuts off all consideration after 2:30 on Thursday.

Yesterday in the House Rules Committee, the ranking Democrat on the Committee on International Relations, Mr. HAMILTON, correctly pointed out that it is not uncommon to see 100 amendments on a foreign aid bill. Under this rule, we could be making substantive foreign policy decisions based on who is recognized before the time runs out. I was also concerned to hear that the minority only received the final committee report at 2 yesterday. Waivers for violations of House Rules and the Budget Act are needed in 21 areas. Mr. Speaker, this is no way to legislate, and I think the American people deserve more than this.

In addition to the obvious procedural problems, this bill itself is seriously flawed. The International Affairs budget represents only 1.3 percent of total Federal spending. It has already been cut by 40 percent since 1985. I am particularly troubled with the 34 percent cut in development assistance. While the bill earmarks $280 million for the Child Survival Fund, the overall reduction squeezes necessary prevention efforts such as basic education, microenterprise programs and self-help initiatives that have been proven to work. It makes no sense to have the United States functioning as the world's ambulance when famine and disaster occur in developing countries, when we could have prevented them.

In addition to saving lives, development assistance enables many countries to become self-sufficient enough to buy U.S. exports. Between 1990 and 1993, U.S. exports to the developing countries grew by $46 billion, creating 920,000 new jobs in this country. It is in our economic interests to continue meeting our foreign assistance obligations.

As a former Peace Corps volunteer in Thailand, I saw development assistance creating markets for American goods. The United States invested around a billion dollars' in development assistance in Thailand from 1953 to 1986. In return, Thailand bought nearly 8 billion dollars' worth of American products in just the past 2 years.

Another major problem with this legislation is its far-reaching scope which is not based on sound research. For example, this bill includes the elimination of three agencies: AID, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and USIA. Yet no sound evidence exists to show this will save the taxpayers any money. The American people do not want us to be ramming bills through for the sake of reorganization without any kind of cost analysis.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has many, many other flaws. It essentially weakens the United States' leadership role in the world. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has written to the Speaker and indicated he will recommend a veto.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the RECORD the letter from Secretary Christopher:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, DC, May 22, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This week, the House of Representatives will consider legislation that could undermine this and every future President's ability to safeguard America's leadership in the world. The ''American Overseas Interests Act,'' H.R. 1561, is deeply flawed. If this bill were presented to the President, I would have no choice but to recommend that the President veto it.

H.R. 1561 wages an extraordinary assault on this and every future President's constitutional authority to manage foreign policy. It contains numerous restraints and restrictions that would do immense harm to our nation's foreign policy. It drastically reduces our resources. And it mandates a costly and disruptive reorganization of the Executive Branch that will damage our ability to promote American interests worldwide.

On the most fundamental constitutional grounds, I am deeply opposed to the elaborate and unnecessary restraints that H.R. 1561 would impose. If enacted, they would compromise our ability to follow through on the North Korea Framework Agreement. They would undermine our effective participation and weaken our leverage in international organizations. They would compel changes in our refugee policy that could pose a serious threat to our borders, limiting the President's ability to respond to boat migration and possibly exacerbating the illegal smuggling of aliens into the United States. The bill would seriously impair the President's responsibility to manage our delicate relations with China at a time of its transition in leadership. Numerous conditions on our assistance to Russia and the other New Independent States could derail our steady support for democratic and market reform in a region that remains the site of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. Other provisions of the bill would seriously disrupt our ability to move decisively when warranted by rapidly changing circumstances as well as our relations with a variety of countries.

These far-reaching restrictions, combined with the sharp reductions in resources for the International Affairs budget, would cripple our ability to respond to the complex opportunities and challenges of the post-Cold War world. At a time when American strength, vision, and leadership are essential, this legislation would force our unilateral retreat.

As you know, the International Affairs budget represents only 1.3% of total federal spending. It has absorbed substantial real cuts in recent years. The resources we are requesting, in my judgment, are the rock bottom minimum we need to advance our nation's vital interests.

The International Affairs budget has always been a prudent investment that produces clear benefits for the American people. It protects American lives by combating the spread of nuclear weapons, the scourge of drugs, and the threat of international terrorism. It has helped lead to the detargeting and dismantlement of missiles in the former Soviet Union and facilitated the departure of Russian troops from the Baltics. It has advanced peace in the Middle East. It has helped to end the violence in Northern Ireland and to assist the transition to democracy in South Africa. It has promoted free trade and U.S. exports, creating more than one million high-paying American jobs in the last two years alone. Whether in the case of South Korea or South America, our foreign assistance over the years has ultimately put more dollars in the pockets of the American taxpayer than it has ever taken out.

Moreover, the preventive diplomacy that the International Affairs budget funds is our first and least costly line of defense. Compare the cost of diplomatic action to stem proliferation to the price we would pay if rogue states obtained nuclear weapons. Compare the cost of promoting development to the price of coping with famine and refugees. If we gut our diplomatic readiness today, we will face much greater costs and crises down the line. H.R. 1561's cuts in Function 150 resource levels are flatly irresponsible.

H.R. 1561's elimination of ACDA, USIA, and AID, as well as cuts in the State Department's operating expenses, threatens our ability to achieve our foreign policy goals through effective international affairs agencies. The State Department, ACDA, AID, and USIA are all proceeding vigorously with their own streamlining efforts. Each is actively cutting costs, realigning resources to better match policy priorities, and updating communications and information technologies. Together, these measures are lowering costs and raising productivity in each of the international affairs agencies.

H.R. 1561 would disrupt and deflect these comprehensive efforts by abolishing ACDA,

AID, and USIA in name only and reassigning their functions to the State Department. The turmoil and inevitable dislocation could seriously undermine the conduct of U.S. foreign policy by hampering a flexible response to continually evolving world crises and opportunities. Like the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, which operate under the overall direction of the Secretary of Defense, AID, ACDA, and USIA each has a distinct mission that can be best performed under the overall foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

As the sole remaining superpower, we have an unprecedented opportunity to shape the world we seek—a world of open societies and open markets. Our nation's foreign policy cannot be supported on the cheap; we cannot protect our interests as the world's most powerful nation if we undermine the role of the President or if we do not marshal the resources to stand by our commitments. We cannot lead if we do not have the tools of leadership at our disposal. This is equally true whichever party is in power at any given moment.

Last November's elections may have changed the balance of power between the parties. But they did not change—indeed, they enhanced—our responsibility to cooperate on a bipartisan basis in foreign affairs. The election was not a license to lose sight of our nation's global interests or to launch an assault on the President's constitutional responsibility to conduct foreign policy. I regret to conclude that this legislation would have us do both.

Sincerely,

WARREN CHRISTOPHER.

Mr. Speaker, according to Secretary Christopher, the bill includes unnecessary restraints that would compromise our ability to follow through on the North Korea Framework Agreement, as well as weaken our leverage in international organizations. Numerous conditions on assistance to Russia and independent states could undermine our support for democratic and market reforms in a region that remains the site of tens of thousands of nuclear weapons.

In essence, Mr. Speaker, this bill forces our retreat into isolationism at a time when the United States should be leading the world. This bill ties the hands of the executive branch and weakens the United States ability to promote open societies and open markets. The bill, and the rule which governs it, should be voted down.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting ''no'' on this restrictive rule.

FLOOR PROCEDURE IN THE 104TH CONGRESS; COMPILED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS

Bill No.	Title	Resolution No.	Process used for floor consideration	Amendments in order
H.R. 1*	Compliance	H. Res. 6	Closed	None.
H. Res. 6	Opening Day Rules Package	H. Res. 5	Closed; contained a closed rule on H.R. 1 within the closed rule	None.
H.R. 5*	Unfunded Mandates	H. Res. 38	Restrictive; Motion adopted over Democratic objection in the Committee of the Whole to limit debate on section 4; Pre-printing gets preference.	N/A.
H.J. Res. 2*	Balanced Budget	H. Res. 44	Restrictive; only certain substitutes	2R; 4D.
H. Res. 43	Committee Hearings Scheduling	H. Res. 43 (OJ)	Restrictive; considered in House no amendments	N/A.
H.R. 2*	Line Item Veto	H. Res. 55	Open; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 665*	Victim Restitution Act of 1995	H. Res. 61	Open; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 666*	Exclusionary Rule Reform Act of 1995	H. Res. 60	Open; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 667*	Violent Criminal Incarceration Act of 1995	H. Res. 63	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments	N/A.
H.R. 668*	The Criminal Alien Deportation Improvement Act	H. Res. 69	Open; Pre-printing gets preference; Contains self-executing provision	N/A.
H.R. 728*	Local Government Law Enforcement Block Grants	H. Res. 79	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 7*	National Security Revitalization Act	H. Res. 83	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 729*	Death Penalty/Habeas	N/A	Restrictive; brought up under UC with a 6 hr. time cap on amendments	N/A.
S. 2	Senate Compliance	N/A	Closed; Put on suspension calendar over Democratic objection	None.
H.R. 831	To Permanently Extend the Health Insurance Deduction for the Self-Employed.	H. Res. 88	Restrictive; makes in order only the Gibbons amendment; waives all points of order; Contains self-executing provision.	1D.
H.R. 830*	The Paperwork Reduction Act	H. Res. 91	Open	N/A.
H.R. 889	Emergency Supplemental/Rescinding Certain Budget Authority	H. Res. 92	Restrictive; makes in order only the Obey substitute	1D.
H.R. 450*	Regulatory Moratorium	H. Res. 93	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 1022*	Risk Assessment	H. Res. 96	Restrictive; 10 hr. Time Cap on amendments	N/A.
H.R. 926*	Regulatory Flexibility	H. Res. 100	Open	N/A.
H.R. 925*	Private Property Protection Act	H. Res. 101	Restrictive; 12 hr. time cap on amendments; Requires Members to pre-print their amendments in the Record prior to the bill's consideration for amendment, waives germaneness and budget act points of order as well as points of order concerning appropriating on a legislative bill against the committee substitute used as base text.	1D.
H.R. 1058*	Securities Litigation Reform Act	H. Res. 105	Restrictive; 8 hr. time cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference; Makes in order the Wyden amendment and waives germaness against it.	1D.
H.R. 988*	The Attorney Accountability Act of 1995	H. Res. 104	Restrictive; 7 hr. time cap on amendments; Pre-printing gets preference	N/A.
H.R. 956*	Product Liability and Legal Reform Act	H. Res. 109	Restrictive; makes in order only 15 germane amendments and denies 64 germane amendments from being considered.	8D; 7R.
H.R. 1158	Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions	H. Res. 115	Restrictive; Combines emergency H.R. 1158 & nonemergency 1159 and strikes the abortion provision; makes in order only pre-printed amendments that include offsets within the same chapter (deeper cuts in programs already cut); waives points of order against three amendments; waives cl 2 of rule XXI against the bill, cl 2, XXI and cl 7 of rule XVI against the substitute; waives cl 2(e) od rule XXI against the amendments in the Record; 10 hr time cap on amendments. 30 minutes debate on each amendment.	N/A.
H.J. Res. 73*	Term Limits	H. Res. 116	Restrictive; Makes in order only 4 amendments considered under a ''Queen of the Hill'' procedure and denies 21 germane amendments from being considered.	1D; 3R
H.R. 4*	Welfare Reform	H. Res. 119	Restrictive; Makes in order only 31 perfecting amendments and two substitutes; Denies 130 germane amendments from being considered; The substitutes are to be considered under a ''Queen of the Hill'' procedure; All points of order are waived against the amendments..	5D; 26R
H.R. 1271*	Family Privacy Act	H. Res. 125	Open	N/A
H.R. 660*	Housing for Older Persons Act	H. Res. 126	Open	N/A
H.R. 1215*	The Contract With America Tax Relief Act of 1995	H. Res. 129	Restrictive; Self Executes language that makes tax cuts contingent on the adoption of a balanced budget plan and strikes section 3006. Makes in order only one substitute. Waives all points of order against the bill, substitute made in order as original text and Gephardt substitute..	1D
H.R. 483	Medicare Select Extension	H. Res. 130	Restrictive; waives cl 2(1)(6) of rule XI against the bill; makes H.R. 1391 in order as original text; makes in order only the Dingell substitute; allows Commerce Committee to file a report on the bill at any time..	1D
H.R. 655	Hydrogen Future Act	H. Res 136	Open	N/A.
H.R. 1361	Coast Guard Authorization	H. Res 139	Open; waives sections 302(f) and 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act against the bill's consideration and the committee substitute; waives c1 5(a) of rule XXI against the committee substitute.	N/A.
H.R. 961	Clean Water Act	H. Res 140	Open; pre-printing gets preference; waives sections 302(f) and 602(b) of the Budget Act against the bill's consideration; waives c1 7 of rule XVI, c1 5(a) of rule XXI and section 302(f) of the Budget Act against the committee substitute. Makes in order Shuster substitute as first order of business.	N/A.
H.R. 535	Corning National Fish Hatchery Conveyance Act	H. Res. 144	Open	N/A.
H.R. 584	Conveyance of the Fairport National Fish Hatchery of the State of Iowa .	H. Res. 145	Open	N/A.
H.R. 614	Conveyance of the New London National Fish Hatchery Production Facility.	H. Res. 146	Open	N/A.0
H. Con. Res. 67	Budget Resolution	H. Res. 149	Restrictive; Makes in order 4 substitutes under regular order; Gephardt, Neumann/Solomon, Payne/Owens, President's Budget if printed in Record on 5/17/95; waives all points of order against substitutes and concurrent resolution; suspends application of Rule XLIX with respect to the resolution; self-executes Agriculture language..	3D;1R
H.R. 1561	American Overseas Interests Act of 1995	H. Res. 155	Restrictive; Requires amendments to be printed in the Record prior to their consideration; 10 hr. time cap; waives cl 2(1)(6) of rule XI against the bill's consideration; Also waives sections 302(f), 303(a), 308(a) and 402(a) against the bill's consideration and the committee amendment in order as original text; waives cl 5(a) of rule XXI against the amendment; amendment consideration is closed at 2:30 p.m. on May 25, 1995. Self-executes provision which removes section 2210 from the bill. This was done at the request of the Budget Committee..	N/A

*Contract Bills, 67% restrictive; 33% open. ** All legislation, 65% restrictive; 35% open. **** Restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so called modified open and modified closed rules as well as completely closed rules and rules providing for consideration in the House as opposed to the Committee of the Whole. This definition of restrictive rule is taken from the Republican chart of resolutions reported from the Rules Committee in the 103rd Congress. **** Not included in this chart are three bills which should have been placed on the Suspension Calendar. H.R. 101, H.R. 400, H.R. 440.

□ 1300

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], chairman of the committee, who will, I believe, explain this bill more fully.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support House Resolution 155, the rule under which it is proposed that the House consider H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act.

The Rules Committee, under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], has proposed a rule that provides an excellent framework for the House to consider and debate this very important bill.

I would like to thank my good friend, the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from New York, for his expeditious action in scheduling the Rules Committee for an early hearing to consider our request for a rule.

The proposed rule requires pre-printing of amendments in the RECORD and provides adequate time for full debate. I would urge my colleagues to bear in mind—however—that the leadership has set a requirement that all debate on H.R. 1561 end by 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, May 25.

H.R. 1561 is a complex bill, addressing the very fabric of our foreign affairs operations and foreign assistance programs, and many Members have indicated a desire to be hard on it.

This rule provides for an orderly process to enable those Members who wish to offer amendments to do so, while also ensuring that the House will be able to work its will on this measure in a timely fashion.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1561 is the first major challenge to the foreign policy status quo since the cold war began nearly 50 years ago—providing for the first major reorganization and consolidation of our foreign affairs apparatus in that period.

It also reauthorizes the foreign assistance programs of the United States while reducing funding by nearly $1 billion below current levels in the first year so as to bring them into line with our overall budgetary needs, while redirecting and targeting our resources on high priority programs.

H.R. 1561 embodies three priorities to ensure that our Nation can meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities that await us in the post-cold-war world.

It defends our national security, supports our trade and economic interests and provides for those who have been hit by disaster and cannot provide for themselves—while cutting duplication and waste in dozens of programs.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 155 is a good rule under which to consider a most important bill, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SABO], the ranking minority member on the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding me this time.

Here we go again. Once more we have a major piece of legislation before us, and the Republican majority has structured a rule to get around all kinds of serious Budget Act violations.

The rule waives four separate sections of the Congressional Budget Act: The section prohibiting spending in excess of the committee's allocation, the section prohibiting consideration of direct spending bills before the budget resolution is in place, the section requiring lending programs be made subject to appropriations, and the section requiring new spending authority to be disclosed in the committee report.

These Budget Act violations are not minor. According to CBO, the bill increases direct spending by at least $200 million in budget authority over 5 years. Let me be clear, these are new spending, of direct spending authority, not changes in authorization.

The reason we have a Budget Act is to help us think through the budget effects of legislation before we pass it. We should not be waiving the budget rules so cavalierly on such an important bill.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], a distinguished member of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This is the second step that we Republicans are taking to bring American foreign policy into line with the wishes of the American people. The first step was when we passed the National Security Revitalization Act, which was passed by the House in February, a part of the historic Contract With America.

This bill will be debated under an open rule allowing for any amendment to be offered. We have set aside nearly 3 days for consideration of this bill.

The rule provides for a full debate. This is in keeping with the principle of open debate which we have restored to this House, overturning years of gag rules imposed by the previous management.

We are confident that this legislation is what the American people want. Last November, our people spoke loud and clear. They want basic changes in our Government.

The bill today makes some of the basic changes. It abolishes three foreign policy agencies which are left over from the cold war and which have outlived their usefulness. This bill does not go far enough in cutting the State Department, which is costing $2.5 billion a year to run, but at least it is a step in the right direction.

In today's world, with instant communications, we do not need 266 foreign missions, 266 foreign missions, which is what the State Department is currently running, and most important, this bill cuts some foreign aid.

There is one message that the average American wanted to send to Congress last November. It was: It is time to take care of our own people and our own problems first, for a change.

Last week this House adopted a balanced budget which will balance our budget by cutting spending, and, for the first time, we are starting to cut, I think, spending in foreign aid.

Somehow, the Clinton administration has not gotten the word, however, from the American people. Yesterday the Secretary of State sent us this letter, a 3-page letter, speaking out against this bill. The Secretary does not want any cuts in foreign aid, but he wants increases. The Secretary does not want any cuts in the State Department bureaucracy. He wants more bureaucrats spending more money overseas. The Secretary does not want the Congress involved in foreign policy.

Well, the Secretary of State is an honorable and decent man, but the Secretary of State is totally out of touch with the reality and with the American people. His views are out of date with the realities of today's world, and his policies are out of sync with even our closest allies around the globe.

The bottom line is the Clinton administration wants business as usual in foreign aid and in foreign policy, and we Republicans want change. This is what this legislation is all about, really. We Americans have listened to the American people; we Republicans also have listened to the American people.

The Clinton administration is still mired in the past, trying to keep the bureaucracy and its foreign aid programs on a lifeline support system.

I ask my colleagues to support this open rule so that we can have an open and free debate about the needs and about the changes in our foreign policy.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER].

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

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I would just like to speak strongly in opposition to this rule for the simple reason that it is not an open or modified open rule, as described by the gentleman from Florida. It is actually a modified closed rule. Let us call it what it is.

We will find out, come 2:30, Thursday, how many amendments are still pending when the time comes. If we are all done, I will take my words back. But if there are amendments still pending, you know, people were here who wanted to offer their amendments, then they get 5 minutes on each side, then vote on it. That is not the way we do business in America's House of Representatives.

The other thing, as alluded to by the gentleman from Minnesota, they waived budget requirements, one of

which even put in the rules themselves. So we cannot even follow our own rules on the budget.

And the other, last thing I would like to say is the gentleman from Wisconsin just talked about how great a bill this was. It cuts back on us being able to continue democratization throughout this world. We have more democracies now than we ever had before. This bill takes us back to isolationism, except in one area, one big area. This bill will fund more abortions in foreign lands than we do right here in the United States. That is what this bill does. For some reason or other, this bill is great, they say, to provide the killing of babies out there in other lands. We do not even do it here in the United States.

I think that this rule should be defeated and we should go back and have an open rule so we can address all of the problems with this bill.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Florida, for yielding me this time.

Chairman GILMAN has done an extraordinary job, along with the other members of the Committee on International Relations, and they should all be commended for this fine piece of legislation, as should Chairman SOLOMON and my colleagues on the Committee on Rules for bringing forth a fair rule, Mr. Speaker, a fair rule.

It permits any amendment that any Member may have to be brought to the floor. We have 2 hours of general debate after this hour on the rule, and then we have got another 10 hours for debating this bill.

This is an important bill, Mr. Speaker. You know, when you project it over the 7-year balanced budget glidepath, this bill is expected to save $21 billion of taxpayer money at the same time that it lays forth the framework for continued American leadership in the world.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, when we are commencing the critical fiscal battle to save America's economic future by balancing the budget, this bill will prohibit foreign aid to countries that engage in intelligence activities within the United States, harmful to the national security of our country, that provide lethal military equipment to a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism or countries that consistently oppose the United States in the United Nations. I think it is about time we take these steps.

I want to commend Chairman GILMAN for including these important matters in this critical legislation.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], former chairman of the committee, now ranking minority member.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule. I, of course, will also oppose the bill. I will say more about that in the course of the debate on the bill itself.

But let me just make a few comments with respect to the rule. I think all of us in this Chamber would agree that good procedure can enhance the legislative product that comes out of this Chamber. I do not think that this rule qualifies as good legislative procedure.

Imposing a time cap on debate for 10 hours, including voting time, with all of the amendments pending here, certainly we will have a number of votes, is going to restrict and constrain debate.

The first point, then, is simply that time is too short under this bill. It is an arbitrary time limit.

This bill generates a lot of amendments. In the last Congress, floor time on the State Department authorization bill and the foreign aid bill, excluding voting time, consumed nearly 20 hours. H.R. 1561 includes a new component, in addition to those two components, a radical reorganization of the U.S. foreign policy apparatus.

□ 1315

So time is very severely constrained here.

Second, this is really not an open rule, and it should not be so described. As an institution, the Committee on Rules in the House needs a rational mechanism to ensure that major questions are debated on this bill or any other bill. That outcome depends not on how we describe the rule, open, or modified, or whatever, but on whether the Committee on Rules makes sure that there is a process for thorough consideration of all of the major issues in the bill, and I think the job of the Committee on Rules is to identify the major policy issues presented by this or any other bill and then to permit adequate time for debate on each one of those major policy issues. That is the job of the Committee on Rules, and I do not think they have fulfilled that function here today.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I think the rule creates a faulty process for consideration of the bill. I say, you have a 10-hour time cap, you throw the bill open for amendment at any point, and you create a kind of free-for-all, making the foreign policy of the United States, under this rule, dependent on who gets recognized first. Russia could be debated for 5 minutes; family planning for 5 hours. That's not the message that we want to send to the world about how the Congress of the United States makes foreign policy and shapes U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Speaker, I just think we can do a lot better than this rule that we have today. We should reject it, and I urge a ''no'' vote on it.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just briefly respond to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], the ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, and say we tried very hard to have a balance between a free-for-all and the structured rule that gets the major debate, and we came to the conclusion that we provided the parameters, and we hope the floor managers will be able to lead the debate in a way that will get the major issues out there. Under the recognition system that we have, there is priority given to the members of the committee, as the gentleman well knows, and I know that if his side of the aisle holds him in as much respect that people on this side of the aisle do, that truly that they will listen to his governance as we go through this, and I know that the people on our side of the aisle have equal respect for our chairman. So I think we will have a good debate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from San Dimas, CA [Mr. DREIER], an instrumental Member of this House and my leader in spirit on the Committee on Rules.

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Sanibel, the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative and Budget Process, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take just a few minutes to discuss the changes that have taken place in the procedure of bringing rules to this floor over years in the past. There is a fundamental disagreement that is being expressed today on the rule for this American Overseas Interest Act regarding the actual role of the Committee on Rules. We all recognize, we recognize that despite our support for the most open and fair process possible, scheduling constraints, when we are dealing with 435 Members, often require some kind of time limit, especially when we see the kinds of problems that have existed with the use of, quite frankly, a filibuster by amendment in the past. The most relevant standard that we should use when we look at rules that are considered is not purely the issue of openness, but in fact the question of fairness. It is disingenuous to claim that every single structured rule is equally onerous to the minority or to the process of representative democracy, and rhetorically I would like to pose the following question as we look at the consideration of these rules:

First, in the process of structuring floor consideration to permit the schedule to proceed; is the Committee on Rules structuring debate for mere political advantage? And obviously, in the case of this rule, the answer to that is no.

Are the rules being used arbitrarily to bring either political benefit or relief? And obviously the answer to that question is a resounding no.

There is a time limit on floor consideration of this bill restructuring the

foreign aid bureaucracy. That is unquestionably a restriction on open debate, but at the same time it is also a bill that could take weeks, and weeks, and weeks to conclude if there were no structure whatsoever to the debate.

My very good friend, the former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], as my friend from Florida has said, is one of the most highly respected Members of the House. He came to the Committee on Rules yesterday and opposed a time limit. He preferred a structured rule in which the Committee on Rules ensured adequate debate of the key foreign policy issues of the day.

The concern with time limits expressed by Members on both sides of the aisle has been that some amendments may not be able to be offered within the time cap. Under the regular rules of the House, Mr. Speaker, it is especially possible that amendments of Members not sitting on the committee of jurisdiction will not be offered. This is a very legitimate concern.

Time limit opponents, if they intend to contribute something relevant to these rule debates, must recognize that any limitation on debate has the potential, the potential for important amendments not being offered on the floor. The vehicle could be a time cap or the Committee on Rules listing which amendments are in order and, conversely, which are not.

The new majority, the new majority on the Committee on Rules, has reported a large number of rules in which a time cap has been used. The reason is very simple, Mr. Speaker. After years in the minority, during which time the 9-to-4 majority on the Committee on Rules structured rules to stack the deck politically for the majority, we learned how unfair highly structured rules can be.

Time limits, I will acknowledge, are not perfect. However, it is possible with time limits for the chairman and ranking member of a bill's committee of jurisdiction to minimize the drawbacks of those time limits. They are recognized for amendments before other Members. Through this authority a chairman and ranking member can ensure that the most important amendments are addressed first. In addition, Mr. Speaker, the rules of the House permit consent agreements limiting time for debate on amendments to avoid amendments consuming all of the time.

The choice is very simple. Give the authority to structure debate to the highly partisan Committee on Rules or permit the chairman and ranking member of the committees of jurisdiction to largely set the course of debate.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think there is no question that the more fair way to set debate is to give both parties a chance to bring amendments to the floor without having the Committee on Rules block certain amendments simply because our leadership does not want to vote on a certain issue. That is what often happens when a highly structured rule is used. We are trying desperately to minimize that procedure. So, if we will use the guide of fairness, rather than simply openness, I believe that we will be able to have virtually every public policy proposal considered.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY], the former chairman of the Committee on Rules, now ranking minority member, and my good friend who is humorous and a great leader.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL] for yielding this time to me, and I thank him for that outstanding introduction, but, Mr. Speaker, this bill has got a lot of problems:

It limits the President's authority, it restricts U.S. foreign policy options, and it weakens U.S. national security.

This bill also reorganizes the State Department. Now, that sounds like it could be a good thing. But, in this case, it is reorganizing for the sake of reorganization, it will actually increase the bureaucracy, double the number of employees, and triple the budget.

So why are Republicans doing this?

It cuts our foreign aid resources when the requirements for U.S. leadership are increasing.

It places constraints and earmarks on U.S. policy that will hinder this and any future President's ability to conduct foreign policy.

In this post-cold-war world, global realities are drastically shifting and American foreign policy should respond to those shifts. We should not be limiting our ability to create new markets and protect U.S. security interests.

Some of the most dangerous and short-sighted cuts are in development assistance. These projects help promote economic stability, create markets for American goods, and promote democracy and human rights abroad.

These programs enhance our security. They are the right thing to do and they should not be cut. So, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this gag rule. It is another in a long string of Republican broken promises. This rule provides for a 10-hour time cap and sets a drop-dead deadline for amendments of 2:30 on Thursday.

One look at this rule and one would think we had a lot of other business in the House this week. Or, at least you would think we have a lot to do after the recess.

But, we do not. There are no bills scheduled for the week we get back. I urge my colleagues to oppose this rule; thoughtful consideration of American foreign policy is much more important than the Memorial Day celebrations that are coming up.

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

Mr. Speaker, I always appreciate the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts [Mr. MOAKLEY] who I respect immensely, as he well knows, but 10 hours of debate can hardly be a gag rule, and I thought we were doing a favor to the gentleman's party by making sure that we had a family friendly evening one or two nights this week, so we were trying to extend out the debate as best we could during the daytime. We simply ran out of week.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman knows when we were in the majority that we gave 20 hours. It was more than ample time to discuss it, and no amendments, and no bearers of amendments, were lying dead at the rostrum down there.

Mr. GOSS. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his observation. I was only commenting on the gag question. A 10-hour gag is a long gap, and I think that most people, when this debate gets going, are going to agree that we are going to have pretty free and open debate, and perhaps the concerns of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], that we were going to have a free-for-all, will be more on target than ''Members won't have a chance to speak.''

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding this time to me.

First of all, I think this is a fair rule. Ten hours should be a sufficient amount of time to debate this issue, but I want to talk about something else today of very, very great importance.

I remember a few years ago when the Berlin Wall was up, and we saw an East German soldier running through barbed wire with his weapon hanging in his hand to freedom, and everybody in the world applauded. It was on the front of, I think, Life magazine and a bunch of other magazines showing this man in his great dash for freedom from Communist oppression, and we all applauded that, and just 2 or 3 years ago from Cuba we had captain in the Cuban Air Force fly his jet to freedom in Miami, and he told about the repression of that government, and everybody applauded that, and then just last year I believe a man, a Cuban American, took a small aircraft, and flew under the radar screen into Communist Cuba, landed on a small street, a dirt road, and picked up his family, and flew them to freedom in Marathon, FL, and everybody in the world applauded. Here was a man fleeing Communist oppression. The State Department has declared the dictatorship of Fidel Castro a brutal dictatorship. Just last July 13, the March 13 tugboat containing 85 women, and children, and men was trying to get to freedom, fleeing Communist oppression in Castro's dictatorship.

□ 1330

The Cuban Navy came up alongside and with power hoses were washing people off of the deck. Women were holding their babies up, showing the Cuban Navy there were children on board, and they kept the power hoses on them. The woman went down into the bowels of the tugboat to protect the kids. The Cuban Navy pulled up alongside and, using the orders directly from Fidel Castro, they pointed the hoses into the hold and sunk the ship, drowning those women and children like rats.

That is the kind of dictatorship we have in Communist Cuba today. That is the kind of dictatorship we had in East Germany under the Communists, and in the old Soviet Union. People did not want to live in that kind of hell. If you read Armando Valladares' book ''Against All Hope,'' you know of the horrible oppression and torture that goes on in the Communist gulags, the prisons, in Castro's Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great concern and dismay that the American people see today that the Clinton administration is equating illegal aliens coming across the Mexican border by the millions with the few thousand people fleeing Communist oppression in Castro's horrible dictatorship in Cuba.

Janet Reno said these people were illegal immigrants, and there were only about twelve or thirteen thousand in the last year that tried to flee Castro's dictatorship. The reason this is being done is because Castro forced people down to the shores, telling them they were going to go to prison if they did not leave that country, when he sent 30,000 people over here for political purposes.

Let me just say the policies of this administration are wrong headed regarding Cuba. It is still a Communist dictatorship. Sending people back to Cuba today is like throwing people seeking freedom back over the Berlin Wall. It is a terrible mistake, Mr. President.

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

Mr. Speaker, this is, in my opinion, a very dangerous bill. It worries many leaders of the world, of other nations. It worries many agencies and many people in this country. At a time when the U.S. should be leading in the world, this can force us, in my opinion it will force us, to take a back seat into isolationism.

It cripples agencies without any benefit. Many agencies will be eliminated. The best agency in my opinion, AID, and the great humanitarian work that they do will be put into the State Department. It will defeat the purpose it was designed for. Many decisions based on humanitarian aid now will be made with political purposes in mind, which is wrong.

It cuts development assistance by 34 percent to the poorest of nations all over the world, including where most of the humanitarian crisis is now, which is in the continent of Africa. Actually, the whole fund has been cut already by 40 percent.

It hurts investments in other nations. For every dollar that we invest overseas, we get it back two and three and four times every year. We get it back in jobs, we get it back in money, we get it back in trade.

As a country, we need to step up to the plate and lead in the world. That is our role, that is our responsibility, whether we like it or not. This bill erodes our strength and our ability to lead.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge a ''no'' vote on the rule, and certainly a ''no'' vote on the bill.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN], also a member of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge passage of this rule, which I believe is very fair to all Members of the House. It is important to move quickly on passage of the American Overseas Interest Act, which sets forth a bold and far-reaching reorganization and consolidation of the foreign affairs agencies of our country.

This bill begins a measured, deliberate process of reducing expenditures in the field of foreign affairs, which is consistent with the overall plan to bring our budget into balance by the year 2002.

The consolidation of the agencies by eliminating duplication and blurred lines of authority and responsibility will contribute to the Secretary of State's ability to adapt the foreign policy programs of this Government to the new era of fiscal austerity. I believe this is a very positive constructive approach to the challenges that we face in reducing our Federal deficit.

Unfortunately, the bureaucratic impulse to oppose change has led some in the administration and elsewhere to attempt to oppose the consolidation of these agencies by labeling supporters of the committee bill as isolationists or new isolationists. Nothing could be further from the truth.

In fact, the consolidation proposal has a very long history. One of the greatest international statesmen that this country produced strongly believed that the foreign affairs programs of this country should be an integral part of the State Department's programs.

In fact, in 1945 when the then Assistant Secretary was offered a substantial promotion to become the Director of the Independent Foreign Aid Agency, Dean Acheson turned down the job because he insisted that neither the job nor the agency should exist, that foreign aid should be run as part of the State Department.

There is a delicious irony in the fact that we should now call this proposal the Republican plan. The Acheson plan is what it really is. It sometimes has been called the Helms plan. It is to consolidate these agencies. This should be done.

I mention this because it seems to me these issues are neither partisan nor ideological. They should be addressed in an atmosphere which is the focus of one question and one question only: What is the best thing for our country to do?

I congratulate the gentleman from New York, Chairman GILMAN, for bringing this bill to the floor in such a prompt manner. He has provided strong leadership for those of us in the committee, helping us to cope with the fundamental changes in this world. The world has been changing dramatically since the start of this decade, and this fresh approach embodied in our bill is an appropriate response to these changes.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of our colleagues urge a ''yes'' vote in the adoption of this rule.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule.

Mr. Speaker, we have before us what I firmly believe to be the fairest rule possible under the current circumstances.

In putting this rule together, the Rules Committee tried, first, to accommodate the leadership of the House and the extraordinary demands that are being placed on the floor schedule.

Given the rather small windows of opportunity that is available for consideration of H.R. 1561, this rule represents our best effort to make optimum use of the time the House will in session this week.

Our second consideration at the Rules Committee was to consult as best we could with the minority to try to understand their concerns.

Having been in the minority for so long ourselves, we Republicans know how it feels.

We tried to strike a proper balance between the time permitted for general debate and the time permitted for consideration of amendments.

Given the schedule constraints we are working under, we have struck a good balance that moves at least some of the way the minority asked us to go.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee examined some of the past precedents for dealing with foreign aid legislation, particularly the bills that were brought before the House during the 1980's.

I myself served on the Foreign Affairs Committee during most of the 1980's under the leadership of then-Chairman Dante Fascell, one of the great statesmen of this House.

We found ample precedent for imposing an overall time limit on the amendment process, for requiring the printing of amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and for granting the chairman of the Committee of Original Jurisdiction authority to present amendments en bloc.

And so I strongly urge Members to support this rule.

This is a good rule. It meets the needs we face under the present circumstances.

And it will permit the House to work its will on H.R. 1561.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 155, providing for the consideration of H.R. 1561.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we have tried our best to come up with a rule that provides plenty of time to talk about the things we need to talk about, give every Member a chance to get what is on their heart or mind on this subject out on the floor for discussion, and still manage the debate in a way that the vital issues are provided for and will get the appropriate attention.

I think we must have done a pretty good job in terms of the policy, because we have the ranking member on the Committee on the Budget saying oh, my gosh, he was worried about the budget constraints, yet we have the President's spokesperson saying that they are going to recommend a veto because there is not enough money. So we apparently have come up with something that works pretty well here.

This bill will spend 5.5 percent less than last year, and does represent 9.5 percent less than the White House asked for, but it does provide for the necessary and affordable business of our Nation overseas, provides for accountability and our national interests and national securities.

I guess that no rule is absolutely perfect, but I think this is a pretty good rule for an issue of this dimension, and I think we have done our best to craft it to give every Member the opportunity to have his or her say. I think it is fair and efficient, and I think it will do the job. I urge its support.

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 SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. 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 233, nays 176, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 347]

YEAS—233

Allard
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boucher
Brewster
Browder
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bunn
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Camp
Canady
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Chrysler
Clinger
Coble
Collins (GA)
Combest
Cooley
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cunningham
Davis
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foley
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Funderburk
Ganske
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Gunderson
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Heineman
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Houghton
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jacobs
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Lincoln
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Longley
Lucas
Manzullo
Martini
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Moorhead
Morella
Murtha
Myers
Myrick
Nadler
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stockman
Stump
Talent
Tate
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thurman
Tiahrt
Torkildsen
Torricelli
Upton
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wolf
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—176

Ackerman
Baldacci
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Beilenson
Bentsen
Berman
Bevill
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Danner
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan
Durbin
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Fields (LA)
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Geren
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Hancock
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hefner
Hilliard
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Klink
LaFalce
Lantos
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moran
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Orton
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Pickett
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Rivers
Roemer
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
Skaggs
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stupak
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Velázquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Ward
Waters
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn

NOT VOTING—25

Abercrombie
Andrews
Becerra
Calvert
Coburn
Cubin
Dooley
Fazio
Gallegly
Gephardt
Greenwood
Hinchey
Hoke
Hostettler
Jefferson
Kleczka
LaHood
Molinari
Peterson (FL)
Rush
Scarborough
Souder
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wilson

☐ 1358

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Calvert for, with Mr. Andrews against.

Mr. VISCLOSKY and Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

☐ 1359

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Pursuant to House Resolution 155 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1561.

☐ 1359

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1561), to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to responsibly reduce the authorizations of appropriations for United States foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and for other purposes with Mr. GOODLATTE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, as we begin the first major debate on the reorganization and design of our foreign affairs operations and programs since the cold war, I would like to thank my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Indiana and ranking minority member of our committee—Mr. HAMILTON—for his cooperation in the preparation of this bill.

H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act, constitutes the most extensive reform and overhaul of our foreign affairs architecture and our foreign assistance programs in nearly 50 years.

It merges three foreign affairs agencies—the Agency for International Development [AID], the U.S. Information Agency [USIA], and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA]—into the State Department.

It also reauthorizes our foreign assistance programs, redirecting and targeting our resources to where they will do the most good.

In implementing the first major reforms in our international operations in nearly 50 years, H.R. 1561 also establishes three priorities to ensure that our Nation can meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities in the post-cold-war world.

It defends our national security, supports our trade and economic interests, and provides for those who have been hit by disaster and cannot provide for themselves—while cutting duplication and waste in dozens of programs.

This bill is about American interests.

The bill locks in the gains of the cold war by reaching out to the nations of Central and Eastern Europe that have broken out of the old Soviet orbit.

It punishes our adversaries by cutting off funds to countries that spy on us—that provide weapons to terrorist states—that give aid to Cuba—or that consistently vote against us in the United Nations.

It also maintains the U.S. commitment to the 1979 Camp David accords. Let us bear in mind that under those accords, Israel, our closest and most important ally in the Middle East, gave up the Sinai with its oil fields, its strategic air bases, and its natural geographic barriers in return for peace with Egypt—a peace which has lasted for 16 years.

Under the umbrella of our American commitment, Israel has signed a peace treaty with Jordan and is engaged in talks with Syria and the Palestinians that could also lead to regional peace.

The Camp David accords is a foreign assistance program that has greatly benefited American interests by helping to maintain and advance peace and stability in the vital Middle East.

H.R. 1561 also supports our economic interests by maintaining funds for the Trade and Development Program and it enhances our support for humanitarian activities with increased funding for food aid and disaster assistance to help feed starving people and to provide for child survival.

The bill achieves this with an authorization level for fiscal year 1996 that is nearly $1 billion below current appropriations and in line with the budget resolution adopted last week on this floor. The funding for this significant and far-reaching bill is but 1.3 percent of the Federal budget.

The changes embodied in this legislation are necessary to enable our Nation to continue to be the world's economic leader and a beacon of political freedom. However, in order to maintain that role, our Nation must be strong.

Continuing deficits in the range of $200 billion a year will only weaken us economically. An America that is weak is not an America that can lead.

H.R. 1561 also strengthens the ability of our executive branch to formulate and implement a strong and coherent foreign policy by giving the Secretary of State both the responsibility and authority over our foreign affairs activities.

By folding three cold war-era agencies—AID, USIA, and ACDA—into the State Department, we are simply taking a leaf from the book written by previous Congresses when they mandated the reorganization of our defense establishment after World War II.

Even as Americans were celebrating that hard-won victory, the Congress was preparing to implement some hard lessons that had been learned in that war about the organizational structure of our military.

We learned that a War Department and a Navy Department—often at each other's bureaucratic throats and headed by a Cabinet secretary each reporting directly to the President—could be a recipe for disaster in the fast-moving complex world of modern warfare.

An organizational structure established in the 1790's—when sailing ships took weeks to cross the ocean and armies moved on foot at the rate of 3 miles an hour—had to be streamlined and consolidated.

There had to be a single Cabinet secretary responsible to the President for formulating and implementing our national defense policy.

The Congress abolished the War Department and the Navy Department as independent entities and consolidated them into a newly created Defense Department under the leadership of a newly created Secretary of Defense.

Similarly, with the cold war behind us, it is time now to reorganize and consolidate our foreign affairs agencies to meet the new challenges and take advantage of the new opportunities that await our Nation as we enter the 21st century.

Merging AID, USIA, and ACDA into the State Department eliminates hundreds of costly, high-ranking, Washington-based bureaucrats.

But, we also ensure that all of our Nation's foreign policy apparatus will be under the direction of and responsible to a single individual—the Secretary of State.

My colleagues are undoubtedly aware of the letter the Secretary of State has written to the Speaker in which he strongly criticizes this bill and states that his intention to recommend that the President veto it. Let me briefly respond to some of the principal criticisms expressed in the letter.

The Secretary states that the bill and I quote ''contains numerous constraints that would do immense harm to our nation's foreign policy.''

In fact, the bill contains Presidential waivers for nearly every policy-based restriction and gives the President increased flexibility to manage foreign policy resources—including repeal of 34 obsolete laws that restrain the President's flexibility.

The Secretary also states that the reorganization mandated in our bill would, and I quote ''damage our ability to promote American interests worldwide.''

The reorganization in the bill is nearly identical to a plan the Secretary proposed in January to consolidate AID, USIA, and ACDA into the State Department.

Finally, the Secretary stated that this measure would drastically reduce our resources for foreign affairs activities. H.R. 1561 is in line with the House-passed budget resolution and does not go below that amount.

H.R. 1561 takes a big bite out of Federal fat, while keeping the muscle that we need to maintain our strength as a world leader. I invite my colleagues to join in supporting this important reform measure.

Hopefully, my colleagues will also utilize this debate to help increase public awareness of the need to defend and advance American interests overseas. Development assistance and security assistance make important contributions in support of our international interests.

As our Nation enters new times and faces new challenges—including the challenge to reduce our budget deficit—the burden falls upon us in the Congress to educate the public to the need to maintain a strong program that supports, as the title of H.R. 1561 says, American overseas interests.

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

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes and 30 seconds to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ENGEL], who has contributed importantly to the work of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Indiana, for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of good things in this bill, but there are also a lot of very troubling things in this bill. I want to commend the chairman of the Committee for inserting a number of good things. We have principles involving the MacBride principles with regard to Ireland. There is good language in there involving Kosovo, the people of Kosovo. Of course, aid to Israel and to Egypt is maintained.

However, there is a very, very troubling aspect of this bill. That is the underlying thought that somehow or other foreign aid needs to be drastically reduced. In fact, in this bill, foreign aid is cut to an unprecedented low level. A very interesting poll appeared a couple of weeks ago in the New York Times, when the American public was asked ''Do you think that the United States gives too much in foreign aid, too little, or just about right?'' Overwhelmingly, people said ''Too much.''

Then the question was asked ''How much of the U.S. budget is foreign aid?'' The consensus was generally 15 percent. People thought 15 percent of our budget was foreign aid. Then the question was asked ''What do you think is a good percentage of the American budget that should be used for foreign aid?'' The consensus was 5 percent. Then the respondents were told the truth, that foreign aid is barely 1 percent of the American budget.

Mr. Chairman, the Soviet Union has collapsed and the United States is the leader of the world, unquestionably. Is this now the time to recoil, to hide our heads in the sand, and to move towards what I regard to be a dangerous isolationism? No matter how we cut it, we are retreating in this bill. We are cutting back on foreign aid, we are cutting back on helping other nations.

Many of us speak with leaders of other countries, fragile democracies where democracy is just taking root, countries that were Communist governments just a few years ago. They plead with us, a little bit of American aid would go such a long way towards ensuring that democracy would take root and stabilize in these small countries.

Have we won the cold war, only to throw it all away? That is what I think this bill does in terms of foreign aid. While the bill protects foreign aid for Israel and Egypt, it shrinks foreign aid for just about everyone else, so Israel and Egypt are a larger portion of the foreign aid pot. It is only a matter of time, given the thought of this bill, that Israel and Egypt will be cut, because that is the trend that the Republican majority is moving toward. I think it is a dangerous trend.

Mr. Chairman, we talked about consolidating AID, USIA, and ACTA, into the State Department. That will not save us any money.

□ 1415

Mr. Chairman, that is not going to save any money. In my opinion, it is going to be less efficient and very much troublesome. The President has said that if this bill passes, he is going to veto it.

I think we all ought to put our heads together, do something that makes sense, reassert America's leadership in the world, and put something together that says America is not recoiling from the world but indeed America is acting like the world power that it is.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, one of the things that concerns the American people more than anything else is waste in government. They believe that government is inefficient, and in many, many cases it is. In fact in some cases it is downright horribly wasteful.

The AID agency that deals with developmental assistance and other foreign aid around the world is responsible for spending an awful lot of our foreign aid money.

I want to read to my colleagues a memo that came out of a meeting that was held by the director of AID and his assistant director and several people in leadership. This memo was sent around the world to AID agency heads in many, many countries. When you read this, it makes you downright angry if you are a taxpayer.

Here is the part that I think is the most interesting. Larry B., the assistant director of AID said, ''We are 62 percent through this fiscal year and we have only spent 38 percent of the dollar volume of procurement actions completed.''

''We need to do''—that means spend—''$1.9 billion in the next 5 months.''

He goes on to say, ''LAC, AF, BHR are doing okay. There are large pockets of money in the field and about $570 million in Global and ENI each. So let's get moving.''

In other words, they are two-thirds through the year and they have only spent about one-third of their budget so they want to get spending so they can ask for more money in the next biennium or the next fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is the kind of thing that the American people hear and when they hear it, they just get downright angry. That is why I think the bill of the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman, is headed in the right direction when they are talking about merging these agencies.

In another part of this, when they are talking about the merger, which is going to save the taxpayers a lot of money, let me read to you what they say in that part. They say, ''Jill Buckley reports that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff was relatively uncooperative in discussions yesterday and somewhat surprisingly the House International Relations Committee staff was cooperative. The strategy''—and this is their strategy—''is delay, postpone, obfuscate and derail. If we derail, we can kill the merger.''

''If we derail, we can kill the merger'' between these agencies that are going to be put under the State Department to save taxpayers' money. I think this is reprehensible that the leadership of AID met, tried to derail the will of the Congress of the United States, and in the same memo said, ''We've got to spend a heck of a lot of money by the end of this year. We're two-thirds of the way through, we've only spent about one-third of our budget. If we don't get on the ball and spend this money, we can't come back and ask for more money.''

That is something that cannot be tolerated. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I will be proposing my amendment today to cut the staff of AID by 25 percent. The chairman's mark cuts it by 10 percent. I believe we can go further. If we can cut the congressional staff here in Washington, our committee staff, by 33 percent, we can sure cut AID by 25 percent. They have got almost 10,000 employees. They want to spend taxpayers' money wastefully. We need to send them a message.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MORAN], an invaluable member of the committee.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the Republican isolationist foreign aid bill, called the American Overseas Interests Act of 1995, because this bill proposes deep cuts in our foreign assistance budget and takes away the independent responsibilities of the Agency for International Development, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the U.S. Information Agency.

Mr. Chairman, now is not the time for the most powerful and influential country in the world to go back to the isolationist days of the 1930's. Before World War II there were 18 nations with more military and geopolitical influence around the world than the United States. Today there are none.

In fact, it is strong American leadership during and after World War II that has resulted in the world becoming safer for democracies and the fact that we have far fewer dictatorships, that we have more freedom of the press; that, in fact, the economies around the world are trading with us, providing markets for us.

That is why the United States should not shrug its shoulders of world leadership. In fact, we should seize this opportunity and not turn our back on a half century of the kind of leadership that our predecessors have shown in this body and throughout the world, the kind of principles that opposed people, economically and politically oppressed people, have yearned for. They would not have achieved that economic

and social and political independence were it not for American leadership.

The end of the Soviet Union, a world map dominated by democracies and American allies, expanding trade markets, free elections in South Africa; we could go down a list that would last all day, of the things that have been achieved because of American leadership throughout the world.

This bill undermines America's leadership in the world. It cuts development aid that in fact is creating markets for us today. It will reduce our ability to deal with the deteriorating environmental conditions, the rising migration pressures, all the kinds of crises of inadequate food and medical care that we read about. With very little investment, we have made an enormous difference in people's lives.

Mr. Chairman, now is not the time to cut the budget for the U.S. Information Agency, because we play into the hands of dictators and people who would like to control the press of their own countries.

It is not the time to cut the Agency for International Development, when we have a 95 percent repayment rate for small loans that are provided to the poor. It is certainly not the time to cut the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, when we see the kinds of disasters that are occurring, whether it be chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons, that present a threat to all of us.

We ought to move forward, not backward. This bill brings us backward. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT], who has been a valued member of our Committee on International Relations.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act. I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], our chairman, for his outstanding leadership in steering this historic legislation through the Committee on International Relations and to the floor today.

H.R. 1561 is truly historic legislation. It goes where no foreign aid bill has gone before. It completely overhauls the foreign aid bureaucracy, eliminating three major agencies: The Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Their functions and budgets will be cut and folded into the State Department at a great savings to the American taxpayer.

H.R. 1561 eliminates dozens of lower-priority programs. It cuts spending by more than $1 billion next year, a $1.8 billion reduction from President Clinton's budget request. And it calls for further cuts of $21 billion over the course of our 7-year glidepath to a balanced budget.

Mr. Chairman, I intend to vote ''yes'' for this bill. Despite all the rhetoric from the other side of the aisle that we are going to hear, let me stress what a ''no'' vote on this bill really means. A ''no'' vote means a vote for the status quo. A ''no'' vote means that our efforts to cut out wasteful bureaucracy will be stonewalled. A ''no'' vote means a needless delay in our efforts to bring much-needed relief to the American taxpayer.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of those Members who would like to cut even more, and I will vote for amendments to do just that.

However, on the whole, this is a good bill. It begins the process. It mandates the reorganization of our foreign policy apparatus so that next year we can make even more of the budget reductions needed to balance the budget and provide a secure future for our children.

Mr. Chairman, again I want to commend the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman, and members of the Committee on International Relations for crafting this bill. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Georgia [Ms. MCKINNEY], also an invaluable member of the committee.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, in 1995, there are over 34 wars or acts of aggression raging throughout the world. These wars are all being fought with arms imported from the United States of America, arms used to kill millions of people, arms used to scar the Earth, arms used to inflict irreversible harm to the children around the world.

Today, Mr. Chairman, I will offer the code of conduct amendment to the American Overseas Interest Act, H.R. 1561. The code of conduct is the first major reform of America's arms export process in almost two decades. Although the 1976 Arms Export Control Act provided some restrictions on the executive branch's ability to export arms, historically Congress has had little-to-no oversight responsibility on arms sale. As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, there is a new world order and America is its leader.

Some American citizens are testing the legal waters of holding gun dealers responsible for the death and destruction that their merchandise contributes to. Just imagine what could happen if the poor innocents of Third World countries around the world held each one of us liable for the death and destruction that U.S. weaponry, when sold to dictators, contributes to.

In 1993 alone, the United States sold more than $23 billion, 73 percent, in arms sales to developing countries. H.R. 1561 prohibits certain assistance to countries promoting regional instability. However, there are no criteria regarding arms sales. The code of conduct amendment provides those criteria.

A recent Gallup Poll showed that more than three-quarters of the American public oppose the U.S. Government selling arms. Ninety-six percent of Americans believe that the United States should not sell conventional weapons to undemocratic governments. Our bad decisions have boomeranged already in Panama, Iraq, Somalia, and Haiti.

Our men and women in the Armed Forces in each of those instances have faced our own weapons and technology as a result of our own bad policy decisions.

I urge all my colleagues to focus on what the American century could really mean as we ponder America's place in the new world order. Join your 102 colleagues and vote for the code of conduct amendment to H.R. 1561.

□ 1430

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the subcommittee chairman of our Committee on International Relations.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend for yielding me this time. I want to say at the outset how very happy many of us are for the tremendous job the gentleman from New York, Mr. GILMAN, has done on this piece of legislation. It has been very, very difficult. There has been a give and take by many Members, and he has done a fine job in crafting this. I also want to thank the members of my subcommittee. We had a portion of this bill which is now section B or division B that worked through our subcommittee and we went through a markup. We had legislation dealing or provisions dealing with peacekeeping, arms control, and other vital areas, and I am very pleased that that legislation is now incorporated in the Gilman bill.

H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act, has attracted widespread publicity for its consolidation of government agencies and its sharp spending cuts in foreign aid and other programs. Amid the discussion of these issues, however, some of the most important aspects of H.R. 1561 have gone almost unnoticed.

Specifically, despite the need to cut spending and consolidate programs, the bill as reported by the House International Relations Committee manages to hold harmless—or even enhance—important programs that support freedom, build democracy, and save lives.

Mr. Chairman, in considering H.R. 1561 I hope we will carefully consider the following provisions:

Those provisions dealing with child survival and related programs have been included in the bill. Although the overall development assistance authorization was cut by about a third, the committee accepted an amendment to set aside $280 million for child survival programs, $25 million for micronutrient and Vitamin A programs, and $15 million for the UNDP/WHO Tropical Disease Program. This is a modest increase over estimated fiscal year 1995

expenditures. The increase is justified: these programs have saved literally millions of lives, most of them children in the developing nations of the world. Now they will save millions more. When cuts must be made, they must be made in ways that will not cause children to die or to suffer.

The refugee provisions of H.R. 1561, Mr. Chairman, likewise will prevent United States tax dollars from being used to forcibly return Vietnamese and Laotians back to those countries, and we are talking about people who worked and fought side by side with American forces.

These provisions will also protect people who can show that they are fleeing forced abortions or forced sterilizations or they have actually been subjected to such pressures, such as the 13 women who are now being held in Bakersfield, CA, most of them victims of forced abortion or forced sterilizations, all of them about to be forced back to the People's Republic of China.

H.R. 1561 would also require periodic reports to Congress on what Fidel Castro is doing to enforce his end of the Clinton-Castro immigration deal of 1994, and on how people are treated who are returned to Cuba pursuant to the second Clinton-Castro immigration deal of May 1995.

Finally, the bill provides an important structural reform—the consolidation of human rights advocacy and refugee protection under a single State Department official reporting directly to the Secretary—that will guarantee these decisions a place at the table when important decisions are made.

Mr. Chairman, despite the need for cuts in international broadcasting and other public diplomacy programs, H.R. 1561 holds harmless from such cuts our freedom broadcasting programs—such as Radio Free Asia, Radio/TV Marti, and the Voice of America Farsi Service—at prior levels.

Similarly, funds for the National Endowment for Democracy are authorized at current levels.

The bill also creates a pilot project for freedom broadcasting to Asia, to provide pro-democracy and pro-freedom broadcasts to Asian countries whose people do not enjoy freedom of expression during the months or years it will take to establish Radio Free Asia.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bill, and I do hope Members will support it.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5½ minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], a very important member of the Committee on International Relations.

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

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I never thought I would see the day when I would be rising to oppose a foreign assistance bill, and it pains me deeply to have to be in that particular situation.

But this bill, it is called the American Overseas Interests Act, I think if Members look carefully at its provisions, they should call it the American Leadership Reduction Act. It slashes resources for diplomatic efforts and in foreign assistance around the world. It dismantles without any consultations with the executive branch, without any consultation with the Democrats, it dismantles American's foreign policy structure. It hobbles the American Presidency. That may be politically attractive for some at this particular time, but Presidents come and go, and I remind my colleagues, while we have had very few years where a foreign assistance bill has become law, almost every Congress since I have come here we have passed a foreign assistance act in the House with bipartisan support from both parties. Many provisions that I disagreed with would be in the bill, many provisions that the Republicans disagreed with, but there was a committed, bipartisan support for an internationalist approach to the world with a recognition of the critical role that diplomacy and assistance and engagement plays in protecting and promoting American interests.

I came on the Committee on International Relations more than any other reason because of my deep, abiding, personal, from my youth, commitment to the importance of the American-Israeli relationship in my scheme of things and in the belief that not only in Israel's interest but in America's interests that relationship was important. There is nothing more important to me in the Congress than continuing that relationship.

This bill, in the short term, on the superficial glance, does that. It continues the assistance, it has important language in the bill. The chairman of the committee should be commended for that. But, in the long term, for those of us who care about that relationship, who care about this support, I tell them, putting that money into a bill that constitutes a frontal assault on the executive branch's ability to conduct foreign policy, that slashes other foreign assistance programs and signifies a retrenchment and move towards a neoisolationist position in the post-cold-war world, this is not an Israel-friendly bill. This is not a bill that over the long term solidifies that relationship, because you cannot sustain and justify foreign assistance for Israel in the context where you are slashing and ultimately terminating foreign assistance for every other country in the world.

So it is because of my interest in that relationship and notwithstanding the specific provisions of this bill, but in the recognition of what this bill does to our whole foreign assistance program, to our ability to conduct diplomacy that I oppose this bill. I remind my colleagues again and again if I can and will throughout the total debate, every year that the Committee on Foreign Affairs came to the House floor with a bill, it was a bill which in the committee, maybe we would start out with the Democratic version during those years, but every year, first Chairman Fascell, and then Chairman HAMILTON, looked at the strongest concerns that the Republicans had. We met those concerns. We came to the floor. We had the substantial majority of both Democrats and Republicans supporting the bill.

There was no effort to do that here. I do not know if it was a calculated effort to try and pass a partisan bill, or a lack of time caused by the schedule, but the shocking lack of ability to engage our committee leadership or our House leadership in finding out some of the concerns that could be addressed in the context of deficit reduction, in the context of reform, in the context of addressing important foreign policy needs that this Congress considers, that agreement could have been worked out. It is a shame we are at this point where this bill is coming up as a partisan Clinton-bashing, anti-executive-branch feast instead of a sensible continuation of a bipartisan internationalist tradition.

I just want to read from one paragraph of Secretary Christopher's letter.

This is Secretary Christopher saying why he will recommend a veto if this bill passes. If enacted, they would compromise our ability to follow through on the North Korea Framework Agreement. They would undermine or effective participation and weaken our leverage in international organization. It would compel changes on refugees policy that compose a serious threat to their borders, limiting the President's ability to respond to boat migration and possibly exacerbating the illegal smuggling of aliens into the United States. The bill would seriously impair the President's responsibility to manage our delicate relations with China at this time of transition in its leadership. Its provisions on the New Independent States.

Perhaps there will be further time to get into this later on, but I frankly would hope this bill could be withdrawn from the floor and I urge a no vote at this time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 6 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH], chairman of our Subcommittee on Economic Policy and Trade.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, before we begin this debate, let us remember that we have 3 days of debate on this particular bill. Many arguments will be made, dozens of amendments will be offered, but there is really only one basic issue, the need for change in our foreign policy.

When the American people voted last November for change, they voted for change in foreign policy as much or more than in any other areas. The Clinton administration, yes as a previous speaker said, opposes this bill.

We have a 3-page letter from the Secretary of State which is like a manifesto for business as usual in foreign policy. Boiled down, the Secretary says that the foreign policy elite should stay in charge and that the Congress and the American people should butt out in foreign affairs.

The Secretary says that foreign spending should go up even though spending for our own people is going down.

And the Secretary says that even though the cold war is over, America must still bear most of the load for all of the world's problems, while other governments save their resources and focus on taking our markets and wringing our jobs from the American workers.

The American people know that the cold war is over. They want other countries to take at least a little portion of the load. At American people want their government to put our own people and our own problems first, for a change. For almost 50 years now we have gone all over the world putting their problems and their needs first. It is about time we take care of our own people and our own problems for a change.

But that is not what the Secretary of State and the foreign policy elite here in Washington want. So this debate really comes down to a test of strength. Do the American people get the changes they voted for, or does the foreign policy establishment stay in the driver's seat. Who rules in this country? The elite here in Washington or the American people who are paying the bills.

This bill makes three fundamental changes. First, it abolishes three cold war agencies: AID, USIA, and the Arms Control Agency, all three which have outlived their usefulness.

Second, the bill cuts $1 billion from the $17 billion in overseas spending over which our committee has jurisdiction, only $1 billion, so it is not a big cut, but $17 billion is less than half of what we are spending overseas at this time. The real total is $38 billion when you add up some of our military stations overseas also the multilateral development banks, food aid and other categories. That is $37 billion this year. We are making much less in cuts than we do in domestic agencies. There is no need for crocodile tears. We are eliminating entire departments in our Government.

□ 1445

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA].

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect for the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the House International Affairs Committee, Mr. GILMAN, but I must reluctantly oppose H.R. 1561, and I urge my colleagues to vote against its passage.

Although there are a few worthy initiatives in the legislation, on the whole, H.R. 1561 drastically undermines the ability of our President to engage effectively on issues and activities that impact on the world community as well as the security and economic interests of our Nation.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, the United States cannot and should not isolate herself from the rest of the world. Whether we like it or not, our Nation is an integral member of the world community, and we must face up to our responsibilities as a leader in international affairs.

I find it ironic that in the era of EEC, ASEAN, GATT, NAFTA, and APEC—when it is becoming increasingly clear that the economic future and prosperity of our Nation is vitally dependent on America's ability to engage overseas and to promote peace—this bill would cripple our President's ability to conduct foreign diplomacy by cutting off the arms and legs of America's foreign policy apparatus while deeply reducing already meager resources.

H.R. 1561 recklessly mandates abolishment of the USIA, ACDA, and AID, merging them into the State Department and creating a super bureaucracy. No detailed bottom up study of this planned reorganization has occurred, however, and reflects that little though has been given to the actual costs or benefits of such a move. I have been shown nothing that ensures that this reorganization proposal will result in an improvement in the conduct of America's foreign policy throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that the reorganization plan presents the danger that the unique missions and valued expertise of the USIA, ACDA, and AID will be subordinated and lost in a massive State Department bureaucracy. Reorganizing the Department of State for the sake of reorganizing is a waste of time and taxpayers dollars, and diverts attention and resources from the real foreign policy issues facing our Nation today.

I am also opposed to the foreign assistance cuts in excess of a billion dollars called for in H.R. 1561. Over the last decade, foreign aid funds have taken disproportionate cuts, being almost halved in inflation-adjusted dollars. As we all know, polls have documented that most Americans feel we should be allocating at least 5 percent of the Federal budget to foreign aid. Yet our present funding of foreign assistance barely exceeds 1 percent of our national budget.

The further cuts called for in H.R. 1561 will reduce already strained resources and handicap our ability to protect and promote U.S. economic and security interests overseas. Our small investment in foreign assistance is the first line of defense for America. By addressing problems overseas—through development or humanitarian assistance—we circumvent major crises and security threats from arising while nurturing the growth of democracies and new markets.

Mr. Chairman, this is a time when the United States, in her own interests, must continue to engage and reach out to the international community. H.R. 1561 represents, however, a withdrawal from world leadership and a dangerous return to isolationism. I would urge my colleagues to vote against the bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. BUNN].

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a moment to congratulate the chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], and the members of the Committee on International Relations for a job well done. It is a difficult task, as we move toward a balanced budget, to identify those things that work and those that do not work.

Yet, this bill has done that. It eliminates three outdated Federal agencies, the U.S. Information Agency, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Agency for International Aid.

The first two are relics of the cold war, the third, AID, while begun with the best of intentions, has become a bloated bureaucracy that we simply cannot maintain.

I support foreign aid.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. I am interested in why the gentleman thinks the USIA is an outdated agency, the programs for radio and exchange programs around the world, are outdated.

Mr. BUNN of Oregon. Because those are cold war relics, and we do have an open information age where information is getting out without our Government providing the dollars to provide that message. I think we do have adequate access to information around the world. We do not have to maintain the cold war relics.

I will just wrap up in the last 30 seconds, if I could, and that is to say very clearly I think we have to concentrate on those things that work, that are providing needs to people on the ground, not serving bureaucracies that have developed over the decades.

This bill does this. It allows us to reach real people with real help. I think it is the kind of thing we must do. We must be committed to foreign aid, but foreign aid that makes a difference for people.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the House, the Congress in recent years has done a miserable job, in my estimation, of explaining and making it clear to the American people why we are indulging or why we have ever indulged in foreign aid, so-called.

Many people in the public feel this is throwing money away, throwing money abroad when that money could be used more successfully, more usefully at home, and there is a good feeling of impropriety there among the American people as to why that is happening.

But I believe that this gives us a ample opportunity to explain to the American people that when we invest in foreign aid, so-called, to the people of the Middle East, to the nations on either side of the Suez Canal, in that whole region, that we are creating or helping to create a stable part of the world. If it remains stable, then our national security interests and our economic interests are safer.

Why do I say that? Everyone in America knows that we depend on Middle East oil for 45 percent of our fuel. In doing so, we have to make sure that that flow of oil remains steady and unhampered, into the United States. Therefore, when we invest in foreign aid in that region, creating that safe harbor for our oil interests, our standard of living is protected. That is a good reason to indulge in foreign aid. And that happens throughout the region.

There is a second reason for it. To the extent that our foreign aid moneys create and keep a democratic government in place in the Third World, to that extent we have less reason to believe that we have to dispatch American troops or do other kinds of things to aid an emerging nation. If we can keep a stable democratic government in place, our standard of living, our national security interests are safer. That is why foreign aid becomes an overwhelming presense in the Halls of the Congress of the United States, in the interests of the American people.

But what this piece of legislation does is it keeps all of those theories and reasons in mind while at the same time exercising that fiscal constraint which is absolutely necessary in the days of deficit and the race toward a balanced budget that we are about here in the Congress of the United States.

I support the legislation and will do my singular best to repeat the message to the American people that it is in our national security and our national economic interests that we maintain levels of foreign aid across the world.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would just like to follow up. The comments of the gentleman from Oregon state the issue very well.

If you think in the post-cold-war world that Government-financed broadcasting is a waste of money, then this is a good bill for you because this starts us down the road toward ending that program.

I think that repeating the mistakes of the end of World War I, that we won a particular battle, and now everything will be OK, there are still countries closed to all the media and the information that the gentleman from Oregon spoke about. I want a Farsi language Voice of America broadcast into Iran talking about pluralism and democracy and what is going on in that country because the people there cannot get it. I want to listen to the countries of Eastern Europe who have come through the most horrible period imaginable and who say the need to continue these exchange programs and these radio things are very important to plant the roots of democracy strong.

I do not think these are irrelevant agencies anymore, and that is the debate. That is the discussion.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PAYNE].

(Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, at a time when domestic sending is being cut, no group understands the sacrifice to continue foreign aid more than the Congressional Black Caucus. We know the plight of the poor on the streets of America.

Yet, we are motivated to fight back at the inhumane cuts to the world's needy for two reasons. First, the cuts do not represent good business judgment. Our investment in education and development assistance in Asia after World War II paid off.

Today, these Asian countries are among our strongest economic powers—look at South Korea and Taiwan.

Africa with its rich mineral resources now represents the new potential for America's growing markets.

Also investments in education and development can save the continent from the human disasters like we have witnessed in Rwanda. The conflict in Rwanda was more about who could own the limited, over populated land, than it was about Hutu against Tutu.

Poverty breeds conflicts and terrorism. A small dollar investment now will save much larger sums later.

Our second reason is that America has not been as generous to countries in need as our Republican leaders would have us believe.

In the last 10 years, our international costs have been reduced 47 percent while our total national budget has increased 5.5 percent. Less than 1 percent of our national budget goes to foreign aid while the poles tell us the American public feels it should be at least 5 percent.

Japan has now replaced us as the largest donor, and we rank 21st or dead last in per capita giving among developed nations like Western Europe.

Republicans argue that the voluntary giving in America makes up for our poor performance.

But I can tell you from personal experience that other donor countries also have their Save the Childrens, Oxfams, YMCA's, and churches giving.

They also give generously and in many cases more generously than their U.S. counterparts.

Help us continue Martin Luther King's plea that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

Save the children of Africa and Bosnia by supporting us in restoring the cuts to Africa and peacekeeping.

Vote against H.R. 1561.

□ 1500

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN], chairman of our Subcommittee on Africa.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Chairman, the bill brought to the floor by the Committee on International Relations contains dramatic changes in the organization and structure of our foreign affairs programs.

These changes are long overdue, and reflect the major changes that have taken place in the world since the United States assumed the responsibilities of world leadership in the post-World War II era.

Under Chairman GILMAN's very able leadership, the committee has drafted and reported a bill that well deserves the support of everyone in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In view of the enormous changes in the realities with which we conduct our foreign affairs, we in the committee have studied the organizations of these institutions, and we have concluded that they must change as dramatically as the world in which they must cope. The administration is incorrectly stonewalling our efforts to promote change in the foreign affairs agencies.

When we held hearings on these structural changes, the most recent Secretaries of State—Secretaries Eagleburger, Baker, and Shultz—endorsed these organizational changes.

They are needed to respond to the much changed circumstances in the world.

The second major challenge in crafting this bill was to cope with the clear message of the American people that financial undiscipline and massive budget deficits were no longer acceptable.

The bill makes major cuts in the cost of foreign affairs activities of our Government—cuts that are in line with the sacrifices that other Government programs are being asked to make.

The program funding cuts in this bill as responsible cuts—they are significant without being draconian.

If the program managers responsible for executing our Nation's foreign affairs programs set their minds to it, I am convinced that our Nation's foreign affairs interests can be fully protected, as these funding cuts are made.

The administration has launched its own strategic management initiative, which it claims will reinvent government.

Unfortunately, the results of that reinventing government effort, have been very disappointing.

Too may good ideas have been rejected or compromised away.

There are many people in the foreign affairs agencies who have tried to get agency management to stop the waste of public funds and to make cuts in the agencies' operations.

There are people in the State Department, for instance, who questioned the need for us to have more State Department political officers in Belize than the Government of Belize has in its own foreign ministry.

Proposals have been made to cut back on these overly expensive programs, but the proposals have been rejected.

There just has not been the will at the senior level to make the hard decisions that are inherently necessary if we are ever to balance the budget.

Now with the cuts in funding in this bill, and the cuts that I am sure will be contained in the appropriations bills, these changes are coming.

I think that in the end, with the leaner and more efficient foreign policy program that will emerge from this bill, our country will be better off.

I, therefore, urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] for her remarks in support of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM], a senior member of our Committee on International Relations.

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

Mr. KIM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1561, the American Overseas Interests Act.

This bill represents a much needed reduction in foreign aid spending and an overhaul in the bureaucracy.

Over the next 7 years, the plan outlined in this bill will save the American taxpayer $24 billion.

And, it will do so without jeopardizing key American foreign policy and our national security interests.

H.R. 1561 is designed to replace our current 1950's-vintage cold war foreign policy system with a modern model that looks ahead and meets the challenges of the 1990's and beyond.

The bill accomplishes this goal through two responsible reform packages: The first, America's foreign affairs bureaucracy: will be streamlined today, there is just too much duplication, overlap and waste among the four major foreign policy agencies. Look how confusing this is. H.R. 1561 eliminates three of these players—the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and consolidates all of their responsibilities in the State Department.

This makes sense as the Secretary of State is the President's No. 1 foreign policy adviser. The result is more effective management, elimination of waste, and the ability to cut spending by $1.1 billion next year alone. Over 7 years it will save taxpayers $3 billion.

The second part of the bill's reform package is an overhaul of foreign aid spending:

Over the next 7 years, foreign aid spending will be cut by $21 billion.

These cuts are being made in a responsible way. They target waste and low-priority programs. Here is a sampling of the kind of wasteful spending we're eliminating: International Copper Study Group, International Cotton Advisory Group, International Seed Testing Association, International Rubber Study Group, and International Wheat Council.

Important programs that directly support American national security interests will continue to receive strong support. They include: narcotics control, anti-terrorism, nuclear disarmament, and Middle East Peace.

Through this bill, Americans will continue to be caring and compassionate to the truly needy. For example, the bill sets aside: Two hundred and eighty million dollars for Child Survival programs, $25 million for Vitamin A and other nutritional programs, and $15 million for the tropical disease prevention program.

Mr. Chairman, this is carefully crafted legislation that will provide the most cost-effective foreign policy benefit to the United States. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] for his supporting remarks in favor of this measure.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. WYNN].

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the ranking member for yielding me an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this bill. I think it is a major retreat from our responsibilities as a world leader. As a sole remaining superpower in the world, the United States has the responsibility and an important opportunity to exert leadership on the world stage. The opportunity is in shaping the world to reflect our democratic ideals and principles so that we have a world of open societies and open markets. The responsibility is in providing leadership, strength, interest and humanitarian assistance.

Mr. Chairman, we have already seen what can happen when the United States withdraws from the global stage. If we choose to run away from our responsibilities and commitments, the rest of the world may come calling. They may visit us, in fact, in some violent and terroristic ways.

Now there are those in Congress who believe we are spending too much and that the price of being a superpower is too high. They prefer the rhetoric to the price tag. I disagree.

We have heard how they are going to save money through this bill. Let me emphasize in the first instance the reorganization saves no money. They move around little boxes on a chart, but in the final analysis those responsibilities are only moved to another agency where they will be performed there. It is only an expansion of bureaucracy.

They suggest that somehow they have a mandate to shrink our foreign commitments based on the November elections. The University of Maryland recently conducted a study of Americans on foreign aid, and what they found is that Americans actually do support foreign aid. It is just that they believe we are spending a lot more than we really are.

When Americans were asked how much the U.S. spends on foreign aid, the average answer was we are spending about 15 percent of the Federal budget on foreign aid. When asked how much they felt would be an appropriate figure, they said about 5 percent.

Let me set the record straight. Right now we are only spending 1 percent, so in actuality, when we educate the American public, we find that their expectations of our role in world leadership and our actual expenditures are in fact in line.

There is simply a lot of reasons why we should support foreign aid. I would like to talk about two reasons in particular.

The cuts in this bill for Africa would force us to shut down many of the programs which help make countries—which help countries making a difficult transition from democracy to democracy and to open economies from communism. It will hurt our efforts to open markets in countries such as Ghana, where United States exports have doubled in recent years. It will harm efforts to slow population growth where we have succeeded in Kenya and Zimbabwe, and it will undermine future efforts to prevent humanitarian disasters such at those of Somalia, Rwanda, and Angola.

In addition to harming our efforts in Africa. the bill would also harm our ability to support our Latin American and Caribbean neighbors. This bill cuts aid to that region by 25 percent, keeping in mind we are only spending 1 percent of the national budget on foreign aid. Political reforms in the Western Hemisphere and resulting economic stability have encouraged the strengthening of economic ties between this region and the United States. Trade is a winning proposition between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean. It is the fastest growing export market in the world for our goods. It is the only region where the United States enjoys a trade surplus.

Open markets will also promote economic development in poor Latin American and Caribbean countries. This will help stem the flow of illegal immigration to the United States.

Finally, foreign aid in the form of preventive diplomacy and international affairs will be our least costly

and most effective line of defense. Many Americans have sacrificed, some have even died, for our role as a world leader. Now is not the time to abdicate that role. Leadership does have a price tag. But I think, once the American people understand that that price tag is really a small proportion of our budget, they will support our current aid priorities and will leave us to continue tour role as a true world leader.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROEMER].

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

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON], who we in Indiana are very proud of, and I congratulate the new chairman of the committee for his hard work on this bill. I would like to focus in my 2 minutes attention a little bit more on the problem in Chechnya. I know that this is a very foolhardy and brutal war that the Russians are conducting in Chechnya. It threatens the internal efforts the Russians are making toward democracy in a free market system.

□ 1515

It almost threatened the Russians' ability to gain access to the $6.2 billion loan that they acquired through the International Monetary Fund, which the United States is the largest guarantor of. We cannot allow the Russians to continue to spend in some estimates up to $2 billion to fight a war that is foolish, that is brutal, and that contains a host, a myriad, of human rights violations.

Mr. Yeltsin in a recent meeting with President Clinton in Russia backtracked on his commitment to end this war. He said, first, this is an internal matter, and, second, there is no war there. We are merely confiscating some weapons. Nothing is going on. Nobody is being hurt, nobody is being killed.

It is in the direct United States foreign policy interests to end this war and have a proactive and constructive relationship with Russia. I will hope to offer two amendments, first, a sense of the Congress condemning this ongoing Russian war in Chechnya; second, an amendment that will cut 10 percent of aid to Russia, to send them a very strong signal that we think Mr. Yeltsin should not say this is an internal matter, he should not say this is confiscating weapons. This is a foolhardy and brutal war that must end now.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is not an ordinary authorization bill. I think all of us would agree that these are not ordinary times and that the President and the Congress face extraordinary new challenges in this post-cold-war period, threats posed by Iran and Iraq, Bosnia, Russia, NATO expansion, Middle East peace, non-proliferation, and population growth. These are some of the problems that confront the President and the Congress. They are very formidable challenges.

I think the key question we ought to ask ourselves as we engage in this debate is does the bill give the President the means to confront the challenges to American foreign policy that now exist? Does it enable the President of the United States to do what all of us want him to do, and that is to lead in the world?

I will oppose this bill for three reasons: First, I oppose it because it mandates reorganization of the foreign policy bureaucracy. I do not believe that the proponents of the bill have provided us any rationalization for this reorganization. We have had very little time to consider the implications of the reorganization proposal, and, so far as I am able to see, as indeed one of the members of the majority on the committee acknowledged in debate, is that the bill merely shuffles boxes on a chart. It represents micro-management by the legislative branch of the executive branch without any evidence of cost saving or benefit to U.S. foreign policy.

So far as I can see, there is no relationship between the reorganization plan presented in this bill and the problems with the making and implementation of American foreign policy, which surely exists. But there is no tie between those problems and the reorganizational changes that are made here. It is reorganization for reorganization's sake.

USIA, ACTA, and AID have missions and expertise that are really quite distinct from the Department of State. These missions serve U.S. interests and would likely be lost, or at least diminished, in a massive new State Department bureaucracy.

Let me simply call to the attention of my colleagues that what this bill does is create a massive State Department. It doubles the number of employees in the State Department. It triples the budget of the State Department. And that is a Department, to put it kindly, that has not been known for its management efficiencies. But we are doubling it and tripling it in size. Rather than make foreign policy more coherent, I think you really just create a massive Department and you diminish important voices like USIA, ACTA, and AID.

It is worth noting that the Clinton administration has already made some significant changes, streamlining, achieving reductions, and cost savings. I think I would be among the first to acknowledge that they have not done enough and we should press them to do more. But the Congress of the United States should not be telling the executive branch how to organize its business. Basically what we should tell them is we will support them so long as they do things right, we will criticize them when they are wrong, and we will look to results. But we should not tell a President how he is organizing his own executive branch, at least under ordinary circumstances.

If you compare this reorganization that is taking place in the foreign policy establishment with the kind of reorganizations that have taken place in the Defense Department, and are now taking place in the intelligence community, you can see that there simply is no comparison, there is no rationale here, there is no Bottom-Up Review. There is no time for consideration of the proposals, and I simply do not have a good idea of what this reorganization will do to the operation of American foreign policy.

Now, the second reason that I oppose this bill is because it cuts drastically the resources this President, or any President, has to conduct American foreign policy. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that the bill will force the United States out of the game as a player in major parts of the world. If we are not permitted to put up the resources, then we are not going to be able to lead.

Several speakers have pointed out the advantages that come from foreign assistance. Foreign assistance is one of the tools that a President of the United States has in the conduct of American foreign policy. Those tools, of course, include military power, diplomacy, economic power, trade, and foreign aid. And not for a minute would I put foreign aid as among the most important tools of a President, but in certain circumstances it can be a very important tool. It can promote U.S. security and reduce U.S. defense spending, because it costs less to address problems before they become threats to U.S. security.

Foreign assistance, for example, enabled us to persuade Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan to become nonnuclear weapons States. Foreign assistance directly benefits the United States. Eighty percent of the aid procurement goes directly to American firms and nongovernmental organizations, creating, I might say, jobs in America.

Foreign assistance has certainly developed markets and increased U.S. exports. Most of the growth in United States exports today come from the developing world, in countries such as those in the former Soviet bloc, which are now in a transition to a free market.

We agree with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle that the time calls for reduced government. We agree that savings can be made in this budget. But we think that it has been cut far too much with the proposals in this bill.

Foreign assistance has been cut 40 percent in the last decade. There are very few accounts in the Federal Government's budget that have been cut more than the foreign assistance budget in the last 10 years.

In 1985, foreign assistance was 2.5 percent of the budget. Today it is approximately 1 percent. We all know that the

Federal budget cannot be balanced by deep cuts in foreign aid which, as other speakers have said, represents less than 1 percent of the Federal spending. But let me just put on the record the degree of cuts that this bill provides.

In developmental assistance, $442 million. That is 34 percent below what the President says he needs. The Development Fund for Africa has been cut $173 million. That is 21 percent below the President's request. Assistance for Latin America and the Caribbean has been cut by approximately $213 million. That is 25 percent below the President's request. Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltics has been cut by $155 million. That is about 32 percent below the President's request. Cuts for the New Independent States in the Soviet Union have been cut $145 million. That is 18 percent below the President's request. Cuts for contributions to international organizations have been cut $209 million. That is 14 percent below the President's request.

Now, I am prepared to stipulate that we do not need to give everything to the President that he has requested here. I myself favor some reductions. But these cuts in this bill I think you would acknowledge are very dramatic, draconian cuts. Keep in mind, these cuts are only the first installment, because as you go down the line under the House budget resolution, the cuts become much deeper and much more extreme. The result, I think, is that you seriously undermine the President's ability to use one of the important tools that he has available in the conduct of American foreign policy.

Now, the third reason I oppose this bill is that it includes many provisions, policy provisions, that restrict a President's ability to conduct foreign policy. It reduces our ability to follow through on the North Korean framework agreement. It derails our steady support for democratic and market reform in the New Independent States. It weakens our leverage in the international institutions. It changes our refugee policies in ways that threaten to open up our borders to tens of thousands of new immigrants.

Many of these provisions in the bill are complicated, vague, and ambiguous. On several occasions the sponsors of the amendments could not tell us what countries would be affected other than perhaps a specific country that was specifically targeted.

We simply do not know the impact of many of these amendments. And while it can be said that any one of these amendments may very well have merit, the fact is that when you put all of these amendments together in this bill, dozens of them, dozens of amendments, the cumulative effect of those amendments is you tie a President's hands in knots when he tries to conduct American foreign policy.

This bill ties the hands of the President in China. It undermines the 1982 United States-China agreement on arms sales to Taiwan. It eliminates the President's discretion to decide what leaders from Taiwan may visit the United States. It mandates a special envoy to Tibet.

The bill ties the President's hands on Russia. It requires a cutoff of assistance if the President cannot certify improved Russian behavior in Chechnya, if a country sells nuclear equipment, dual use items or military equipment to Iran or other states on the terrorism list. Not only will this sweeping provision cut off all assistance to Russia, which has been a critical component of American policy, it almost certainly would cut off assistance to Poland, Hungary, and several other Eastern European states.

This bill requires the cutoff of assistance to any country that blocks the delivery of humanitarian assistance. That probably cuts off aid to Turkey. It could very well cut off aid to Israel. If Israel decides for security reasons, for example, to stop a single shipment to Gaza or Jericho, its aid would have to be cut off. Because of the Greek embargo on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, this provision could potentially lead to a cutoff of assistance to Greece.

□ 1530

The bill opens wide the door for a vast expansion of illegal immigrants, especially from the People's Republic of China. By offering asylum to victims of coercive populations programs, the bill offers political asylum to millions of Chinese. This provision will facilitate Chinese alien smuggling into the United States. The bill requires the United States to admit and help resettle elsewhere all Vietnamese, all Laotians, all Cambodian refugees who have failed to qualify for resettlement.

Mr. Chairman, the bill prohibits assistance to countries that consistently oppose the United States in the U.N. General Assembly. That could be a slap at a number of countries, for example, India, and also hurts countries too poor to have an ambassador resident in New York to vote.

This bill prohibits United States assistance to countries that engage in nonmarket trade with Cuba. That could be applied to Russia. It might be applied to Mexico. I am told it might even apply to Ireland.

This bill not only makes deep cuts in development assistance and the development for Africa, but it earmarks two-thirds of what is left for a very worthy purpose: child survival resources, which all of us support. But as you diminish the total number of resources in the bill and then earmark two-thirds of what is left, it means you reduce money for microenterprise lending, agriculture, family planning and health.

Well, the President then is going to be severely restricted by the passage of this bill, and this bill is going to be seen across the world as a retreat from our ability to lead. It signals a retreat from world leadership and a stepping back from world responsibilities.

I really do not think that this House wants to send that message to the world today. This debate is not really about shuffling boxes in a reorganization scheme or cutting bureaucracies. It is about the President's ability to carry out his constitutional role to conduct American foreign policy. I believe this bill undermines our ability to support America's security, to advance America's interests, and to lead in the world.

We are the world's only superpower. We have today an extraordinary opportunity, an unprecedented opportunity to shape the world, to open up societies, and to develop free markets. But we cannot do it, we cannot do it if we impose draconian cuts on resources and we engage in an assault on the President's power to conduct American foreign policy.

For these reasons, my colleagues, I urge a ''no'' vote on the bill.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is not just an ordinary authorization bill, and these are not ordinary times. The cold war is over, but we face new challenges: Bosnia, Russia, NATO expansion, Middle East peace, threats posed by Iran and Iraq, nonproliferation, and population growth. These are problems that this President is confronting, and that the next President—Republican or Democrat—will also confront.

As we engage in debate and deliberation on H.R. 1561, I think we should be asking this basic question: Does this bill give the President the means to confront the challenges we face in the world today?

II. WHAT'S IN THIS BILL

Bill summary—This bill has three components: First, it abolishes three agencies—AID, USIA, and ACDA—and rolls them into the State Department. This bill creates a massive State Department super-bureaucracy, doubling the number of employees and tripling the budget managed by the Department, without providing either cost-savings or improvement in foreign policy performance.

Second, this bill cuts international programs by $2 billion below the President's request, and $1 billion from fiscal year 1995 appropriations. Foreign aid is hit hardest.

Third, this bill is replete with policy restrictions and earmarks that hamstring the President. In country after country, this bill subjects important bilateral relationships to a single-issue litmus test. It sets a new standard for micromanagement and poorly-drafted provisions.

III. PROBLEMS WITH THE BILL

A. Reorganization—I will oppose this bill because it mandates reorganization of the foreign policy bureaucracy.

Proponents have provided no rationale for the reorganization. The committee had little time to study the proposal and little consideration was given to its implications.

This bill merely shuffles boxes on a chart. It represents micromanagement without any evidence of cost-saving or benefit to U.S. foreign policy.

There is no relationship between the reorganization plan in this bill and the problems we confront in the world. There is no effort to tie these reorganization proposals to any improvement in American foreign policy.

USIA, ACDA, and AID have missions—and expertise—quite distinct from the State Department. These serve U.S. interests and would likely be lost in a massive new State Department.

Rather than make foreign policy more coherent, reorganization will simply create a massive State Department bureaucracy, doubling the number of employees and tripling the current budget. All this in an agency notoriously weak on management.

Under the Clinton administration, the foreign policy agencies are already streamlining and achieving significant reductions and cost-savings. Under the Clinton administration, staff already has been reduced by 2,300 in these foreign policy agencies, contributing to $500 million in cost savings so far. The administration has pledged to cut another $5 billion from the international affairs budget from 1997 through the year 2000.

Yet the Congressional Budget Office has not done any study on the potential cost savings that would result from the consolidation mandated by this bill.

Compare this consolidation to the comprehensive review of the Pentagon under one of our former colleagues, Les Aspin, whose passing we mourn this week. Compare this bill to the comprehensive review of intelligence community now underway in the Administration.

There is no comparison. There is no rationale, no Bottom-Up Review behind this reorganization proposal. I have looked at this bill, and I simply do not have a good idea what it will do to the operation of American foreign policy.

Reorganization is a needless distraction from the real issues facing American foreign policy. It is a drain on the resources of senior officials who should be devoting their time and talent to the genuine problems of U.S. foreign policy.

B. Cutting resources—the second reason I will oppose this bill is that it cuts drastically the resources this President—or any President—needs to conduct U.S. foreign policy.

This bill will force the United States out of the game as a player in major parts of the world. The United States cannot lead without resources.

Foreign assistance promotes U.S. security and reduces defense spending because it costs less to address problems before they become threats to U.S. security. Foreign assistance, for example, enabled us to persuade Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan to become non-nuclear weapons states.

Foreign assistance benefits the United States directly. Nearly 80 percent of aid procurement goes directly to American firms and non-governmental organizations.

Foreign assistance develops markets and increase U.S. exports. Most growth in U.S. exports comes from the developing world, and countries—such as those in the former Soviet bloc—that are now in transition to a free market.

We agree with our colleagues in the majority that the times call for reduced government. We agree that savings can be found in the international affairs budget.

But foreign assistance has already been cut by 40 percent in the last decade. In 1985, foreign assistance was 2.5 percent of the budget. Today it is 1 percent. The Federal budget cannot be balanced by deep cuts in foreign aid, which represents less than 1 percent of Federal spending.

This bill: Cuts development assistance by $442 million, or 34 percent below the President's request; cuts the Development Fund for Africa by $173 million, or 21 percent below the President's request; cuts assistance for Latin America and the Caribbean, according to the administration's best estimates, by $213 million, or 25 percent below the President's request; cuts assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltics by $155 million, or 32 percent below the President's request; cuts assistance for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union by $145 million, or 18 percent below the President's request; and cuts our contributions to international organizations by $209 million, or 14 percent below the President's request.

Further cuts in foreign assistance are necessary, and appropriate. But the cuts in this bill are wrong, they are extreme, and they are draconian.

C. Policy provisions—The third reason I will oppose this bill is that it includes many policy provisions that restrict the President's ability to conduct foreign policy.

It reduces our ability to follow through on the North Korean framework agreement.

It derails our steady support for democratic and market reform in the new independent states.

It weakens our leverage at the United Nations and in other international institutions.

It changes our refugee policies in ways that threaten to open up our borders to tens of thousands of new immigrants.

Many of these provisions are complex, vague, and ambiguous. Many of the sponsors could not say what countries their amendments would affect, other than the country specifically targeted. We do not know a lot about the impact of these amendments. Any single amendment may have merit, but the cumulative effect is to tie the President in knots.

This bill ties the President's hands on China. It undermines the 1982 U.S. agreement with China on arms sales to Taiwan; eliminates the President's discretion to decide which leaders from Taiwan may visit the United States; and mandates a U.S. special envoy on Tibet.

This bill ties the President's hands on Russia. It requires a cutoff of assistance if the President cannot certify improved Russian behavior in Chechnya; and, if a country sells nuclear equipment, dual-use items or military equipment to Iran or other states on the terrorism list.

Not only would this sweeping provision cut off assistance to Russia, it would almost certainly cut off assistance to Poland, Hungary, and several other friendly countries in Eastern Europe.

This bill requires the cutoff of assistance to any country that blocks the delivery of U.S. humanitarian assistance. This will cut off assistance to Turkey. It could cut off assistance to Israel if Israel decides for security reasons to stop a single U.S. shipment to Gaza or Jericho. Because of the Greek embargo of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, this provision could potentially lead to a cutoff of U.S. assistance to Greece.

This bill will open the door wide for a vast expansion of illegal immigrants, especially from the People's Republic of China. By offering asylum to ''victims of coercive population programs'', the bill offers political asylum to a billion Chinese. This provision will facilitate Chinese alien smuggling to the United States.

This bill requires the United States to admit or help resettle elsewhere all Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodian refugees who have failed to qualify for resettlement.

This bill prohibits assistance to countries that consistently oppose the U.S. position in the U.N. General Assembly. This is a slap to India, and also hurts countries too poor to have an ambassador resident in New York to vote.

This bill prohibits U.S. assistance to countries that engage in non-market trade with Cuba. This could be applied to Russia, Mexico, and even Ireland.

This bill not only makes deep cuts in development assistance and the Development of Africa, it earmarks two-thirds of what's left. It increases child survival resources, which we all support, but takes away resources for other important programs—microenterprise lending, agriculture, basic education, and family planning and health.

IV. CONCLUSION: FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

The President has a handful of tools with which to conduct foreign policy and protect national security: he can use military force, he can use diplomacy, he can use economic leverage, and he can use foreign assistance. If we pass this bill, we will be limiting his ability to use three of those tools.

The bottom line is simple: This bill signals a retreat from world leadership, a stepping back from world responsibilities.

I don't think that is the message this House wants to send to the world. This debate is not really about shuffling boxes, or cutting bureaucrats. It is about the President's ability to carry out his constitutional role to conduct American foreign policy.

I believe this bill undermines our ability to support America's security, to advance America's interests, and to lead in the world. We are the world's only superpower. We have an extraordinary opportunity to shape the world—open societies and free markets. But we cannot do it if we impose draconian cuts on resources and engage in an assault on the President's authority to manage and to conduct American foreign policy.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me. I hate to rise and oppose my good friend and colleague from Indiana, but I think there are some things that should be pointed out.

He said in his very eloquent speech just a moment ago that this bill is going to hurt our security and hurt the President's ability to conduct foreign policy. The President just got back from Moscow. When he went to Moscow he was going to say something to the Russian President, Mr. Yeltsin, about selling nuclear technology to Iran. And he was also going to talk about the atrocities that are taking place in Chechnya at the hands of Russian troops and try to get that stopped. Neither of those policies were reversed by the Russian Government.

The Russian leaders said in a joint press conference, in effect, keep your nose out of our business, just keep the foreign aid coming. And they are going to go ahead and sell nuclear technology to the Iranians who want to build an international ballistic missile system or at least short-range missile systems to enhance their power in that part of the world. They want to have the nuclear technology so they can build nuclear warheads, and we are allowing them to be sold. Our President was not able to stop that.

Now, how are we hurting national security when our leader goes over there and cannot get the job done? The way we deal with it is for Congress to send a message. The Congress is sending a message in this bill. We are saying to the Soviets, you sell that technology to the Iranians and there is a penalty that is going to be incurred. The security of the world is at risk because we have a bunch of nuts over there in Iran running that country. We know about their terrorist activities.

Now regarding the requirement in the bill that says that, if you do not vote with the United States at least 25 percent of the time, get that, 25 percent of the time in the United Nations, we are not going to give you foreign assistance. Does that sound unreasonable?

Is it unreasonable for the American taxpayers' dollars not going to a country that only votes with us 25 percent of the time? I mean, if you ask anybody in this country, do you think your tax dollars should go to a country that votes against us over 75 percent of the time in the United Nations every time we have a major issue, they would say, heck no. They ought to vote with us at least 50 percent of the time. This bill only says 25 percent of the time.

There are countries that will be penalized because they vote against us all the time, and they are getting hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money. That is wrong.

This bill is a good bill, it is well balanced. It sends a very strong signal around the world and to the administration as well: Be strong in foreign policy and we are going to be strong.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MENENDEZ].

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

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1561. I am afraid that the title of the bill should not be the American Overseas Interests Act. It should be really called the American Overseas Isolationist Act of 1995.

Just yesterday the Speaker of the House said in a speech before the Council of the Americas that Republicans are not neoisolationists. He said that America must listen, learn, help, and lead. But this bill belies that statement. Were it to pass, it would demonstrate that a majority of Republicans in this House are indeed isolationists.

Mr. Chairman, in this bill we are not listening, as the Speaker suggested. The other nations of the world are listening, and the message they hear is ''stay engaged.'' But that message has fallen on deaf ears to many in this Chamber. It is hard to understand my friends on the other side of the aisle. They are big promoters of international trade, but they do not want to stay engaged in a manner that provides the stability for that trade to take place.

They do not want the United Nations to lead, but they do not want America to lead either. So who leads?

Mr. Chairman, in this bill we are not learning either. During the post-World-War-II era, America was at her best when she did learn the lessons of war. America helped to rebuild the free world and organize the most awesome alliance for peace and freedom the world has ever known. It led that alliance to victory over communism during the cold war. But now that the cold war is over, we want to stick our heads in the sand and wish all of the world's problems away. Instead of sewing the seeds for economic prosperity, we are seeking massive cuts in programs that promote development, U.S. economic interests, and the sales of American products abroad.

Take a look at the Japanese approach in their own backyard, the Asia-Pacific region. Right now the Japanese Government is busy priming the pumps of the emerging Asian developing countries with huge amounts of development assistance. They do not consider them handouts. These are investments that are going to lock in, for the Japanese, tremendous economic benefits in terms of exports of goods and services for the Japanese well into the 21st century.

They gave $5 billion alone to that region, but it paid off handsomely for them. They grew their exports by 57 percent to $145 billion. We are not doing the same. We are falling behind, and I am concerned that that gap will create a tremendous problem for us in our exports, which means jobs here at home.

Export growth is not a luxury we can do without. It is a requirement for the basic health of our domestic economy. It is a requirement for the basic health of our domestic economy. It is a requirement if we are to provide American workers with high-paying, high-skilled jobs.

Mr. Chairman, in this bill we are not helping either. Quite the contrary, we are sending a clear message to the world and to our allies that we do not want to help and that we prefer to look inward.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, in this bill we have no intention of leading. After spending trillions of dollars in conflicts throughout the world, we are about to withdraw. When has America ever been afraid to lead?

America has been the greatest and is the greatest, most powerful country in the world. Not only can it lead, it must lead. My colleagues, let us really do what Speaker GINGRICH suggested, listen, learn, help, and lead.

Vote this bill down. I urge a ''no'' vote on the America Overseas Isolationist Act of 1995.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. JOHNSTON], an important member of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in very vigorous and strong opposition to House Resolution 1561. The foreign assistance bill represents, as my previous speaker said, a return to isolationism. This is at its height. I really feel that I am in a time warp going back to the early 1920's when Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr. got us out of the League of Nations. We are now becoming the isolationist country of the world.

We live in a unipolar world. The United States is the lone remaining superpower on Earth. Our actions will profoundly affect the nature of the world in which we live.

U.S. foreign assistance supports historic traditions to free market democracies, which are occurring across the globe. As the previous speaker said, look what happened when we poured into South Korea during all these years in foreign assistance, and it is returning to us doubly now in the trade that we have there.

The records show that democracies do not go to war with democracies. And the spread of democracy is directly in the United States' national security interests. The growth of market economies around the world, providing new markets for United States exports, is in the economic interest of the United States.

Americans are, thankfully, a moral people. We are our brother's keeper, and provision of humanitarian aid to the world's poorest people is in our moral interest.

The severe cuts in the bill ignore United States interests, moreover. I am sure it has already been quoted but let us go back and look at the New York Times poll that was published 2 weeks ago. I am convinced that the Contract for America was written by a pollster, but he really missed the boat on this one.

It found that Americans thought that 15 percent of foreign aid is too high and too much, but 5 percent is about right and 3 percent would be too little. We are now giving less than 1 percent of our budget to foreign aid.

I oppose many of the specific provisions in the bill. Consolidation will create one huge unwieldy megabureaucracy. It will reduce accountability, shift the Secretary of State's attention from policy to program management and will wash down

and water down the specialized functions of each agency.

In particular, it will, by merging all into the State Department, subsume development priorities to the day-to-day management of diplomacy.

I vigorously oppose many of the provisions in the other sections of the bill. Cut the population programs; you talk about degradation of the environment; wait until this comes along; Development assistance cuts and peacemaking cuts will cripple our efforts in vital areas.

But perhaps above all else, I oppose the 22 percent slash in our assistance to Africa. We now give $600 million to 600 million people. I believe that this cut is immoral, will necessitate huge future expenditures on preventive humanitarian prices. We could have stopped the crisis in Somalia in which we dropped $1.5 billion or the crisis in Rwanda, where we dropped $600 million, if we had gotten in their earlier with humanitarian assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge a no vote on this bill.

□ 1545

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ACKERMAN].

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

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant opposition to this bill. The legislation before us today represents a retrenchment of U.S. foreign policy in the post-cold-war era. For the past 40 years we fought the cold war and we prevailed. Now a wave of neo-isolationism has taken over and this Congress is preparing to walk away from our responsibilities as a world leader. This bill is destructive not only to the foreign policy apparatus of this government, but the massive budget cuts that will result from it are unwise and shortsighted.

Furthermore, this bill proposes the elimination of three agencies, without even a hint of what the cost will be. During the committee markup, an amendment was offered that is totally consistent, even with the Contract With America, requiring a cost-benefit analysis of the proposal so Congress may understand the costs that we are about to incur as a result of adopting this consolidation legislation. Unfortunately, the majority oppose the cost-cutting benefit proposal in a year when they are otherwise zealously committed to its rigorous application in the conduct of Government's affairs. This inconsistency is striking, to say the least

On the foreign aid side of the ledger, the bill offered today cuts development assistance massively, with a 20-percent cut alone for the development fund for Africa. I vigorously oppose these cuts at a time when, magically, there are sufficient funds available to increase foreign military sales within the bill. I must wonder how we can have more for military sales when the basic development accounts are being stripped bare.

Mr. Chairman, I am also deeply concerned about the future of aid to Israel. Israel has taken great risks by undertaking the peace process with Jordan, the Palestinians, and the Arab countries in the region. Yet, we are rapidly moving towards isolating Israel, Egypt, and the Middle East peace allocations within a rapidly shrinking foreign aid budget. This is a dangerous precedent which will leave the Middle East peace process hanging out, almost alone, vulnerable to future cuts when the peace process may require larger, rather than smaller, allocations in order to be implemented.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad that this bill takes care of Israel this year. If it is the intent to take care of the few to the detriment of all others, I will not but it. I will not be put in a position of being for myself alone.

Mr. Chairman, during the past decade we worked in a bipartisan fashion to craft a foreign aid bill that could receive the support of both sides. Today we have a bill that is designed to undermine our President and Secretary of State by devastating cuts to our foreign policy agencies and to the worldwide assistance which serves to buttress U.S. foreign policy objectives.

Mr. Chairman, the destruction in this bill may be popular with the majority today, but the implications for tomorrow should give us pause before this Congress enacts such shortsighted legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of this bill.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

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

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, first let me say that my opposition to this bill, very categorically, does not diminish the great respect I have for the gentleman from New York, BEN GILMAN, and his leadership on foreign policy issues for many, many years. I want to commend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] once again for being steadfast to the bipartisanship that has always existed in our foreign policy, and which, regrettably, seems to be ending this year with political documents, H.R. 7, and now this piece of legislation.

Suffice it to say, Mr. Chairman, that the Secretary of State of the United States says that this bill ''wages an extraordinary assault on this and every future President's constitutional authority to manage foreign policy.'' That is pretty strong language. I believe we should pay heed to that language. We are strangling the Executive Branch's ability to conduct foreign policy.

What this bill does is virtually eliminate our opportunity to negotiate with the North Koreans, which is happening at this very moment on the nuclear framework agreement. It eliminates any kind of leverage that we would have with the North Koreans, the South Koreans, and all those participating in this very key initiative.

It limits the President's ability to deal with migration and refugee affairs which is becoming increasingly important in this interdepartmental world. On the shores of our own country, our borders, this bill drastically restricts our ability to deal with their issue. Our relationship with China is jeopardized by this bill, and our relationship with the new independent states is jeopardized. This bill reduces the assistance that we need to give them to keep them not just market-oriented and democratic, but moving in the direction that we want in terms of NATO and the power relationship in Europe.

This bill also severely restricts the President's ability to reorganize the foreign policy machine. This bill abolishes important agencies, including AID, USDA, and USIA, that right now conduct our foreign policy, and without any administration consultant. It basically says we know best. We are going to abolish them, and we are going to decide what is best for the administration's conduct of foreign policy.

Most importantly, Mr. Chairman, this bill kills any kind of effort by the United States to be involved in development assistance. The bill would reduce development assistance by 34 percent, cut Africa's development assistance by 21 percent, a devastating cut, at the same time that in Latin America we have halved our development assistance. We are no longer players in that arena.

What would we have to do if this bill is passed? The administration would be forced to abruptly withdraw support for programs in up to 20 lower-income countries, beyond the 27 the administration is committed to terminating; but by not engaging in the developing world, we are simply arming Europe and Japan to beat us in the world of trade. This is not a good bill, and it should be defeated.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, I have 1 minute remaining, and I yield that 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from New York [Ms. VELÁZQUEZ].

(Ms. VELÁZQUEZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this bill. This week the Republicans do for overseas interests what the new majority has done for the domestic agenda. They target assistance for the most needy, while preserving billions of dollars for military and security spending.

The promotion of peace and international development were once seen as vital to global peace and prosperity. They were also considered as important domestic priorities.

This bill reverses those policies. It cuts humanitarian assistance for education, AIDS prevention, and agricultural research; abolishes AID; and cripples international peacekeeping operations. It means death for hundreds of thousands of innocent children in Africa, and many more civilian casualties in the Balkans.

This so-called Overseas Interests Act instead invests in arms. Billions more are wasted on military hardware in the Middle East—one of the most heavily armed regions in the world.

The foreign assistance cuts will not even make a dent in the deficit. Only 1 percent of the Federal budget is spent on foreign aid. Even less goes towards development assistance.

While the world calls out for opportunity and brotherhood, this bill offers isolation and indifference. For international peace and prosperity, and domestic sanity, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] has expired.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I fully agree with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] that this bill makes significant changes. My colleagues, if you want to reduce the foreign aid budget, I urge you to vote for this bill. If you want to bring about savings in our State Department budget by consolidating the three agencies of the Federal Government, then vote for this bill. If you support aid for antiterrorism assistance, counter-narcotics programs,and assistance for stabilizing the Middle East, you should vote for this bill. If you prefer the status quo, more bureaucracy and increased foreign aid spending, then your vote is ''no.'' With the adoption of the Brownback amendment, this bill will be under budget. Secretary of State Warren Christopher earlier this year proposed consolidation. This bill will make it happen. I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill, the American Overseas Interests Act.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified, printed in the bill is considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, and is considered as having been read.

The text of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified, is as follows:

H.R. 1561

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''American Overseas Interests Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. ORGANIZATION OF ACT INTO DIVISIONS; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) DIVISIONS.—This Act is organized into three divisions as follows:

(1) Division A—Consolidation of Foreign Affairs Agencies.

(2) Division B—Foreign Relations Authorizations.

(3) Division C—Foreign Assistance Authorizations.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.

DIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Short title.
Sec. 102. Congressional findings.
Sec. 103. Purposes.
Sec. 104. Definitions.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Effective date.
Sec. 202. References in title.

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

Sec. 211. Abolition of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
Sec. 212. Transfer of functions to Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 3—REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED UNDER THIS TITLE

Sec. 221. Reorganization plan.
Sec. 222. Coordinator for arms control and disarmament.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 241. References.
Sec. 242. Repeal of establishment of agency.
Sec. 243. Repeal of positions and offices.
Sec. 244. Transfer of authorities and functions under the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to the Secretary of State.
Sec. 245. Conforming amendments.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Effective date.

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

Sec. 311. Abolition of United States Information Agency.
Sec. 312. Transfer of functions to Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 3—REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED UNDER THIS TITLE

Sec. 321. Reorganization plan.
Sec. 322. Principal officers.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 341. References.
Sec. 342. Abolition of Office of Inspector General of the United States Information Agency and transfer of functions to Office of Inspector General of the Department of State.
Sec. 343. Amendments to title 5.
Sec. 344. Amendments to United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.
Sec. 345. Amendments to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act).
Sec. 346. International broadcasting activities.
Sec. 347. Television broadcasting to Cuba.
Sec. 348. Radio broadcasting to Cuba.
Sec. 349. National Endowment for Democracy.
Sec. 350. United States scholarship program for developing countries.
Sec. 351. Fascell Fellowship Board.
Sec. 352. National Security Education Board.
Sec. 353. Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between North and South.
Sec. 354. East-West Center.
Sec. 355. Mission of the Department of State.
Sec. 356. Consolidation of administrative services.
Sec. 357. Grants.
Sec. 358. Ban on domestic activities.
Sec. 359. Conforming repeal to the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
Sec. 360. Repeal relating to procurement of legal services.
Sec. 361. Repeal relating to payment of subsistence expenses.
Sec. 362. Conforming amendment to the Seed Act.
Sec. 363. International Cultural and Trade Center Commission.
Sec. 364. Foreign Service Act of 1980.
Sec. 365. Au pair programs.
Sec. 366. Exchange program with countries in transition from totalitarianism to democracy.
Sec. 367. Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship program.
Sec. 368. Implementation of convention on cultural property.
Sec. 369. Mike Mansfield Fellowships.

TITLE IV—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 401. Effective date.
Sec. 402. References in title.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE

Sec. 411. Abolition of Agency for International Development and the International Development Cooperation Agency.
Sec. 412. Transfer of functions to Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 3—REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED UNDER THIS TITLE

Sec. 421. Reorganization plan.
Sec. 422. Principal officers.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 441. References.
Sec. 442. Abolition of Office of Inspector General of the Agency for International Development and transfer of functions to Office of Inspector General of the Department of State.
Sec. 443. Abolition of Chief Financial Officer of the Agency for International Development and transfer of functions to Chief Financial Officer Department of State.
Sec. 444. Amendments to title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 445. Public Law 480 program.

TITLE V—TRANSITION

Sec. 501. Reorganization authority.
Sec. 502. Transfer and allocation of appropriations and personnel.
Sec. 503. Incidental transfers.
Sec. 504. Effect on personnel.
Sec. 505. Voluntary separation incentives.
Sec. 506. Savings provisions.
Sec. 507. Property and facilities.

Sec. 508. Authority of Secretary to facilitate transition.
Sec. 509. Recommendations for additional conforming amendments.
Sec. 510. Final report.
Sec. 511. Severability.

DIVISION B—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 2001. Short title.
Sec. 2002. Definitions.

TITLE XXI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 2101. Administration of Foreign Affairs.
Sec. 2102. International organizations, programs, and conferences.
Sec. 2103. International commissions.
Sec. 2104. Migration and refugee assistance.
Sec. 2105. Certain other international affairs programs.
Sec. 2106. United States informational, educational, and cultural programs.
Sec. 2107. United States arms control and disarmament.

TITLE XXII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Sec. 2201. Revision of Department of State rewards program.
Sec. 2202. Authorities of Secretary of State.
Sec. 2203. Buying power maintenance account.
Sec. 2204. Expenses relating to certain international claims and proceedings.
Sec. 2205. Consolidation of United States diplomatic missions and consular posts.
Sec. 2206. Denial of passports to noncustodial parents subject to state arrest warrants in cases of nonpayment of child support.
Sec. 2207. Capital investment fund.
Sec. 2208. Efficiency in procurement.
Sec. 2209. Training.

CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. 2231. Surcharge for processing certain machine readable visas.
Sec. 2232. Fingerprint check requirement.
Sec. 2233. Use of certain passport processing fees for enhanced passport services.
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CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

Sec. 2251. United States emergency refugee and migration assistance fund.
Sec. 2252. Persecution for resistance to coercive population control methods.
Sec. 2253. Report to congress concerning Cuban emigration policies.
Sec. 2254. United States policy regarding the involuntary return of refugees.
Sec. 2255. Extension of certain adjudication provisions.

TITLE XXIII—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. 2301. Coordinator for counterterrorism.
Sec. 2302. Special envoy for Tibet.
Sec. 2303. Establishment of Coordinator for Human Rights and Refugees, Bureau of Refugee and Migration Assistance, and Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.
Sec. 2304. Elimination of statutory establishment of certain positions of the Department of State.
Sec. 2305. Establishment of Assistant Secretary of State for Human Resources.
Sec. 2306. Authority of United States permanent representative to the United Nations.

CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Sec. 2351. Authorized strength of the Foreign Service.
Sec. 2352. Repeal of authority for Senior Foreign Service performance pay.
Sec. 2353. Recovery of costs of health care services.

TITLE XXIV—UNITED STATES PUBLIC DIPLOMACY: AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 2401. Elimination of permanent authorization.
Sec. 2402. Extension of au pair programs.
Sec. 2403. Educational and cultural exchanges with Hong Kong.
Sec. 2404. Conduct of certain educational and cultural exchange programs in Asia.
Sec. 2405. Educational and cultural exchanges and scholarships for Tibetans and Burmese.
Sec. 2406. Availability of Voice of America and Radio Marti multilingual computer readable text and voice recordings.
Sec. 2407. Retention of interest.
Sec. 2408. USIA office in Pristina, Kosova.

CHAPTER 2—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Sec. 2431. Expansion of Broadcasting Board of Governors.
Sec. 2432. Plan for Radio Free Asia.
Sec. 2433. Pilot project for freedom broadcasting to Asia.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMISSIONS

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 2501. International Boundary and Water Commission.

CHAPTER 2—UNITED NATIONS AND AFFILIATED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 2521. Reform in budget decisionmaking procedures of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.
Sec. 2522. Limitation on contributions to the United Nations or United Nations affiliated organizations.
Sec. 2523. Report on UNICEF.
Sec. 2524. United Nations budgetary and management reform.

TITLE XXVI—FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1—MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

Sec. 2601. Taiwan Relations Act.
Sec. 2602. Bosnia Genocide Justice Act.
Sec. 2603. Expansion of Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CHAPTER 2—RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES-NORTH KOREA AGREED FRAMEWORK AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF NORTH KOREA UNDER THAT AND PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA AND DIALOGUE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Sec. 2641. Findings.
Sec. 2642. Clarification of nuclear nonproliferation obligations of North Korea under the agreed framework.
Sec. 2643. Role of the Republic of Korea under the agreed framework.
Sec. 2644. Further steps to promote United States security and political interests with respect to North Korea.
Sec. 2645. Restrictions on assistance to North Korea and the Korean peninsula energy development organization.

CHAPTER 3—BURMA

Sec. 2651. United States policy concerning the dictatorship in Burma.

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Sec. 2661. Definitions.
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TITLE XXVII—CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENTS

Sec. 2701. Inter-American organizations.
Sec. 2702. Territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Sec. 2703. The Laogai system of political prisons.
Sec. 2704. Concerning the use of funds to further normalize relations with Vietnam.
Sec. 2705. Declaration of Congress regarding United States Government human rights policy toward China.
Sec. 2706. Concerning the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.
Sec. 2707. Recommendations of the President for reform of war powers resolution.
Sec. 2708. Conflict in Kashmir.
Sec. 2709. United States relations with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).
Sec. 2710. Sense of the Congress relating to Indonesia.
Sec. 2711. Displaced persons.

DIVISION C—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 3001. Short title.
Sec. 3002. Declaration of policy.

TITLE XXXI—DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1—MILITARY AND RELATED ASSISTANCE

SUBCHAPTER A—FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

Sec. 3101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 3102. Administrative expenses.
Sec. 3103. Assistance for Israel.
Sec. 3104. Assistance for Egypt.
Sec. 3105. Loans for Greece and Turkey.
Sec. 3106. Terms of loans.
Sec. 3107. Nonrepayment of grant assistance.
Sec. 3108. Additional requirements.

SUBCHAPTER B—OTHER ASSISTANCE

Sec. 3121. Defense drawdown special authorities.
Sec. 3122. Stockpiles of defense articles.
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CHAPTER 2—INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Sec. 3141. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 3142. Assistance for Indonesia.
Sec. 3143. Additional requirements.

CHAPTER 3—ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE

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CHAPTER 4—NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE

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Sec. 3162. Additional requirements.

Sec. 3163. Notification requirement.
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CHAPTER 5—NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND

Sec. 3171. Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund.

CHAPTER 6—OTHER PROVISIONS

Sec. 3181. Standardization of congressional review procedures for arms transfers.
Sec. 3182. Standardization of third country transfers of defense articles.
Sec. 3183. Increased standardization, rationalization, and interoperability of assistance and sales programs.
Sec. 3184. Repeal of price and availability reporting requirement relating to proposed sale of defense articles and services.
Sec. 3185. Definition of significant military equipment.
Sec. 3186. Requirements relating to the Special Defense Acquisition Fund.
Sec. 3187. Cost of leased defense articles that have been lost or destroyed.
Sec. 3188. Designation of major non-NATO allies.
Sec. 3189. Certification thresholds.
Sec. 3190. Competitive pricing for sales of defense articles and services.
Sec. 3191. Depleted uranium ammunition.
Sec. 3192. End-use monitoring of defense articles and defense services.
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TITLE XXXII—ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1—ECONOMIC SUPPORT ASSISTANCE

Sec. 3201. Economic support fund.
Sec. 3202. Assistance for Israel.
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CHAPTER 2—ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Sec. 3211. Private sector enterprise funds.
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CHAPTER 3—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

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Sec. 3221. Authorizations of appropriations.
Sec. 3222. Assistance for child survival activities, Vitamin A Deficiency Program, and related activities.
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Sec. 3224. Assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union.
Sec. 3225. Development Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean.
Sec. 3226. Effectiveness of United States development assistance.
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Sec. 3231. Operating expenses generally.
Sec. 3232. Operating expenses of the office of the inspector general.

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Sec. 3241. Levels of assistance for title II.
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CHAPTER 5—HOUSING GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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CHAPTER 6—PEACE CORPS

Sec. 3261. Peace Corps.
Sec. 3262. Activities of the Peace Corps in the former Soviet Union.
Sec. 3263. Prohibition on use of funds for abortions.

CHAPTER 7—INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Sec. 3271. Authority to provide reconstruction assistance.
Sec. 3272. Authorizations of appropriations.

CHAPTER 8—OTHER PROVISIONS

Sec. 3281. Exemption from restrictions on assistance through nongovernmental organizations.
Sec. 3282. Funding requirements relating to United States private and voluntary organizations.
Sec. 3283. Documentation requested of private and voluntary organizations.
Sec. 3284. Foreign government parking fines.
Sec. 3285. Human rights reports.
Sec. 3286. Deobligation of certain unexpended economic assistance funds.

TITLE XXXIII—REGIONAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 3301. Prohibition on assistance to foreign governments providing assistance to Cuba.
Sec. 3302. Assistance for Nicaragua.
Sec. 3303. Sense of the Congress regarding relations with Burma.
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Sec. 3305. Prohibition on assistance to foreign governments providing assistance to Iran.
Sec. 3306. Assistance for Pakistan.
Sec. 3307. Return of military equipment of Pakistan.
Sec. 3308. Eligibility of Panama under Arms Export Control Act.
Sec. 3309. Future of the United States military presence in Panama.
Sec. 3310. Peace and stability in the South China Sea.
Sec. 3311. Sense of the Congress regarding narcotics control efforts of Colombia.
Sec. 3312. Notification of arms sales to Saudi Arabia.
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TITLE XXXIV—SPECIAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1—SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

Sec. 3401. Enhanced transfer authority.
Sec. 3402. Authority to meet unanticipated contingencies.
Sec. 3403. Special waiver authority.
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Sec. 3412. Prohibition on assistance to foreign governments engaged in espionage against the United States.
Sec. 3413. Debt restructuring for foreign assistance.
Sec. 3414. Debt buybacks or sales for debt swaps.
Sec. 3415. Impact on jobs in the United States.
Sec. 3416. Prohibition on assistance to foreign governments that export lethal military equipment to countries supporting international terrorism.
Sec. 3417. Prohibition on assistance to countries that consistently oppose the United States position in the United Nations General Assembly.
Sec. 3418. Limitation on assistance to countries that restrict the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance.
Sec. 3419. Prohibition on assistance to foreign governments, private and voluntary organizations, and other entities that inhibit United States-supported demining operations and activities.

CHAPTER 3—REPEALS

Sec. 3421. Repeal of obsolete provisions.

TITLE XXXV—EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 3501. Effective date.

DIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1995''.

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The 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) The United States budget deficit requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed for potential savings. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(3) In order to downsize the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, strong and effective leadership will be required. As the official principally responsible for the conduct of foreign policy, the Secretary of State must have the authority to allocate efficiently the resources within the international affairs budget. As a first step in the downsizing process, the proliferation of foreign affairs agencies that occurred during the Cold War must be reversed, and the functions of these agencies must be restored to the Secretary of State.

(4) A streamlined and reorganized foreign affairs structure under the strengthened

leadership of the Secretary of State can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States in the next century than the existing structure.

SEC. 103. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this division are—

(1) to consolidate and reinvent foreign affairs agencies of the United States within the Department of State;

(2) to provide for the reorganization of the Department of State to maximize the efficient use of resources, eliminate redundancy in functions, effect budget savings, and improve the management of the State Department;

(3) 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; and

(4) to abolish, not later than March 1, 1997, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, the International Development Cooperation Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

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

(1) The term ''AID'' means the Agency for International Development.

(2) The term ''ACDA'' means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(3) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate.

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

(5) The term ''Federal agency'' has the meaning given to the term ''agency'' by section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(6) The term ''function'' means any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

(7) The term ''office'' includes any office, administration, agency, institute, unit, organizational entity, or component thereof.

(8) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of State.

(9) The term ''USIA'' means the United States Information Agency.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect—

(1) March 1, 1997; or

(2) on such earlier date as the President shall determine to be appropriate and announce by notice published in the Federal Register, which date may be not earlier than 60 calendar days (excluding any day on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment sine die) after the President has submitted a reorganization plan to the appropriate congressional committees pursuant to section 221.

(b) REORGANIZATION PLAN.—Section 221 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 202. REFERENCES IN TITLE.

Except as specifically provided in this title, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a provision of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.

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

SEC. 211. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is abolished.

SEC. 212. 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 officer or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this title.

CHAPTER 3—REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED UNDER THIS TITLE

SEC. 221. REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Not later than March 1, 1996, the President, in consultation with the Secretary and the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a reorganization plan providing for—

(1) the abolition of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in accordance with this title;

(2) the transfer to the Department of State of the functions and personnel of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency consistent with the provisions of this title; and

(3) the consolidation, reorganization, and streamlining of the Department upon the transfer of functions under this title in order to carry out such functions.

(b) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify the functions of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency that will be transferred to the Department under the plan;

(2) identify the personnel and positions of the Agency (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that will be transferred to the Department, separated from service with the Agency, or be eliminated under the plan, and set forth a schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(3) identify the personnel and positions of the Department (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that will be transferred within the Department, separated from service with the Department, or eliminated under the plan, and set forth a schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(4) specify the consolidations and reorganization of functions of the Department that will be required under the plan in order to permit the Department to carry out the functions transferred to the Department under the plan;

(5) specify the funds available to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency that will be transferred to the Department as a result of the transfer of functions of the Agency to the Department;

(6) specify the proposed allocations within the Department of unexpended funds transferred in connection with the transfer of functions under the plan; and

(7) specify the proposed disposition of the property, facilities, contracts, records, and other assets and liabilities of the Agency in connection with the transfer of the functions of the Agency to the Department.

(c) ASSISTANT SECRETARY POSITIONS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall provide for an appropriate number of Assistant Secretaries of State to carry out the functions transferred to the Department under this title.

SEC. 222. COORDINATOR FOR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COORDINATOR FOR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT.—Section 1(e) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(e)) is amended by adding after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) COORDINATOR FOR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT.—

''(A) There shall be within the office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator for Arms Control and Disarmament (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as the ''Coordinator'' who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Coordinator shall report directly to the Secretary of State.

''(B)(i) The Coordinator shall perform such duties and exercise such power as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

''(ii) The Coordinator shall be responsible for arms control and disarmament matters. The Coordinator shall head the Bureau of Arms Control and Disarmament.

''(C) The Coordinator shall have the rank and status of Ambassador-at-Large. The Coordinator shall be compensated at the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, or, if the Coordinator is appointed from the Foreign Service, the annual rate of pay which the individual last received under the Foreign Service Schedule, whichever is greater.''.

(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 Coordinator for Arms Control and Disarmament may, in the role of advisor to the National Security Council on arms control and disarmament matters, and subject to the direction of the President, attend and participate in meetings of the National Security Council.''.

(c) TRANSITION PROVISION.—The President may appoint the individual serving as Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on the day before the effective date of this title, or such other officials appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and serving within the Department of State or the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on the day before the effective date of this title as the President considers appropriate, to serve as the acting Coordinator for Arms Control and Disarmament until an individual is appointed to that office in accordance with section 1(e)(5) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended by this Act.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 241. 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.

SEC. 242. REPEAL OF ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENCY.

Section 21 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2561; relating to the establishment of the agency) is repealed.

SEC. 243. REPEAL OF POSITIONS AND OFFICES.

The following sections of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act are repealed:

(1) Section 22 (22 U.S.C. 2562; relating to the Director).

(2) Section 23 (22 U.S.C. 2563; relating to the Deputy Director).

(3) Section 24 (22 U.S.C. 2564; relating to Assistant Directors).

(4) Section 25 (22 U.S.C. 2565; relating to bureaus, offices, and divisions).

(5) Section 50 (22 U.S.C 2593; relating to the ACDA Inspector General).

SEC. 244. TRANSFER OF AUTHORITIES AND FUNCTIONS UNDER THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department''; and

(2) by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary''.

(b) PURPOSE.—Section 2 (22 U.S.C. 2551) is repealed.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 (22 U.S.C. 2552) is amended by striking paragraph (c) and inserting the following:

''(c) The term 'Department' means the Department of State.

''(d) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of State.''.

(d) SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 26(b) (22 U.S.C. 2566(b)) is amended by striking '', the Secretary of State, and the Director'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of State''.

(e) PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.—Section 27 (22 U.S.C. 2567) is amended by striking '', acting through the Director''.

(f) PROGRAM FOR VISITING SCHOLARS.—Section 28 (22 U.S.C. 2568) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking ''Agency's activities'' and inserting ''Department's arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities''; and

(2) in the fourth sentence, by striking '', and all former Directors of the Agency''.

(g) POLICY FORMULATION.—Section 33(a) (22 U.S.C. 2573(a)) is amended by striking ''shall prepare for the President, the Secretary of State,'' and inserting ''shall prepare for the President''.

(h) NEGOTIATION MANAGEMENT.—Section 34 (22 U.S.C. 2574) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''the President and the Secretary of State'' and inserting ''the President''; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

(i) VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE.—Section 37(d) (22 U.S.C. 2577(d)) is amended by striking ''Director's designee'' and inserting ''Secretary's designee''.

(j) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Section 41 (22 U.S.C. 2581) is repealed.

(k) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—Section 45 (22 U.S.C. 2585) is amended by striking subsections (a), (b), and (d).

(l) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 48 (22 U.S.C. 2588) is repealed.

(m) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 51(a) (22 U.S.C. 2593a(a)) is amended by striking ''the Secretary of State,''.

(n) REQUIREMENT FOR AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 53 (22 U.S.C. 2593c) is repealed.

(o) ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY.—Section 61 (22 U.S.C. 2595) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking ''the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and''.

SEC. 245. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—The Arms Export Control Act is amended—

(1) in section 36(b)(1)(D) (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(1)(D)), by striking ''Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in consultation with the Secretary of State and'' and inserting ''Secretary of State in consultation with'';

(2) in section 38(a)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(2))—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, taking into account the Director's'' and inserting ''Secretary of State, taking into account the Secretary's''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''The Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is authorized, whenever the Director'' and inserting ''The Secretary of State is authorized, whenever the Secretary'';

(3) in section 42(a) (22 U.S.C. 2791(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking ''Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is authorized, whenever the Director'' and inserting ''Secretary of State, whenever the Secretary'';

(4) in section 71(a) (22 U.S.C. 2797(a)), by striking '', the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'' and inserting '', Secretary of State,'';

(5) in section 71(b)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2797(b)(1)), by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(6) in section 71(b)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2797(b)(2))—

(A) by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(B) by striking '', or the Director'';

(7) in section 71(c) (22 U.S.C. 2797(c)), by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(8) in section 73(d) (22 U.S.C. 2797(d)), by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(b) UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE ACT.—Section 1706(b) of the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4605(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out paragraph (3);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(3) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking ''Eleven'' and inserting ''Twelve''.

(c) THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954.—The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended—

(1) in section 57 b. (42 U.S.C. 2077(b))—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'', and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,''; and

(2) in section 123 (42 U.S.C. 2153)—

(A) in subsection a. (in the text after paragraph (9)—

(i) by striking ''and in consultation with the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency ('the Director')'', and

(ii) by striking ''and the Director'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of Defense'',

(B) in subsection d., in the first proviso, by striking ''Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of Defense'', and

(C) in the first undesignated paragraph following subsection d., by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,''.

(d) THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION ACT OF 1978.—The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 is amended—

(1) in section 4, by striking paragraph (2);

(2) in section 102, by striking ''the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of State''; and

(3) in section 602(c), by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,''.

(e) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5313, by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.'';

(2) in section 5314, by striking ''Deputy Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.''; and

(3) in section 5315, by striking ''Assistant Directors, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (4).''.

TITLE III—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect—

(1) March 1, 1997; or

(2) on such earlier date as the President shall determine to be appropriate and announce by notice published in the Federal Register, which date may be not earlier than 60 calendar days (excluding any day on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment sine die) after the President has submitted a reorganization plan to the appropriate congressional committees pursuant to section 321.

(b) REORGANIZATION PLAN.—Section 321 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

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

SEC. 311. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.

The United States Information 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 Information Agency and all functions of the United States Information Agency and any officer or component of such agency under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this title.

CHAPTER 3—REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED UNDER THIS TITLE

SEC. 321. REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Not later than March 1, 1996, the President, in consultation with the Secretary and the Director of the United States Information Agency, shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a reorganization plan providing for—

(1) the abolition of the United States Information Agency in accordance with this title;

(2) the transfer to the Department of State of the functions and personnel of the United

States Information Agency consistent with the provisions of this title; and

(3) the consolidation, reorganization, and streamlining of the Department upon the transfer of functions under this title in order to carry out such functions.

(b) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify the functions of the United States Information Agency that will be transferred to the Department under the plan;

(2) identify the personnel and positions of the Agency (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that will be transferred to the Department, separated from service with the Agency, or be eliminated under the plan, and set forth a schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(3) identify the personnel and positions of the Department (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that will be transferred within the Department, separated from service with the Department, or eliminated under the plan, and set forth a schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(4) specify the consolidations and reorganization of functions of the Department that will be required under the plan in order to permit the Department to carry out the functions transferred to the Department under the plan;

(5) specify the funds available to the United States Information Agency that will be transferred to the Department as a result of the transfer of functions of the Agency to the Department;

(6) specify the proposed allocations within the Department of unexpended funds transferred in connection with the transfer of functions under the plan; and

(7) specify the proposed disposition of the property, facilities, contracts, records, and other assets and liabilities of the Agency in connection with the transfer of the functions of the Agency to the Department.

(c) ASSISTANT SECRETARY POSITIONS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall provide for an appropriate number of Assistant Secretaries of State to carry out the functions transferred to the Department under this title.

SEC. 322. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

(a) UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—

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

(A) by striking ''There'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—There shall be in the Department of State an Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy who shall have responsibility to assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in the formation and implementation of United States public diplomacy policies and activities, including international educational and cultural exchange programs, information, and international broadcasting.''.

(2) TRANSITION PROVISION.—The President may appoint the individual serving as Director of the United States Information Agency on the day before the effective date of this title, or such other official appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and serving within the Department of State or the United States Information Agency as the President considers appropriate, to serve as the acting Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy until an individual is appointed to that office in accordance with section (1)(b)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended by this Act.

(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)) is amended by adding after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES.—There shall be in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary for Academic Programs and Cultural Exchanges who shall report to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy.

''(4) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION, POLICY, AND PROGRAMS.—There shall be in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary for Information, Policy, and Programs who shall report to the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy.''.

(2) TRANSITION PROVISION.—The President may appoint such officials appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and serving within the Department of State or the United States Information Agency as the President considers appropriate to serve as the acting Assistant Secretary for Academic Programs and Cultural Exchanges and to serve as the acting Assistant Secretary for Information, Policy, and Programs until individuals are appointed to those offices in accordance with section 1(c)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended by this Act.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 341. 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 Information Agency, the Director of the International Communication Agency, or any other officer or employee of the United States Information 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. 342. ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE USIA.—

(1) The Office of Inspector General of the United States Information Agency is abolished.

(2) Section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking '', the Office of Personnel Management or the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''or the Office of Personnel Management''; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking ''the United States Information Agency,''.

(3) Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

''Inspector General, United States Information Agency.''.

(b) FUNCTIONS OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY TRANSFERRED TO OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—There are transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State the functions that the Office of Inspector General of the United States Information Agency exercised before the effective date of this title (including all related functions of the Inspector General of the United States Information Agency).

(c) TRANSFER AND ALLOCATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to make such incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with such functions, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 343. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 5.

Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5313, by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency.'';

(2) in section 5315, by striking ''Deputy Director of the United States Information Agency.''; and

(3) in section 5316, by striking ''Deputy Director, Policy and Plans, United States Information Agency.'' and striking ''Associate Director (Policy and Plans), United States Information Agency.''.

SEC. 344. AMENDMENTS TO UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1948.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department of State'';

(2) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(3) by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(4) by striking ''USIA'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(5) by striking ''Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department of State''.

(b) SATELLITE AND TELEVISION BROADCASTS.—Section 505 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1464a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each of the four places it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''To be effective, the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''To be effective in carrying out this subsection, the Department of State'';

(3) by striking ''USIA–TV'' each place it appears and inserting ''DEPARTMENT OF STATE–TV''; and

(4) by striking subsection (e).

(c) UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—Section 604 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1469) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking ''the Director of the United States Information Agency,''; and

(B) by striking ''Director or the Agency, and shall appraise the effectiveness of policies and programs of the Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State or the Department of State, and shall appraise the effectiveness of the information, educational, and cultural policies and programs of the Department'';

(2) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) in the first sentence by striking ''the Secretary of State, and the Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of State'';

(B) in the second sentence by striking ''by the Agency'' and inserting ''by the Department of State''; and

(C) by striking ''Director for effectuating the purposes of the Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary for effectuating the information, educational, and cultural functions of the Department'';

(3) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''programs conducted by the Agency'' and inserting ''information, educational, and cultural programs conducted by the Department of State''; and

(4) in subsection (c)(4), by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

SEC. 345. AMENDMENTS TO THE MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1961 (FULBRIGHT-HAYS ACT).

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.) is amended by striking ''Director of the International Communication Agency'' and ''Director'' each place either term appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(b) REPEAL OF DEFUNCT ADVISORY COMMISSIONS.—Section 106 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2456) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(c) BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.—Section 112 of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460) is amended—

(1) by striking the first sentence of subsection (a);

(2) by striking ''Bureau'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(3) by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 346. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236) is amended—

(1) in section 305(b)(1), by striking ''Agency's'' and inserting ''Department's'';

(2) in section 306, by striking '', acting through the Director of the United States Information Agency,'' and inserting '', acting through the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy,'';

(3) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(4) by striking all references to ''United States Information Agency'' that were not stricken in paragraph (3) and inserting ''Department of State'';

(5) by striking ''Bureau'' each place it appears and inserting ''Office''; and

(6) in section 305(a)(1), by striking ''title,'' and inserting ''title (including activities of the Voice of America previously carried out by the United States Information Agency),''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 5.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau, the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Director of the International Broadcasting Office, the Department of State''.

SEC. 347. TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA.

(a) AUTHORITY.—Section 243(a) of the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (as contained in part D of title II of Public Law 101–246) (22 U.S.C. 1465bb(a)) is amended by striking ''United States Information Agency (hereafter in this part referred to as the 'Agency')'' and inserting ''Department of State (hereafter in this part referred to as the 'Department')''.

(b) TELEVISION MARTI SERVICE.—Section 244 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1465cc) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending the first sentence to read as follows: ''The Secretary of State shall administer within the Voice of America the Television Marti Service.''; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''USIA'' and inserting ''DEPARTMENT OF STATE'',

(B) by striking ''Agency facilities'' and inserting ''Department facilities''; and

(C) by striking ''United States Information Agency Television Service'' and inserting ''Department of State Television Service''; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''USIA AUTHORITY.—The Agency'' and inserting ''SECRETARY OF STATE AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State''; and

(B) by striking ''Agency'' the second place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(c) ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—Section 246 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1465dd) is amended—

(1) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(2) by striking ''the Agency'' and inserting ''the Department''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 247(a) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1465ee(a)) is repealed.

SEC. 348. RADIO BROADCASTING TO CUBA.

(a) FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Section 3 of the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465a) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY'' and inserting ''DEPARTMENT OF STATE'';

(2) in subsection (a), by striking ''United States Information Agency (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Agency')'' and inserting ''Department of State (hereafter in this Act referred to as the 'Department')''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(b) CUBA SERVICE.—Section 4 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1465b) is amended—

(1) by amending the first sentence to read as follows: ''The Secretary of State shall administer within the Voice of America the Cuba Service (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Service').''; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(c) ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—Section 6 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1465d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(B) by striking ''the Agency'' and inserting ''the Department''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''The Agency'' and inserting ''The Department''; and

(B) by striking ''the Agency'' and inserting ''the Secretary of State''.

(d) FACILITY COMPENSATION.—Section 7 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1465e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''the Agency'' and inserting ''the Department''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''Agency'' and inserting ''Department''.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 8 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 1465f) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

''(a) The amount obligated by the Department of State each fiscal year to carry out this Act shall be sufficient to maintain broadcasts to Cuba under this Act at rates no less than the fiscal year 1985 level of obligations by the former United States Information Agency for such broadcasts.''; and

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

SEC. 349. NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.

(a) GRANTS.—Section 503 of Public Law 98–164, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4412) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(B) by striking ''the Agency'' and inserting ''the Department of State''; and

(C) by striking ''the Director'' and inserting ''the Secretary of State''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''.

(b) AUDITS.—Section 504(g) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4413(g)) is amended by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''.

(c) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION.—Section 506 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4415) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''Director'' each of the three places it appears and inserting ''Secretary''; and

(B) by striking ''of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''of State''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ''USIA'' and inserting ''DEPARTMENT OF STATE'';

(B) by striking ''Director'' each of the three places it appears and inserting ''Secretary'';

(C) by striking ''of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''of State''; and

(D) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''.

SEC. 350. UNITED STATES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—Section 603 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 4703) is amended by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''.

(b) GUIDELINES.—Section 604(11) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4704(11)) is amended by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''.

(c) POLICY REGARDING OTHER INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.—Section 606(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4706(b)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''USIA'' and inserting ''STATE DEPARTMENT''; and

(2) by striking ''Director of United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(d) GENERAL AUTHORITIES.—Section 609(e) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 4709(e)) is amended by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''.

SEC. 351. FASCELL FELLOWSHIP BOARD.

Section 1003(b) of the Fascell Fellowship Act (22 U.S.C. 4902(b)) is amended—

(1) in the text above paragraph (1), by striking ''9 members'' and inserting ''8 members'';

(2) by striking paragraph (3); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

SEC. 352. NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION BOARD.

Section 803 of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992 (50 U.S.C. 1903(b)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (6); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (6) and (7); and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''subsection (b)(7)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(6)''.

SEC. 353. CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

Section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2075) is amended by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

SEC. 354. EAST-WEST CENTER.

(a) DUTIES.—Section 703 of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (22 U.S.C. 2055) is amended—

(1) in the text above paragraph (1), by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency (hereinafter referred to as the 'Director')'' and inserting ''Secretary of State (hereinafter referred to as the 'Secretary')''; and

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''establishment and''.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Section 704 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2056) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(2) by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary''.

SEC. 355. MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Section 202 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1979 (22 U.S.C. 1461–1) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''mission of the International Communication Agency'' and inserting ''mission of the Department of State in carrying out its information, educational, and cultural functions'';

(2) in the second sentence, in the text above paragraph (1), by striking ''International Communication Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State'';

(3) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''Agency'' and inserting ''Department''; and

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking ''mission of the Agency'' and inserting ''mission described in this section''.

SEC. 356. CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

Section 23(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2695(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(including'' and all that follows through ''Agency)''; and

(2) by striking ''other such agencies'' and inserting ''other Federal agencies''.

SEC. 357. GRANTS.

Section 212 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 1475h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State, in carrying out its international information, educational, and cultural functions,'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''United States Information Agency shall substantially comply with United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State, in carrying out its international information, educational, and cultural functions, shall substantially comply with Department of State''; and

(B) in paragraphs (2) and (3)—

(i) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(ii) by striking ''Agency'' each of the places it appears and inserting ''Department''; and

(4) by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 358. BAN ON DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES.

Section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 1461–1a) is amended—

(1) by striking out ''United States Information Agency'' each of the two places it appears and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(2) by inserting ''in carrying out its international information, educational, and cultural activities'' before ''shall be distributed''.

SEC. 359. CONFORMING REPEAL TO THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT.

Section 34(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2574(b)) is repealed.

SEC. 360. REPEAL RELATING TO PROCUREMENT OF LEGAL SERVICES.

Section 26(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2698(b)) is repealed.

SEC. 361. REPEAL RELATING TO PAYMENT OF SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES.

Section 32 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2704) is amended by striking the second sentence.

SEC. 362. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO THE SEED ACT.

Section 2(c) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5401(c)) is amended in paragraph (17) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''.

SEC. 363. INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER COMMISSION.

Section 7(c) of the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1106(c)) is amended—

(1) in the text above subparagraph (A), by striking ''15 members'' and inserting ''14 members'';

(2) by striking subparagraph (F); and

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (G) through (J) as subparagraphs (F) through (I), respectively.

SEC. 364. FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980.

(a) OTHER AGENCIES UTILIZING SERVICE.—Section 202(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3922(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (1).

(b) BOARD OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.—Section 210 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 3930) is amended by striking ''the United States Information Agency, the United States International Development Cooperation Agency,''.

SEC. 365. AU PAIR PROGRAMS.

Section 8 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–454) is amended by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

SEC. 366. EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION FROM TOTALITARIANISM TO DEMOCRACY.

Section 602 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (22 U.S.C. 2452a) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of subsection (a), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''appropriations account of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''appropriate appropriations account of the Department of State''; and

(B) by striking ''and the United States Information Agency''.

SEC. 367. EDMUND S. MUSKIE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 227 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(2) by striking subsection (d).

SEC. 368. IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ON CULTURAL PROPERTY.

Title III of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) is amended by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

SEC. 369. MIKE MANSFIELD FELLOWSHIPS.

Section 252(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6101(a)) is amended by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

TITLE IV—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect—

(1) on March 1, 1997; or

(2) on such earlier date as the President shall determine to be appropriate and announce by notice published in the Federal Register, which date may be not earlier than 60 calendar days (excluding any day on which either House of Congress is not in session because of an adjournment sine die) after the President has submitted a reorganization plan to the appropriate congressional committees pursuant to section 421.

(b) REORGANIZATION PLAN.—Section 421 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 402. REFERENCES IN TITLE.

Except as specifically provided in this title, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 411. ABOLITION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY.

The Agency for International Development and the International Development Cooperation Agency are abolished.

SEC. 412. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Administrator of the Agency for International Development and the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency and all functions of the Agency for International Development and the International Development Cooperation Agency and any officer or component of such agencies under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law before the effective date of this title, except as otherwise provided in this title.

CHAPTER 3—REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE RELATING TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED UNDER THIS TITLE

SEC. 421. REORGANIZATION PLAN.

(a) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Not later than March 1, 1996, the President, in consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a reorganization plan providing for—

(1) the abolition of the Agency for International Development in accordance with this title;

(2) the transfer to the Department of State of the functions and personnel of the Agency for International Development consistent with the provisions of this title; and

(3) the consolidation, reorganization, and streamlining of the Department upon the transfer of functions under this title in order to carry out such functions.

(b) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify the functions of the Agency for International Development that will be transferred to the Department under the plan;

(2) identify the personnel and positions of the Agency (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that will be transferred to the Department, separated from service with the Agency, or be eliminated under the plan, and set forth a schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(3) identify the personnel and positions of the Department (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that will be transferred within the Department, separated from service with the Department, or eliminated under the plan, and set forth a schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(4) specify the consolidations and reorganization of functions of the Department that will be required under the plan in order to permit the Department to carry out the functions transferred to the Department under the plan;

(5) specify the funds available to the Agency for International Development that will be transferred to the Department under this title as a result of the transfer of functions of the Agency to the Department;

(6) specify the proposed allocations within the Department of unexpended funds transferred in connection with the transfer of functions under the plan; and

(7) specify the proposed disposition of the property, facilities, contracts, records, and other assets and liabilities of the Agency in connection with the transfer of the functions of the Agency to the Department.

(c) ASSISTANT SECRETARY POSITIONS.—The plan under subsection (a) shall provide for an appropriate number of Assistant Secretaries of State to carry out the functions transferred to the Department under this title.

SEC. 422. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

(a) UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(b)) is amended by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) UNDER SECRETARY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.—There shall be in the Department of State an Under Secretary for Development and Economic Affairs who shall assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in the formation and implementation of United States policies and activities concerning international development and economic affairs.''.

(b) TRANSITION PROVISION.—The President may appoint the individual serving as Administrator of the Agency for International Development on the day before the effective date of this title, or such other official appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and serving within the Department of State or the Agency for International Development as the President considers appropriate, to serve as the acting Under Secretary for Development and Economic Affairs until an individual is appointed to that office in accordance with section 1(b)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended by this Act.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 441. REFERENCES.

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

(1) the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, or any other officer or employee of the Agency for International Development shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State;

(2) the Director or any other officer or employee of the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; or

(3) the Agency for International Development, AID, the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

SEC. 442. ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Office of Inspector General of the Agency for International Development is abolished.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—The Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended as follows:

(1) Section 8A is repealed.

(2) Section 11(1) is amended by striking ''the Administrator of the Agency for International Development,''.

(3) Section 11(2) is amended by striking ''the Agency for International Development,''.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following: ''Inspector General, Agency for International Development.''.

(d) FUNCTIONS OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRANSFERRED TO OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—There are transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of State the functions that the Office of Inspector General of the Agency for International Development exercised before the effective date of this title (including all related functions of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development).

(e) TRANSFER AND ALLOCATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL.—The Inspector General of the Department of State, is authorized to make such incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with such functions, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 443. ABOLITION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Agency for International Development is abolished.

(b) AMENDMENT TO TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 901(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (A).

(c) FUNCTIONS OF OFFICE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRANSFERRED TO OFFICE OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—There are transferred to the Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Department of State the functions that the Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Agency for International Development exercised before the effective date of this title (including all related functions of the Chief Financial Officer of the Agency for International Development).

(d) TRANSFER AND ALLOCATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to make such incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with such functions, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 444. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5313, by striking ''Administrator, Agency for International Development.'';

(2) in section 5314, by striking ''Deputy Administrator, Agency for International Development.'';

(3) in section 5315—

(A) by striking ''Assistant Administrators, Agency for International Development (6).''; and

(B) by striking ''Regional Assistant Administrators, Agency for International Development (4).''; and

(4) in section 5316 by striking ''General Counsel of the Agency for International Development.''.

SEC. 445. PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM.

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83–480; 7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) is amended by striking ''Administrator'' each place it appears and inserting ''Under Secretary of State for Development and Economic Affairs''.

TITLE V—TRANSITION

SEC. 501. REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized, subject to the requirements of this division, to allocate or reallocate any function transferred to the Department under any title of this division among the officers of the Department, and to establish, consolidate, alter, or discontinue such organizational entities within the Department as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out any reorganization under this division, but the authority of the Secretary under this section does not extend to—

(1) the abolition of organizational entities or officers established by this Act or any other Act; or

(2) the alteration of the delegation of functions to any specific organizational entity or officer required by this Act or any other Act.

(b) REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON REORGANIZATION PLANS.—A reorganization plan pursuant to any title of this division may not have the effect of—

(1) creating a new executive department;

(2) continuing a function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made;

(3) authorizing an agency to exercise a function which is not authorized by law at the time the plan is transmitted to Congress;

(4) creating a new agency which is not a component or part of an existing executive department or independent agency; or

(5) increasing the term of an office beyond that provided by law for the office.

SEC. 502. TRANSFER AND ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the personnel employed in connection with, and the assets, liabilities, 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 and offices, or portions thereof transferred by any title of this division, subject to section 1531 of title 31, United States Code, shall be transferred to the Secretary for appropriate allocation.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—Unexpended and unobligated funds transferred pursuant to any title of this division shall be used only for the purposes for which the funds were originally authorized and appropriated.

(c) AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.—When an agency is abolished under this division, the limitations for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under section 2351 of this Act on the members of the Foreign Service authorized to be employed by such agency shall be added to the limitations under such section which apply to the Department of State.

SEC. 503. INCIDENTAL TRANSFERS.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to make such incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with such functions, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of any title of this division. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide for the termination of the affairs of all entities terminated by this division and for such further measures and dispositions as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of any title of this division.

SEC. 504. EFFECT ON PERSONNEL.

(a) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE POSITIONS.—Except as otherwise provided in this division, any person who, on the day preceding the date of the abolition of an agency the functions of which are transferred under any title of this division, held a position compensated in accordance with the Executive Schedule prescribed in chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, and who, without a break in service, is appointed in the Department to a position having duties comparable to the duties performed immediately preceding such appointment shall continue to be compensated in such new position at not less than the rate provided for such previous position, for the duration of the service of such person in such new position.

(b) TERMINATION OF CERTAIN POSITIONS.—Positions whose incumbents are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the functions of which are transferred by any title of this division, shall terminate on the effective date of that title.

(c) EXCEPTED SERVICE.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of employees occupying positions in the excepted service or the Senior Executive Service, any appointment authority established pursuant to law or regulations of the Office of Personnel Management for filling such positions shall be transferred.

(2) The Department of State may decline a transfer of authority under paragraph (1) (and the employees appointed pursuant thereto) to the extent that such authority relates to positions excepted from the competitive service because of their confidential, policy-making, policy-determining, or policy-advocating character, and noncareer positions in the Senior Executive Service (within the meaning of section 3132(a)(7) of title 5, United States Code).

(d) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PROGRAMS.—(1) Any employee accepting employment with the Department of State as a result of a transfer pursuant to any title of this division may retain for 1 year after the date such transfer occurs membership in any employee benefit program of the former agency, including insurance, to which such employee belongs on the date of the enactment of this Act if—

(A) the employee does not elect to give up the benefit or membership in the program; and

(B) the benefit or program is continued by the Secretary of State.

(2) The difference in the costs between the benefits which would have been provided by such agency or entity and those provided by this section shall be paid by the Secretary of State. If any employee elects to give up membership in a health insurance program or the health insurance program is not continued by the Secretary of State, the employee shall be permitted to select an alternate Federal health insurance program within 30 days of such election or notice, without regard to any other regularly scheduled open season.

(e) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE.—Any employee in the career Senior Executive Service who is transferred pursuant to any title of this division shall be placed in a position at the Department of State which is comparable to the position the employee held in the agency.

(f) ASSIGNMENTS.—(1) Transferring employees shall be provided reasonable notice of new positions and assignments prior to their transfer pursuant to any title of this division.

(2) Foreign Service personnel transferred to the Department of State pursuant to any title of this division shall be eligible for any assignment open to Foreign Service personnel within the Department for which such transferred personnel are qualified.

(g) TREATMENT OF PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN TERMINATED FUNCTIONS.—The provisions of this subsection shall apply with respect to officers and employees of the agencies identified in section 505(b) whose employment is terminated as a result of the abolition of the agency or the reorganization and consolidation of functions of the Department of State under any title of this division:

(1) Under such regulations as the Office of Personnel Management may prescribe, the head of any agency in the executive branch may appoint in the competitive service any person who is certified by the head of the former agency as having served satisfactorily in the former agency and who passes such examination as the Office of Personnel Management may prescribe. Any person so appointed shall, upon completion of the prescribed probationary period, acquire a competitive status.

(2) The head of any agency in the executive branch having an established merit system in the excepted service may appoint in such service any person who is certified by the head of the former agency as having served satisfactorily in the former agency and who passes such examination as the head of such agency in the executive branch may prescribe.

(3) Any appointment under this subsection shall be made within a period of one year after completion of the appointee's service in the former agency.

(4) Any law, Executive order, or regulation which would disqualify an applicant for appointment in the competitive service or in the excepted service concerned shall also disqualify an applicant for appointment under this subsection.

SEC. 505. VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVES.

(a) AUTHORITY TO PAY INCENTIVES.—The head of an agency referred to in subsection (b) may pay voluntary incentive payments to employees of the agency in order to avoid or minimize the need for involuntary separations from the agency as a result of the abolition of the agency and the reorganization and consolidation of functions of the Department of State under any title of this division.

(b) COVERED AGENCIES.—Subsection (a) applies to the following agencies:

(1) The Department of State.

(2) The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(3) The United States Information Agency.

(4) The Agency for International Development.

(c) PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS.—The head of an agency shall pay voluntary separation incentive payments in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–226; 108 Stat. 111), except that an employee of the agency shall be deemed to be eligible for payment of a voluntary separation incentive payment under that section if the employee separates from service with the agency during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending—

(1) in the case of an agency referred to in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (b), on the date of the abolition of that agency under this division; and

(2) in the case of the Department of State, on September 30, 1997.

(d) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the head of an agency to authorize payment of voluntary separation incentive payments under this section shall expire on—

(1) in the case of an agency referred to in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (b), on the date of the abolition of that agency under this division; and

(3) in the case of the Department of State, September 30, 1997.

(e) BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE.—Any new spending authority (within the meaning of section 401 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) which is provided under this section shall be effective for any fiscal year only to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

(f) EFFECT OF SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.—An employee who has received a voluntary separation incentive payment under this section and accepts employment with the Government of the United States within 5 years after the date of the separation on which the payment is based shall be required to repay the entire amount of the incentive payment to the agency that paid the incentive payment.

(g) 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, in fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998 each agency under subsection (b) of this section shall, before the end of each such fiscal year, remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States for credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the product of—

(A) the number of employees of such agency who, as of March 31st of such fiscal year,

are subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of such title; multiplied by

(B) $80.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management may prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 506. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

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

(1) that have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective by the President, any Federal agency or official thereof, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, in the performance of functions that are transferred under any title of this division; and

(2) that are in effect at the time such title takes effect, or were final before the effective date of such title and are to become effective on or after the effective date of such title,

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

(b) PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—(1) The provisions of any title of this division shall not affect any proceedings, including notices of proposed rulemaking, or any application for any license, permit, certificate, or financial assistance pending on the effective date of any title of this division before any department, agency, commission, or component thereof, functions of which are transferred by any title of this division. Such proceedings and applications, to the extent that they relate to functions so transferred, shall be continued.

(2) Orders shall be issued in such proceedings, appeals shall be taken therefrom, and payments shall be made pursuant to such orders, as if this Act had not been enacted. Orders issued in any such proceedings shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or revoked by the Secretary, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit the discontinuance or modification of any such proceeding under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such proceeding could have been discontinued or modified if this Act had not been enacted.

(4) The Secretary is authorized to promulgate regulations providing for the orderly transfer of proceedings continued under this subsection to the Department.

(c) NO EFFECT ON JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.—Except as provided in subsection (e)—

(1) the provisions of this Act shall not affect suits commenced prior to the effective date of this Act, and

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

(d) NON-ABATEMENT 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 any department or agency, functions of which are transferred by any title of this division, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this Act. No cause of action by or against any department or agency, functions of which are transferred by any title of this division, or by or against any officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer shall abate by reason of the enactment of this Act.

(e) CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDING WITH SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.—If, before the date on which any title of this division takes effect, any department or agency, or officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, is a party to a suit, and under this Act any function of such department, agency, or officer is transferred to the Secretary or any other official of the Department, then such suit shall be continued with the Secretary or other appropriate official of the Department substituted or added as a party.

(f) REVIEWABILITY OF ORDERS AND ACTIONS UNDER TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS.—Orders and actions of the Secretary in the exercise of functions transferred under any title of this division shall be subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such orders and actions had been by the agency or office, or part thereof, exercising such functions immediately preceding their transfer. Any statutory requirements relating to notice, hearings, action upon the record, or administrative review that apply to any function transferred by any title of this division shall apply to the exercise of such function by the Secretary.

SEC. 507. PROPERTY AND FACILITIES.

The Secretary of State shall review the property and facilities transferred to the Department under this division to determine whether such property and facilities are required by the Department.

SEC. 508. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO FACILITATE TRANSITION.

Prior to, or after, any transfer of a function under any title of this division, the Secretary is authorized to utilize—

(1) the services of such officers, employees, and other personnel of an agency with respect to functions that will be or have been transferred to the Department by any title of this division; and

(2) funds appropriated to such functions for such period of time as may reasonably be needed to facilitate the orderly implementation of any title of this division.

SEC. 509. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The Congress urges the President, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the heads of other appropriate agencies, to develop and submit to the Congress recommendations for such additional technical and conforming amendments to the laws of the United States as may be appropriate to reflect the changes made by this division.

SEC. 510. FINAL REPORT.

Not later than October 1, 1998, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report which provides a final accounting of the finances and operations of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the Agency for International Development.

SEC. 511. SEVERABILITY.

If a provision of this division or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, neither the remainder of this division nor the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall be affected.

DIVISION B—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE XX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997''.

SEC. 2002. DEFINITIONS.

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

(1) The term ''AID'' means the Agency for International Development.

(2) The term ''ACDA'' means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(3) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate.

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

(5) The term ''Federal agency'' has the meaning given to the term ''agency'' by section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(6) The term ''function'' means any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

(7) The term ''office'' includes any office, administration, agency, institute, unit, organizational entity, or component thereof.

(8) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of State.

(9) The term ''USIA'' means the United States Information Agency.

TITLE XXI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPER 1—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2101. ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State under ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law, including the diplomatic security program:

(1) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', of the Department of State $1,728,797,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $1,676,903,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(B) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 are authorized to be appropriated only for the purpose of processing immigrant visas for persons who are outside their countries of nationality, have asserted a fear of returning to their countries of nationality and a credible basis for such fear, and for whom immigrant visas are currently available.

(2) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For ''Salaries and Expenses'', of the Department of State $366,276,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $355,287,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(B) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), $11,900,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $11,900,000 for fiscal year 1997 are authorized to be appropriated only for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Refugee and Migration Assistance.

(3) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—For ''Capital Investment Fund'', of the Department of State $20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(4) ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD.—For ''Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad'', $391,760,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $391,760,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(5) REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES.—For ''Representation Allowances'', $4,780,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $4,780,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(6) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—For ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'', $6,000,000 for the fiscal 1996 and $6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(7) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For ''Office of the Inspector General'', $23,469,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $23,469,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(8) PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN.—For ''Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan'', $15,165,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $14,710,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(9) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS.—For ''Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials'', $9,579,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $9,579,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(10) REPATRIATION LOANS.—For ''Repatriation Loans'', $776,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $776,000 for the fiscal year 1997, for administrative expenses.

SEC. 2102. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, PROGRAMS, AND CONFERENCES.

(a) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Contributions to International Organizations'', $873,505,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $867,050,000 for the fiscal year 1997 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international organizations and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

(b) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations'', $309,375,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $302,902,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) UNICEF.—

(i) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), $103,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $103,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 is authorized to be appropriated only for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

(ii) For fiscal year 1996, not more than 25 percent of the amount under clause (i) may be made available to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) until 30 days after the submission to Congress of the report required by section 2523.

(B) INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.—

(i) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), $43,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1997 is authorized to be appropriated only for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(ii) Amounts under clause (i) are authorized to be made available to the International Atomic Energy Agency only if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(C) WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1997, or 25 percent of the budget for the tribunal for each such fiscal year, whichever amount is less, are authorized to be made available for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, located at The Hague, Netherlands.

(D) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 are authorized to be appropriated only for the World Food Program.

(E) UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) $1,500,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 are authorized to be appropriated only for the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

(F) UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND.—

(i) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) not more than $25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 shall be available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(ii) Of the amount made available for the United Nations Population Fund under clause (i)—

(I) for fiscal year 1996, not more than 50 percent of such amount may be disbursed to the Fund before March 1, 1996; and

(II) for fiscal year 1997, not more than 50 percent of such amount may be disbursed to the Fund before March 1, 1997.

(iii) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available for the United Nations Population Fund shall be available for the United States proportionate share for activities in the People's Republic of China.

(iv)(I) Not later than February 15, 1996, and February 15, 1997, the Secretary of State shall submit a report indicating the amount that the United Nations Population Fund is budgeting for activities in the People's Republic of China for 1996 or 1997, as appropriate, to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(II) Before March 1, for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, if the United Nations Population Fund is budgeting an amount in excess of $7,000,000 for activities in the People's Republic of China, a sum equal to the amount in excess of $7,000,000 shall be deducted from amounts otherwise available for payment to the United Nations Population Fund.

(v) Amounts made available for the United Nations Population Fund under clause (i) may only be paid to the Fund if—

(I) the Fund maintains such amounts in a separate account from other funds; and

(II) the Fund does not commingle amounts provided under clause (i) with other funds.

(G) ORGANIZATION FOR AMERICAN STATES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $15,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 are authorized to be appropriated only for the Organization for American States.

(H) LIMITATION CONCERNING USE OF FUNDS UNDER SECTION 307 OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this Act, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to be appropriated for the United States proportionate share, in accordance with section 307(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for any programs identified in section 307, or for Libya, Iran, or any Communist country listed in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(I) UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—

(i) TOTAL LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 not to exceed $70,000,000 shall be available for the United Nations Development Program.

(ii) BURMA.—

(I) Subject to subclauses (II) and (III), for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 none of the funds made available for United Nations Development Program (or United Nations Development Program—Administered Funds) shall be available for programs and activities in or for Burma.

(II) Of the amount made available for United Nations Development Program (and United Nations Development Program—Administered Funds) for fiscal year 1996, $18,200,000 of such amount shall be disbursed only if the President certifies to the Congress that the United Nations Development Program has terminated its activities in and for Burma.

(III) Of the amount made available for United Nations Development Program (and United Nations Development Program—Administered Funds) for fiscal year 1997, $25,480,000 shall be disbursed only if the President certifies to the Congress that the United Nations Development Program has terminated its activities in and for Burma.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(c) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'', $445,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $345,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international peacekeeping activities and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) may be made available for contributions to the United Nations Protection Force unless the President determines and reports to the Congress during the calendar year in which the funds are to be provided that—

(A) the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina supports the continued presence of the United Nations Protection Force within its territory;

(B) the United Nations Protection Force is effectively carrying out its mandate under United Nations Security Council resolutions 761, 776, 781, 786, and 836, and is effectively encouraging compliance with United Nations Security Council resolutions 752, 757, 770, 771, 787, 820, and 824.

(C) the United Nations Protection Force is providing full cooperation and support consistent with its mandate to the efforts of the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to investigate war crimes and to apprehend and prosecute suspected war criminals;

(D) the United Nations Protection Force is providing full cooperation and support consistent with its mandate to United States diplomatic, military, and relief personnel in Bosnia; and

(E) the United Nations Protection Force has investigated and taken appropriate action against any United Nations Protection Force personnel or units suspected of participating in illegal or improper activities, such as black marketeering, embezzlement, expropriation of property, and assaults on civilians.

(d) PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Peacekeeping Operations'', $68,260,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $68,260,000 for the fiscal year 1997 for the Department of State to carry out section 551 of Public Law 87–195.

(e) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES.—

(1) GENERAL PROVISION.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''International Conferences and Contingencies'', $5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997 for the Department of State

to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international conferences and contingencies and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

(2) CONDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—

(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), in addition to such amounts as are authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated for ''International Conferences and Contingencies'', $1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international conferences and contingencies and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

(B) The authorization of appropriations under subparagraph (A) shall take effect only after the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees with respect to any United Nations Fourth Conference on Women that is held in Beijing that—

(i) no funds of the Department of State were expended for travel by any United States official or delegate to the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing, August and September 1995, or

(ii)(I) that the United States vigorously urged the United Nations to grant accreditation to a wide range of nongovernmental organizations, including United States-based groups representing Taiwanese and Tibetan women, in accordance with relevant international standards and precedents;

(II) that the United States pressed the Government of China to issue visas equitably to representatives of accredited nongovernmental organizations;

(III) that the United States encouraged the Government of China and the United Nations to provide the accredited nongovernmental organizations with access to the main conference site that is substantially equivalent in manner and degree to access afforded at previous major United Nations conferences;

(IV) that the United States delegation to the Fourth World Conference on Women vigorously and publicly supported access by representatives of accredited nongovernmental organizations to the conference, especially with respect to United States nongovernmental organizations;

(V) that the United States delegation to the Fourth World Conference on Women vigorously promoted universal respect for internationally recognized human rights, including the rights of women; and

(VI) that, if the goals of subparagraphs (I), (II), or (III) were not fully accomplished, the United States issued a formal, public, protest to the United Nations for such a departure from accepted international standards.

(f) FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated by subsections (a) and (b) of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Amounts appropriated under this subsection shall be available for obligation and expenditure only to the extent that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines and certifies to Congress that such amounts are necessary due to such fluctuations.

SEC. 2103. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated under ''International Commissions'' for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law:

(1) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—For ''International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico''—

(A) for ''Salaries and Expenses'' $13,858,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $12,472,000 for the fiscal year 1997; and

(B) for ''Construction'' $10,393,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $9,353,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(2) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—For ''International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada'', $740,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $666,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(3) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—For ''International Joint Commission'', $3,500,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $3,195,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(4) INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS.—For ''International Fisheries Commissions'', $14,669,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $13,202,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 2104. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' for authorized activities, $560,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $590,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(B) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section are authorized to be appropriated for salaries and administrative expenses of the Bureau of Migration and Refugee Assistance.

(2) REFUGEES RESETTLING IN ISRAEL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $80,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $80,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997 for assistance for refugees resettling in Israel from other countries.

(3) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR DISPLACED BURMESE.—There are authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1997 for humanitarian assistance, including but not limited to food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training to persons displaced as a result of civil conflict in Burma, including persons still within Burma.

(4) RESETTLEMENT OF VIETNAMESE, LAOTIANS, AND CAMBODIANS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $30,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 for the admission and resettlement of persons who—

(A) are or were nationals and residents of Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia;

(B) are within a category of aliens referred to in section 599D(b)(2)(C) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167); and

(C) are or were at any time after January 1, 1989, residents of refugee camps in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, or the Philippines.

(b) GENERAL LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) are authorized to be available for any program or activity that provides for, promotes, or assists in the repatriation of any person to Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, unless the President has certified that—

(1) all persons described in subsection (a)(4) who were residents of refugee camps as of July 1, 1995, have been offered resettlement outside their countries of nationality;

(2) all nationals of Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia who were residents of refugee camps as of July 1, 1995, who are not persons described in subsection (a)(4) have, at any time after such date, either had access to a process for the determination of whether they are refugees, or been offered resettlement outside their countries of nationality; and

(3) the process referred to in paragraph (2) is genuinely calculated to determine whether each applicant is a refugee, and that the procedures, standards, and personnel employed in such process ensure that the risk of return to persecution is no greater than in the process available under United States law to persons physically present in the United States.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) are authorized to be available until expended.

(d) REFUGEE CAMP DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''refugee camp'' means any place in which people who left Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos are housed or held by a government or international organization, regardless of the designation of such place by such government or organization.

SEC. 2105. CERTAIN OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAMS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law:

(1) ASIA FOUNDATION.—For ''Asia Foundation'', $10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $9,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 2106. UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated to carry out international information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Board for International Broadcasting Act, the Inspector General Act of 1978, the North/South Center Act of 1991, the National Endowment for Democracy Act, and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes:

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For ''Salaries and Expenses'', $450,645,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $428,080,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(2) TECHNOLOGY FUND.—For ''Technology Fund'' for the United States Information Agency, $5,050,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $5,050,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(3) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(A) FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—For the ''Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs'', $117,484,200 for the fiscal year 1996 and $113,680,800 for the fiscal year 1997.

(B) SOUTH PACIFIC EXCHANGES.—For the ''South Pacific Exchanges'', $900,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $900,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(C) EAST TIMORESE SCHOLARSHIPS.—For the ''East Timorese Scholarships'', $800,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $800,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(D) CAMBODIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—For the ''Cambodian Scholarships'', $141,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $141,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(E) TIBETAN EXCHANGES.—For the ''Educational and Cultural Exchanges with Tibet'' under section 236 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236), $500,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $500,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(F) OTHER PROGRAMS.—For ''Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program'', ''Edmund

S. Muskie Fellowship Program'', ''International Visitors Program'', ''Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program'', ''Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program of the Washington Workshops Foundation'', ''Citizen Exchange Programs'', ''Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program'', ''Newly Independent States and Eastern Europe Training'', ''Institute for Representative Government'', and ''Arts America'', $87,265,800 for the fiscal year 1996 and $87,341,400 for the fiscal year 1997.

(4) INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For ''International Broadcasting Activities'', $321,191,000 for the fiscal year 1996, and $286,191,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(B) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A) $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 are authorized to be appropriated only to carry out the Pilot Project for Freedom Broadcasting to Asia authorized by section 2443.

(C) VOICE OF AMERICA FARSI SERVICE.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A) $1,873,521 for the fiscal year 1996 and $1,873,521 for the fiscal year 1997 are authorized to be appropriated only to carry out the Voice of America Farsi Service.

(5) RADIO CONSTRUCTION.—For ''Radio Construction'', $75,164,000 for the fiscal year 1996, and $67,647,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(6) RADIO FREE ASIA.—For ''Radio Free Asia'', $10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(7) BROADCASTING TO CUBA.—For ''Broadcasting to Cuba'', $24,809,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $24,809,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(8) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For ''Office of the Inspector General'', $4,300,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $3,870,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(9) CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.—For ''Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West'', $15,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(10) NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY—For ''National Endowment for Democracy'', $34,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $34,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(11) CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.—For ''Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between North and South'' $4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 2107. UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act—

(1) $44,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $40,500,000 for the fiscal year 1997; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for increases in salary, pay, retirement, other employee benefits authorized by law, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

TITLE XXII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 2201. REVISION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 36. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—(1) There is established a program for the payment of rewards to carry out the purposes of this section.

''(2) The rewards program established by this section shall be administered by the Secretary of State, in consultation, where appropriate, with the Attorney General.

''(b) PURPOSE.—(1) The rewards program established by this section shall be designed to assist in the prevention of acts of international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, and other related criminal acts.

''(2) The Secretary of State may pay a reward to any individual who furnishes information leading to—

''(A) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual for the commission of an act of international terrorism against a United States person or United States property;

''(B) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual conspiring or attempting to commit an act of international terrorism against a United States person or United States property;

''(C) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual for committing, primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, any narcotics-related offense if that offense involves or is a significant part of conduct that involves—

''(i) a violation of United States narcotics laws and which is such that the individual would be a major violator of such laws; or

''(ii) the killing or kidnapping of—

''(I) any officer, employee, or contract employee of the United States Government while such individual is engaged in official duties, or on account of that individual's official duties, in connection with the enforcement of United States narcotics laws or the implementing of United States narcotics control objectives; or

''(II) a member of the immediate family of any such individual on account of that individual's official duties, in connection with the enforcement of United States narcotics laws or the implementing of United States narcotics control objectives; or

''(iii) an attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the acts described in clause (i) or (ii); or

''(D) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual aiding or abetting in the commission of an act described in subparagraphs (A) through (C); or

''(E) the prevention, frustration, or favorable resolution of an act described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

''(c) COORDINATION.—(1) To ensure that the payment of rewards pursuant to this section does not duplicate or interfere with the payment of informants or the obtaining of evidence or information, as authorized to the Department of Justice, the offering, administration, and payment of rewards under this section, including procedures for—

''(A) identifying individuals, organizations, and offenses with respect to which rewards will be offered;

''(B) the publication of rewards;

''(C) offering of joint rewards with foreign governments;

''(D) the receipt and analysis of data; and

''(E) the payment and approval of payment,

shall be governed by procedures developed by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General.

''(2) Before making a reward under this section in a matter over which there is Federal criminal jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall advise and consult with the Attorney General.

''(d) FUNDING.—(1) There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State from time to time such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, notwithstanding section 102 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (Public Law 99–93).

''(2) No amount of funds may be appropriated which, when added to the amounts previously appropriated but not yet obligated, would cause such amounts to exceed $15,000,000.

''(3) To the maximum extent practicable, funds made available to carry out this section should be distributed equally for the purpose of preventing acts of international terrorism and for the purpose of preventing international narcotics trafficking.

''(4) Amounts appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section shall remain available until expended.

''(e) ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—(1) In extraordinary circumstances and when it is important to the national security of the United States, the Secretary of State may use fees collected for processing machine readable nonimmigrant visas and machine readable combined border crossing identification cards and nonimmigrant visas pursuant to section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236; 8 U.S.C. 1351 note) to carry out the purposes of this section, subject to the limitation contained in subsection (d)(2).

''(2) The authority contained in paragraph (1) may be used only if the Secretary notifies the appropriate congressional committees 15 days in advance in accordance with regular reprogramming procedures. Such notification shall contain a detailed justification of the circumstances necessitating the use of such fees for the purposes of this section.

''(f)— LIMITATION AND CERTIFICATION.—(1) A reward under this section may not exceed $2,000,000.

''(2) A reward under this section of more than $100,000 may not be made without the approval of the President or the Secretary of State.

''(3) Any reward granted under this section shall be approved and certified for payment by the Secretary of State.

''(4) The authority of paragraph (2) may not be delegated to any other officer or employee of the United States Government.

''(5) If the Secretary determines that the identity of the recipient of a reward or of the members of the recipient's immediate family must be protected, the Secretary may take such measures in connection with the payment of the reward as he considers necessary to effect such protection.

''(g) INELIGIBILITY.—An officer or employee of any governmental entity who, while in the performance of his or her official duties, furnishes information described in subsection (b) shall not be eligible for a reward under this section.

''(h) REPORTS.—(1) Not later than 30 days after paying any reward under this section, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees with respect to such reward. The report, which may be submitted on a classified basis if necessary, shall specify the amount of the reward paid, to whom the reward was paid, and the acts with respect to which the reward was paid. The report shall also discuss the significance of the information for which the reward was paid in dealing with those acts.

''(2) Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of State shall submit an annual report to the appropriate congressional committees with respect to the operation of the rewards program authorized by this section. Such report shall provide information on the total amounts expended during such fiscal year to carry out the purposes of this section, including

amounts spent to publicize the availability of rewards. Such report shall also include information on all requests for the payment of rewards under this section, including the reasons for the denial of any such requests.

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

''(1) the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

''(2) the term 'act of international terrorism' includes, but is not limited to—

''(A) any act substantially contributing to the acquisition of unsafeguarded special nuclear material (as defined in section 830(8) of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994) or any nuclear explosive device (as defined in section 830(4) of that Act) by an individual, group, or non-nuclear weapon state (as defined in section 830(5) of that Act); and

''(B) any act, as determined by the Secretary of State, which materially supports the conduct of international terrorism, including the counterfeiting of United States currency or the illegal use of other monetary instruments by an individual, group, or country supporting international terrorism as determined for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979;

''(3) the term 'United States narcotics laws' means the laws of the United States for the prevention and control of illicit traffic in controlled substances (as such term is defined for purposes of the Controlled Substances Act); and

''(4) the term 'member of the immediate family' includes—

''(A) a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of the individual;

''(B) a person to whom the individual stands in loco parentis; and

''(C) any other person living in the individual's household and related to the individual by blood or marriage.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should pursue additional means of funding the program established by section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708), including the authority to seize and dispose of assets used in the commission of any offense under sections 1028, 1541 through 1544, and 1546 of title 18, United States Code, and to retain the proceeds derived from the disposition of such assets, or to participate in asset sharing programs conducted by the Department of Justice, to carry out the purposes of section 36 of that Act.

SEC. 2202. AUTHORITIES OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Section 203(4) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4303(4)) is amended in the third sentence by striking ''should'' both places it appears and inserting ''shall''.

SEC. 2203. BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

Section 24(b)(7) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(b)(7)) is amended by striking subparagraph (D).

SEC. 2204. EXPENSES RELATING TO CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS AND PROCEEDINGS.

(a) RECOVERY OF CERTAIN EXPENSES.—The Department of State Appropriation Act, 1937 (49 Stat. 1321, 22 U.S.C. 2661, as amended by section 142(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100–204)) is amended in the fifth undesignated paragraph under the heading entitled ''INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION'' by striking ''extraordinary''.

(b) PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES.—Section 38(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2710(c)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting ''personal and'' before ''other support services''.

SEC. 2205. CONSOLIDATION OF UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR POSTS.

(a) CONSOLIDATION PLAN.—The Secretary of State shall develop a worldwide plan for the consolidation, wherever practicable, on a regional or areawide basis, of United States missions and consular posts abroad.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan shall—

(1) identify specific United States diplomatic missions and consular posts for consolidation;

(2) identify those missions and posts at which the resident ambassador would also be accredited to other specified states in which the United States either maintained no resident official presence or maintained such a presence only at staff level; and

(3) provide an estimate of—

(A) the amount by which expenditures would be reduced through the reduction in the number of United States Government personnel assigned abroad;

(B) the reduction in the costs of maintaining United States properties abroad; and

(C) the amount of revenues generated to the United States through the sale or other disposition of United States properties associated with the posts to be consolidated abroad.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall transmit a copy of the plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 2206. DENIAL OF PASSPORTS TO NONCUSTODIAL PARENTS SUBJECT TO STATE ARREST WARRANTS IN CASES OF NONPAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT.

The Secretary of State is authorized to refuse to issue a passport or to revoke, restrict, or limit a passport in any case in which the Secretary of State determines or is informed by competent authority that the applicant or passport holder is a noncustodial parent who is the subject of an outstanding State warrant of arrest for nonpayment of child support, where the amount in controversy is not less than $10,000.

SEC. 2207. CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.

Section 135 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2684a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by inserting ''and enhancement'' after ''procurement'';

(2) in subsection (c) by striking ''are authorized to'' and inserting ''shall'';

(3) in subsection (d) by striking ''for expenditure to procure capital equipment and information technology'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''for purposes of subsection (a)''; and

(4) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

''(e) REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES.—Funds credited to the Capital Investment Fund shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures applicable to reprogrammings under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2710).''.

SEC. 2208. EFFICIENCY IN PROCUREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the maximum extent practicable, United States Government agencies performing functions at diplomatic and consular posts abroad shall avoid duplicative acquisition actions.

(b) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a contract awarded in accordance with the Competition in Contracting Act by an agency of the United States Government performing functions at diplomatic and consular posts abroad may be amended without competition to permit other such United States Government agencies to obtain goods or services under such contract, if unit prices are not increased as a result of any such amendment.

SEC. 2209. TRAINING.

Section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4021) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d)(4) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsections:

''(e)(1) The Secretary of State is authorized to provide appropriate training through the institution to employees of any United States company engaged in business abroad, and to the families of such employees, when such training is in the national interest of the United States.

''(2) In the case of any company under contract to provide services to the Department of State, the Secretary of State is authorized to provide job-related training to any company employee who is performing such services.

''(3) Training under this subsection shall be on a reimbursable or advance-of-funds basis. Such reimbursements or advances shall be credited to the currently applicable appropriation account.

''(4) Training under this subsection is authorized only to the extent that it will not interfere with the institution's primary mission of training employees of the Department and of other agencies in the field of foreign relations.

''(f)(1) The Secretary of State is authorized to provide on a reimbursable basis foreign language training programs to Members of Congress and officers and employees of Congress.

''(2) Reimbursements under this subsection, to the extent practicable, should be equivalent to the rate of reimbursement charged other agencies of the United States Government for comparable training.

''(3) Reimbursements collected under this subsection shall be credited to the currently available applicable appropriation account.

''(4) Training under this subsection is authorized only to the extent that it will not interfere with the institution's primary mission of training employees of the Department and of other agencies in the field of foreign relations.''.

CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 2231. SURCHARGE FOR PROCESSING 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) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

''(2) For fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not more than $250,000,000 in fees collected under the authority of paragraph (1) shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to any Department of State appropriation to recover the costs of the Department of State's border security program, including the costs of—

''(1) installation and operation of the machine readable visa and automated name-check process;

''(2) improving the quality and security of the United States passport;

''(3) passport and visa fraud investigations; and

''(4) the technological infrastructure to support and operate the programs referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3).

Such fees shall remain available for obligation until expended.

''(3) For any fiscal year, fees collected under the authority of paragraph (1) in excess of the amount specified for such fiscal

year under paragraph (2) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (5).

SEC. 2232. FINGERPRINT CHECK REQUIREMENT.

Section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236; 8 U.S.C. 1182 note) as amended by section 505 of the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103-317) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) FINGERPRINT CHECK REQUIREMENT.—If a visa applicant is determined to have a criminal history record under subsection (d)(1), has been physically present in the United States, and is more than 16 years of age, the applicant shall provide a fingerprint record for submission with the application, at no cost to the Department of State. The Department of State shall submit such fingerprint record to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for analysis to determine whether the applicant has been convicted of a felony under State or Federal law in the United States.''.

SEC. 2233. USE OF CERTAIN PASSPORT PROCESSING FEES FOR ENHANCED PASSPORT SERVICES.

For each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, of the fees collected for expedited passport processing and deposited to an offsetting collection pursuant to the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103—317; 22 U.S.C. 214), 10 percent shall be available only for enhancing passport services for United States citizens, improving the integrity and efficiency of the passport issuance process, improving the secure nature of the United States passport, investigating passport fraud, and deterring entry into the United States by terrorists, drug traffickers, or other criminals.

SEC. 2234. CONSULAR OFFICERS.

(a) PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE REPORTS OF BIRTH ABROAD.—Section 33 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2705) is amended in paragraph (2) by inserting ''(or any United States citizen employee of the Department of State designated by the Secretary of State to adjudicate nationality abroad pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe)'' after ''consular officer''.

(b) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO CONSULAR OFFICERS.—Section 31 of the Act of August 18, 1856 (Rev. Stat. 1689, 22 U.S.C. 4191), is amended by inserting ''and to such other United States citizen employees of the Department of State as may be designated by the Secretary of State pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe'' after ''such officers''.

CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

SEC. 2251. UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND.

(a) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM EMERGENCY FUND.—Section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)) is amended by adding after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before transferring or otherwise making available amounts from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund under paragraph (1).''.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—Section 2(d) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), and notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees at least 15 days in advance of the obligation or expenditure of sums from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund under subsection (c).

''(2) Notwithstanding the notification requirement of paragraph (1), the President may obligate and expend sums from the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund if the President determines, and promptly certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, that unforseen emergency circumstances require the immediate obligation of sums from such fund. Any such certification shall fully inform such committees of the amount and use of such sums from the Fund.

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

SEC. 2252. PERSECUTION FOR RESISTANCE TO COERCIVE POPULATION CONTROL METHODS.

Section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of determinations under this Act, a person who has been forced to abort a pregnancy or to undergo involuntary sterilization, or who has been persecuted for failure or refusal to undergo such a procedure or for other resistance to a coercive population control program, shall be deemed to have been persecuted on account of political opinion, and a person who has a well founded fear that he or she will be forced to undergo such a procedure or subjected to persecution for such failure, refusal, or resistance shall be deemed to have a well founded fear of persecution on account of political opinion.''.

SEC. 2253. REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING CUBAN EMIGRATION POLICIES.

Beginning 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act and every subsequent 6 months, the President shall transmit a report to the appropriate congressional committees concerning the methods employed by the Government of Cuba to enforce the United States—Cuba agreement of September 1994 to restrict the emigration of the Cuban people from Cuba to the United States, and the treatment by the Government of Cuba of persons who have been returned to Cuba pursuant to the United States—Cuba agreement of May 1995. Each report transmitted pursuant to this section shall include a detailed account of United States efforts to monitor such enforcement and treatment.

SEC. 2254. UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act shall be available to involuntarily return any person to a country in which the person has a well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or promote or assist such involuntary return.

(b) INVOLUNTARILY RETURN DEFINED—As used in this section, the term ''involuntarily return'' means to take action by which it is reasonably foreseeable that a person will be required to return to a country against the person's will, regardless of whether such return is induced by physical force and regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States.

SEC. 2255. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN ADJUDICATION PROVISIONS.

The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101—167) is amended—

(1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''and 1996'' and inserting ''1996, and 1997''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking out ''October 1, 1996'' each place it appears and inserting ''October 1, 1997''; and

(2) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking out ''September 30, 1996'' and inserting ''September 30, 1997''.

TITLE XXIII—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 2301. COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM.

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

(1) by striking ''In'' and inserting the following:

''(1) In''; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following:

''(2) COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM.—

''(A) There shall be within the office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator for Counterterrorism (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'Coordinator') who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(B)(i) The Coordinator shall perform such duties and exercise such power as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

''(ii) The principal duty of the Coordinator shall be the overall supervision (including policy oversight of resources) of international counterterrorism activities. The Coordinator shall be the principal advisor to the Secretary of State on international counterterrorism matters. The Coordinator shall be the principal counterterrorism official within the senior management of the Department of State and shall report directly to the Secretary of State.

''(C) The Coordinator shall have the rank and status of Ambassador-at-Large. The Coordinator shall be compensated at the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, or, if the Coordinator is appointed from the Foreign Service, the annual rate of pay which the individual last received under the Foreign Service Schedule, whichever is greater.

''(D) For purposes of diplomatic protocol among officers of the Department of State, the Coordinator shall take precedence after the Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of State, and the Under Secretaries of State and shall take precedence among the Assistant Secretaries of State in the order prescribed by the Secretary of State.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 161 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (P.L. 103-236) is amended by striking subsection (e).

(c) TRANSITION PROVISION.—The individual serving as Coordinator for Counterterrorism of the Department of State on the day before the effective date of this division may continue to serve in that position.

SEC. 2302. SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TIBET.

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

(1) 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.

(2) The Government of the People's Republic of China is responsible for the destruction of much of Tibet's cultural and religious heritage since 1959 and continues to threaten the survival of Tibetan culture and religion.

(3) 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 Quinghai in recent years, and have excluded Tibetans from participation in important policy decisions, further threatening traditional Tibetan life.

(4) The Government of the People's Republic of China denies Tibetans their fundamental human rights, as reported in the Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1995.

(5) The President and the Congress have determined that the promotion of human rights in Tibet and the protection of Tibet's religion and culture are important elements in United States-China relations and have urged senior members of the Government of the People's Republic of China to enter into substantive negotiations on these matters with the Dalai Lama or his representative.

(6) The Dalai Lama has repeatedly stated his willingness to begin substantive negotiations without preconditions.

(7) The Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond in a good faith manner by reciprocating a willingness to begin negotiations without preconditions, and no substantive negotiations have begun.

(b) UNITED STATES SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TIBET.—Section 1(e) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act (U.S.C. 2651a(e)) is amended by adding after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) UNITED STATES SPECIAL ENVOY FOR TIBET.—

''(A) There shall be within the Department of State a United States Special Envoy for Tibet, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The United States Special Envoy for Tibet shall hold office at the pleasure of the President.

''(B) The United States Special Envoy for Tibet shall have the personal rank of ambassador.

''(C) The United States Special Envoy for Tibet is authorized and encouraged—

''(i) to promote substantive negotiations between the Dalai Lama or his representatives and senior members of the Government of the People's Republic of China;

''(ii) to promote good relations between the Dalai Lama and his representatives and the United States Government, including meeting with members or representatives of the Tibetan government-in-exile; and

''(iii) to travel regularly throughout Tibet and Tibetan refugee settlements.

''(D) The United States Special Envoy for Tibet shall—

''(i) consult with the Congress on policies relevant to Tibet and the future and welfare of all Tibetan people;

''(ii) coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning Tibet; and

''(iii) report to the Secretary of State regarding the matters described in section 536(a)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236).''.

SEC. 2303. ESTABLISHMENT OF COORDINATOR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES, BUREAU OF REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE, AND BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COORDINATOR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES.—

Section 1(e) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act (22 U.S.C. 2651a(e)) is amended by adding after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) COORDINATOR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES.—

''(A) There shall be within the office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator for Human Rights and Refugees (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as the 'Coordinator') who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Coordinator shall report directly to the Secretary of State.

''(B) The Coordinator shall be responsible for matters pertaining to human rights, refugees, and humanitarian affairs (including matters relating to prisoners of war and members of the United States Armed Forces missing in action) in the conduct of foreign policy. The Coordinator shall head the Bureau of Refugee and Migration Assistance and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

''(C) The Coordinator shall have the rank and status of Ambassador-at-Large. The Coordinator shall be compensated at the annual rate of basic pay in effect for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, or, if the Coordinator is appointed from the Foreign Service, the annual rate of pay which the individual last received under the Foreign Service Schedule, whichever is greater.

''(D) For purposes of diplomatic protocol among officers of the Department of State, the Coordinator shall take precedence after the Secretary of State, the Deputy Secretary of State, and the Under Secretaries of State and shall take precedence among the Assistant Secretaries of State in the order prescribed by the Secretary of State.''.

(b) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(A) in section 116(c) (22 U.S.C. 2151n), by striking ''Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor'' and inserting ''Secretary'';

(B) in sections 502B, 502B, and 505(g)(4)(A) by striking '', prepared with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor,''; and

(C) in section 573(c) by striking ''Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU OF REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE AND BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended by adding after subsection (e) the following new subsection:

''(f) ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN BUREAUS, OFFICES, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITIES WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

''(1) BUREAU OF REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE.—There is established within the Department of State the Bureau of Refugee and Migration Assistance which shall assist the Secretary of State in carrying out the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962. The Bureau shall be headed by the Coordinator for Human Rights and Refugees.

''(2) BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—There is established within the Department of State the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. The Bureau shall be headed by the Coordinator for Human Rights and Refugees. The Bureau shall continuously observe and review all matters pertaining to human rights and humanitarian affairs (including matters relating to prisoners of war and members of the United States Armed Forces missing in action) in the conduct of foreign policy including the following:

''(A) Gathering detailed information regarding humanitarian affairs and the observance of and respect for internationally recognized human rights in each country to which the requirements of section 116 and 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are relevant.

''(B) Preparing the statements and reports to Congress required under section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

''(C) Making recommendations to the Secretary of State regarding compliance with sections 116 and 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and as part of the Bureau's overall policy responsibility for the creation of United States Government human rights policy, advising the Secretary on the policy framework under which section 116(e) projects are developed and consulting with the Secretary on the selection and implementation of such projects.

''(D) Performing other responsibilities which serve to promote increased observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries.''.

SEC. 2304. ELIMINATION OF STATUTORY ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN POSITIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS.—Section 122 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2652b) is repealed.

(b) DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BURDENSHARING.—Section 161 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2651a note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(c) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS.—Section 9 of the Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973 (22 U.S.C. 2655a) is repealed.

SEC. 2305. ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HUMAN RESOURCES.

Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)) is amended by adding after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN RESOURCES.—There shall be in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary for Human Resources who shall be responsible to the Secretary of State for matters relating to human resources including the implementation of personnel policies and programs within the Department of State and international affairs functions and activities carried out through the Department of State. The Assistant Secretary shall have substantial professional qualifications in the field of human resource policy and management.''.

SEC. 2306. AUTHORITY OF UNITED STATES PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

Section 2(a) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287(a)) is amended by striking ''hold office at the pleasure of the President'' and inserting ''serve at the pleasure of the President and subject to the direction of the Secretary of State''.

CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

SEC. 2351. AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

(a) END FISCAL YEAR 1996 LEVELS.—The number of members of the Foreign Service authorized to be employed as of September 30, 1996—

(1) for the Department of State, shall not exceed 9,000, of whom not more than 720 shall be members of the Senior Foreign Service;

(2) for the United States Information Agency, shall not exceed 1,150, of whom not more

than 165 shall be members of the Senior Foreign Service; and

(3) for the Agency for International Development, not to exceed 1,800, of whom not more than 240 shall be members of the Senior Foreign Service.

(b) END FISCAL YEAR 1997 LEVELS.—The number of members of the Foreign Service authorized to be employed as of September 30, 1997—

(1) for the Department of State, shall not exceed 8,800, of whom not more than 680 shall be members of the Senior Foreign Service;

(2) for the United States Information Agency, not to exceed 1,100 of whom not more than 160 shall be members of the Senior Foreign Service; and

(3) for the Agency for International Development, not to exceed 1,775 of whom not more than 230 shall be members of the Senior Foreign Service.

(c) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''members of the Foreign Service'' is used within the meaning of such term under section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C 3903), except that such term does not include—

(1) members of the Service under paragraphs (6) and (7) of such section;

(2) members of the Service serving under temporary resident appointments abroad;

(3) members of the Service employed on less than a full-time basis;

(4) members of the Service subject to involuntary separation in cases in which such separation has been suspended pursuant to section 1106(8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980; and

(5) members of the Service serving under non-career limited appointments.

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the President may waive any limitation under subsection (a) or (b) to the extent that such waiver is necessary to carry on the foreign affairs functions of the United States.

(2) Not less than 15 days before the President exercises a waiver under paragraph (1), such agency head shall notify the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives. Such notice shall include an explanation of the circumstances and necessity for such waiver.

SEC. 2352. REPEAL OF AUTHORITY FOR SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE PERFORMANCE PAY.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 405 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3965) is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended in the table of contents by striking the item related to section 405.

SEC. 2353. RECOVERY OF COSTS OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

(a) AUTHORITIES.—Section 904 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4084) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by—

(A) striking ''and'' before ''members of the families of such members and employees''; and

(B) by inserting immediately before the period '', and for care provided abroad) such other persons as are designated by the Secretary of State, except that such persons shall be considered persons other than covered beneficiaries for purposes of subsections (g) and (h)'';

(2) in subsection (d) by inserting '', subject to the provisions of subsections (g) and (h)'' after ''treatment''; and

(3) by adding the following new subsections:

''(g)(1) In the case of a person who is a covered beneficiary, the Secretary of State is authorized to collect from a third-party payer the reasonable costs incurred by the Department of State on behalf of such person for health care services to the same extent that the covered beneficiary would be eligible to receive reimbursement or indemnification from the third-party payer for such costs.

''(2) If the insurance policy, plan, contract, or similar agreement of that third-party payer includes a requirement for a deductible or copayment by the beneficiary of the plan, then the Secretary of State may collect from the third-party payer only the reasonable costs of the care provided less the deductible or copayment amount.

''(3) A covered beneficiary shall not be required to pay any deductible or copayment for health care services under this subsection.

''(4) No provision of any insurance, medical service, or health plan contract or agreement having the effect of excluding from coverage or limiting payment of charges for care in the following circumstances shall operate to prevent collection by the Secretary of State under paragraph (1)—

''(A) care provided directly or indirectly by a governmental entity;

''(B) care provided to an individual who has not paid a required deductible or copayment; or

''(C) care provided by a provider with which the third-party payer has no participation agreement.

''(5) No law of any State, or of any political subdivision of a State, and no provision of any contract or agreement shall operate to prevent or hinder recovery or collection by the United States under this section.

''(6) As to the authority provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection—

''(A) the United States shall be subrogated to any right or claim that the covered beneficiary may have against a third-party payer;

''(B) the United States may institute and prosecute legal proceedings against a third-party payer to enforce a right of the United States under this subsection; and

''(C) the Secretary may compromise, settle, or waive a claim of the United States under this subsection.

''(7) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations for the administration of this subsection and subsection (h). Such regulations shall provide for computation of the reasonable cost of health care services.

''(8) Regulations prescribed under this subsection shall provide that medical records of a covered beneficiary receiving health care under this subsection shall be made available for inspection and review by representatives of the payer from which collection by the United States is sought for the sole purpose of permitting the third party to verify—

''(A) that the care or services for which recovery or collection is sought were furnished to the covered beneficiary; and

''(B) that the provisions of such care or services to the covered beneficiary meets criteria generally applicable under the health plan contract involved, except that this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (4).

''(9) Amounts collected under this subsection or under subsection (h) from a third-party payer or from any other payer shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to any Department of State appropriation and shall remain available until expended.

''(10) For purposes of this section—

''(A) the term 'covered beneficiary' means an individual eligible to receive health care under this section whose health care costs are to be paid by a third-party payer under a contractual agreement with such payer;

''(B) the term 'services', as used in 'health care services' includes products; and

''(C) the term 'third-party payer' means an entity that provides a fee-for-service insurance policy, contract, or similar agreement through the Federal Employees Health Benefit program, under which the expenses of health care services for individuals are paid.

''(h) In the case of a person, other than a covered beneficiary, who receives health care services pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State is authorized to collect from such person the reasonable costs of health care services incurred by the Department of State on behalf of such person. The United States shall have the same rights against persons subject to the provisions of this subsection as against third-party payers covered by subsection (g).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect October 1, 1996.

TITLE XXIV—UNITED STATES PUBLIC DIPLOMACY: AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES FOR UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2401. ELIMINATION OF PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION.

Section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 2402. EXTENSION OF AU PAIR PROGRAMS.

Section 8 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–454) is amended in the last sentence by striking ''fiscal year 1995'' and inserting ''fiscal year 1997''.

SEC. 2403. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH HONG KONG.

The Director of the United States Information Agency shall conduct programs of educational and cultural exchange between the United States and the people of Hong Kong.

SEC. 2404. CONDUCT OF CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN ASIA.

In carrying out programs of educational and cultural exchange in Hong Kong, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Tibet, Burma, and East Timor, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall take appropriate steps to provide opportunities for participation in such programs to human rights and democracy leaders of such countries and persons who are nationals but not residents of such countries.

SEC. 2405. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE FOR TIBETANS.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish programs of educational and cultural exchange between the United States and the people of Tibet. Such programs shall include opportunities for training and, as the Director considers appropriate, may include the assignment of personnel and resources abroad.

(b) SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE.—

(1) For each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, at least 30 scholarships shall be made available to Tibetan students and professionals who are outside Tibet, and at least 15 scholarships shall be made available to Burmese students and professionals who are outside Burma.

(2) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the extent that the Director of the United States Information Agency determines that there are not enough qualified students to fulfill such allocation requirement.

(3) SCHOLARSHIP DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''scholarship'' means an amount to be used for full or partial support of tuition and fees to attend an educational institution, and may include

fees, books, and supplies, equipment required for courses at an educational institution, living expenses at a United States educational institution, and travel expenses to and from, and within, the United States.

SEC. 2406. AVAILABILITY OF VOICE OF AMERICA AND RADIO MARTI MULTILINGUAL COMPUTER READABLE TEXT AND VOICE RECORDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 1461–1a) and the second sentence of section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461), the Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to make available, upon request, to the Linguistic Data Consortium of the University of Pennsylvania computer readable multilingual text and recorded speech in various languages. The Consortium shall, directly or indirectly as appropriate, reimburse the Director for any expenses involved in making such materials available.

(b) TERMINATION.—Subsection (a) shall cease to have effect 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2407. RETENTION OF INTEREST.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with the approval of the National Endowment for Democracy, grant funds made available by the National Endowment for Democracy may be deposited in interest-bearing accounts pending disbursement and any interest which accrues may be retained by the grantee and used for the purposes for which the grant was made.

SEC. 2408. USIA OFFICE IN PRISTINA, KOSOVA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall seek to establish an office in Pristina, Kosova, for the following purposes:

(1) Disseminating information about the United States.

(2) Promoting discussions on human rights, democracy, rule of law, and conflict resolution.

(3) Facilitating United States private sector involvement in educational and cultural activities in Kosova.

(4) Advising the United States Government with respect to public opinion in Kosova.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than April 1 of each year until subsection (a) has been fully implemented, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit a detailed report on developments relating to the implementation of subsection (a) to the appropriate congressional committees.

CHAPTER 2—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 2431. EXPANSION OF BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Section 304(b) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6203) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking ''9'' and inserting ''11'';

(2) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking ''8'' and inserting ''10''; and

(3) in paragraph (3) by striking ''4'' and inserting ''5''.

SEC. 2432. PLAN FOR RADIO FREE ASIA.

Section 309(c) of the United States International Broadcasting Act (22 U.S.C. 6208(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) SUBMISSION OF PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit to the Congress a detailed plan for the establishment and operation of Radio Free Asia in accordance with this section. Such plan shall include the following:

''(1) A description of the manner in which Radio Free Asia would meet the funding limitations provided in subsection (d)(4).

''(2) A description of the numbers and qualifications of employees it proposes to hire.

''(3) How it proposes to meet the technical requirements for carrying out its responsibilities under this section.''.

SEC. 2433. PILOT PROJECT FOR FREEDOM BROADCASTING TO ASIA.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Director of the United States Information Agency shall make grants for broadcasting to the People's Republic of China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam. Such broadcasting shall provide accurate and timely information, news, and commentary about events in the respective countries of Asia and elsewhere, and shall be a forum for a variety of opinions and voices from within Asian nations whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of such grants shall be to provide such broadcasting on an interim basis during the period before Radio Free Asia becomes fully operational.

(c) APPLICATIONS.—In considering applications for grants, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall give strong preference to entities which (1) take advantage of the expertise of political and religious dissidents and pro-democracy and human rights activists from within the countries to whom broadcasting is directed, including exiles from these countries; and (2) take advantage of contracts or similar arrangements with existing broadcast facilities so as to provide immediate broadcast coverage with low overhead.

(d) PLAN.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for implementing this section which shall include details concerning timetable for implementation, grant criteria, and grant application procedures. The procedures and timetable should be designed to ensure that grantees will begin broadcasting not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMISSIONS

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2501. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION.

The Act of May 13, 1924 (49 Stat. 660, 22 U.S.C. 277–277f), is amended in section 3 (22 U.S.C. 277b) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) Pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) and in order to facilitate further compliance with the terms of the Convention for Equitable Distribution of the Waters of the Rio Grande, May 21, 1906, United States-Mexico, the Secretary of State, acting through the United States Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, may make improvements to the Rio Grande Canalization Project, originally authorized by the Act of August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961). Such improvements may include all such works as may be needed to stabilize the Rio Grande in the reach between the Percha Diversion Dam in New Mexico and the American Diversion Dam in El Paso.''.

CHAPTER 2—UNITED NATIONS AND AFFILIATED AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 2521. REFORM IN BUDGET DECISIONMAKING PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES.

(a) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS.—Of amounts authorized to be appropriated for ''Assessed Contributions to International Organizations'' by this Act, the President may withhold 20 percent of the funds appropriated for the United States assessed contribution to the United Nations or to any of its specialized agencies for any calendar year if the United Nations or any such agency has failed to implement or to continue to implement consensus-based decisionmaking procedures on budgetary matters which assure that sufficient attention is paid to the views of the United States and other member states that are the major financial contributors to such assessed budgets.

(b) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The President shall notify the Congress when a decision is made to withhold any share of the United States assessed contribution to the United Nations or its specialized agencies pursuant to subsection (a) and shall notify the Congress when the decision is made to pay any previously withheld assessed contribution. A notification under this subsection shall include appropriate consultation between the President (or the President's representative) and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(c) CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PRIOR YEARS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, payment of assessed contributions for prior years may be made to the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies notwithstanding subsection (a) if such payment would further United States interests in that organization.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report concerning the amount of United States assessed contributions paid to the United Nations and each of its specialized agencies during the preceding calendar year.

SEC. 2522. LIMITATION ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS OR UNITED NATIONS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

The United States shall not make any voluntary or assessed contribution—

(1) to any affiliated organization of the United Nations which grants full membership as a state to any organization or group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood, or

(2) to the United Nations, if the United Nations grants full membership as a state in the United Nations to any organization or group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood,

during any period in which such membership is effective.

SEC. 2523. REPORT ON UNICEF.

Not later than December 31, 1995, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on (1) the progress of UNICEF toward effective financial, program, and personnel management; (2) the progress of UNICEF in shifting its health, child survival, and maternal survival programs toward efficient and low-overhead contractors, with particular emphasis on nongovernmental organizations; and (3) the extent to which UNICEF has demonstrated its commitment to its traditional mission of child health and welfare and resisted pressure to become involved in functions performed by other United Nations agencies.

SEC. 2524. UNITED NATIONS BUDGETARY AND MANAGEMENT REFORM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 10. (a) WITHHOLDING OF CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO THE ROLE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.—

''(1) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR REGULAR UNITED NATIONS BUDGET.—For fiscal year 1996 and for each subsequent fiscal year, 20 percent of the amount of funds made available for that fiscal year for United States assessed contributions for the regular United Nations budget shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure unless a certification for that fiscal year has been made under subsection (b).

''(2) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING.—For fiscal year 1996 and for each subsequent fiscal year, 50 percent of the amount of funds made available for that fiscal year for United States assessed contributions for United Nations peacekeeping activities shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure unless a certification for that fiscal year has been made under subsection (b).

''(3) VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING.—For fiscal year 1996 and for each subsequent fiscal year, the United States may not pay any voluntary contribution to the United Nations for international peacekeeping activities unless a certification for that fiscal year has been made under subsection (b).

''(b) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in subsection (a) for any fiscal year is a certification by the President to the Congress, submitted on or after the beginning of that fiscal year, of each of the following:

''(1) The United Nations has an independent office of Inspector General to conduct and supervise objective audits, inspections, and investigations relating to programs and operations of the United Nations.

''(2) The United Nations has an Inspector General who was appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the General Assembly and whose appointment was made principally on the basis of the appointee's integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigation.

''(3) The Inspector General is authorized to—

''(A) make investigations and reports relating to the administration of the programs and operations of the United Nations;

''(B) have access to all records, documents, and other available materials relating to those programs and operations;

''(C) have direct and prompt access to any official of the United Nations; and

''(D) have access to all records and officials of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

''(4) The United Nations has fully implemented, and made available to all member states, procedures that effectively protect the identity of, and prevent reprisals against, any staff member of the United Nations making a complaint or disclosing information to, or cooperating in any investigation or inspection by, the United Nations Inspector General.

''(5) The United Nations has fully implemented procedures that ensure compliance with recommendations of the United Nations Inspector General.

''(6) The United Nations has required the United Nations Inspector General to issue an annual report and has ensured that the annual report and all other reports of the Inspector General are made available to the General Assembly without modification.

''(7) The United Nations has provided, and is committed to providing, sufficient budgetary resources to ensure the effective operation of the United Nations Inspector General.''.

(b) WITHHOLDING OF CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO CONTRACTING OF THE UNITED NATIONS.—The United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 11. (a) WITHHOLDING OF CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO TIMELY NOTICE OF CONTRACT OPPORTUNITIES AND CONTRACT AWARDS.—

''(1) WITHHOLDING OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR REGULAR UNITED NATIONS BUDGET.—For fiscal year 1997 and for each subsequent fiscal year, 10 percent of the amount of funds made available for that fiscal year for United States assessed contributions for the regular United Nations budget shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure unless a certification for that fiscal year has been made under paragraph (2).

''(2) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in paragraph (1) for any fiscal year is a certification by the President to the Congress, submitted on or after the beginning of that fiscal year, that the United Nations has implemented a system requiring (A) prior notification for the submission of all qualified bid proposals on all United Nations procurement opportunities over $100,000 and (B) a public announcement of the award of any contract over $100,000. To the extent practicable, notifications shall be made in the Commerce Business Daily.

''(b) WITHHOLDING OF CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST COMPANIES WHICH CHALLENGE CONTRACT AWARDS.—

''(1) WITHHOLDING OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR REGULAR UNITED NATIONS BUDGET.—For fiscal year 1997 and for each subsequent fiscal year, 10 percent of the amount of funds made available for that fiscal year for United States assessed contributions for the regular United Nations budget shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure unless a certification for that fiscal year has been made under paragraph (2).

''(2) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in paragraph (1) for any fiscal year is a certification by the President to the Congress, submitted on or after the beginning of that fiscal year, that the procurement regulations of the United Nations prohibit punitive actions such as the suspension of contract eligibility for contractors who challenge contract awards or complain about delayed payments.

''(c) WITHHOLDING OF CONTRIBUTIONS RELATED TO ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS CONTRACT REVIEW PROCESS.—

''(1) WITHHOLDING OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR REGULAR UNITED NATIONS BUDGET.—For fiscal year 1998 and for each subsequent fiscal year, 10 percent of the amount of funds made available for that fiscal year for United States assessed contributions for the regular United Nations budget shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure unless a certification for that fiscal year has been made under paragraph (2).

''(2) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in paragraph (1) for any fiscal year is a certification by the President to the Congress, submitted on or after the beginning of that fiscal year, that the United Nations has established a contract review process for contracts over $100,000 and a process to assure unsuccessful bidders a timely opportunity to challenge awards for contracts over $100,000 such bidders consider to have been made improperly.''.

(c) PROCUREMENT INFORMATION.—Section 4(d) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287b(d)), as amended by section 407 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended in paragraph (2)(B) by inserting before the period '', including local procurement contracts''.

TITLE XXVI—FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1—MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

SEC. 2601. TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT.

(a) APPLICABILITY.—Section 3 of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3302) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) supersede any provision of the Joint Communique of the United States and China of August 17, 1982.''.

(b) VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES BY OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN.—Section 4 of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3303) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) The Congress finds and declares that there are no legitimate foreign policy grounds for preventing members of the government chosen by the people of Taiwan from making private visits to the United States. Accordingly, notwithstanding any other provision of law, no official of the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan may be excluded from the United States on the basis of a determination by the Secretary of State that the entry or proposed activities in the United States of such individual would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States.''.

SEC. 2602. BOSNIA GENOCIDE JUSTICE ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Bosnia Genocide Justice Act''.

(b) POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with international law, it is the policy of the United States to bring to justice persons responsible for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress urges the President—

(A) to collect or assist appropriate organizations and individuals to collect relevant data on these crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia;

(B) to share such data with the War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia established by the Security Council of the United Nations;

(C) to assist United Nations efforts to investigate, prosecute, and try those responsible for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991;

(D) to submit to the Congress implementing legislation to enable compliance with requests and orders of the tribunal; and

(E) to support the ongoing work of the Tribunal through adequate financial contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia for 1996 and 1997.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Beginning 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter during fiscal years 1996 and 1997, the President shall submit a report describing the steps taken to implement the provisions of this section to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 2603. EXPANSION OF COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE.

Section 3(a) of the Act entitled ''An Act to establish a Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe'', approved June 3, 1976 (22 U.S.C. 3003) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking ''twenty-one'' and inserting ''twenty-nine''; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

''(1) Thirteen Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Seven Members shall be selected from the majority party and six Members shall be selected, after consulation with the minority leader of the House, from the minority party.

''(2) Thirteen Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate. Seven Members shall be selected from the majority party of the Senate, after consultation with the majority leader, and six Members shall be selected, after consultation with the minority leader of the Senate, from the minority party.''.

CHAPTER 2—RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES-NORTH KOREA AGREED FRAMEWORK AND THE OBLIGATIONS OF NORTH KOREA UNDER THAT AND PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA AND DIALOGUE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SEC. 2641. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Agreed Framework (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the ''Agreed Framework''), entered into on October 21, 1994, between the United States and North Korea, requires North Korea to stop and eventually dismantle its graphite-moderated nuclear reactor program and related facilities, and comply fully with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in exchange for alternative energy sources, including interim supplies of heavy fuel oil for electric generators and more proliferation-resistant light water reactor technology.

(2) The Agreed Framework also commits North Korea to ''consistently take steps to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula'' and ''engage in North-South'' dialogue with the Republic of Korea.

(3) The Agreed Framework does not indicate specific criteria for full normalization of relations between the United States and North Korea, and does not link the sequencing of actions in the Agreed Framework with any time-frame for carrying out the provisions of the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and carrying out the dialogue between North Korea and the Republic of Korea.

(4) The commitment by North Korea to carry out the letter and spirit of the Agreed Framework has been put into doubt by actions of North Korea since October 21, 1994, including the suspected diversion of United States heavy fuel oil in apparent contravention of the agreed purpose of the interim fuel deliveries, the refusal to accept light water reactors from the Republic of Korea, the harsh denunciations of the Government of the Republic of Korea, and other actions contrary to the commitment by North Korea to engage in a dialogue with such Government, and the continued conduct of provocative, offensive oriented military exercises.

(5) The nuclear threat posed by North Korea is just one of a number of security concerns of the United States arising out of the policies of North Korea.

SEC. 2642. CLARIFICATION OF NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION OBLIGATIONS OF NORTH KOREA UNDER THE AGREED FRAMEWORK.

It is the sense of the Congress that in discussions or negotiations with the Government of North Korea pursuant to the implementation of the United States-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Agreed Framework entered into on October 21, 1994, the President should uphold the following minimum conditions relating to nuclear nonproliferation:

(1) All spent fuel from the graphite-moderated nuclear reactors and related facilities of North Korea should be removed from the territory of North Korea as is consistent with the Agreed Framework.

(2) The International Atomic Energy Agency should have the freedom to conduct any and all inspections that it deems necessary to fully account for the stocks of plutonium and other nuclear materials in North Korea, including special inspections of suspected nuclear waste sites, before any nuclear components controlled by the Nuclear Supplier Group Guidelines are delivered for a light water reactor for North Korea.

(3) The dismantlement of all declared graphite-based nuclear reactors and related facilities in North Korea, including reprocessing units, should be completed in accordance with the Agreed Framework and in a manner that effectively bars in perpetuity any reactivation of such reactors and facilities.

(4) The United States should suspend actions described in the Agreed Framework if North Korea reloads its existing 5 megawatt nuclear reactor or resumes construction of nuclear facilities other than those permitted to be built under the Agreed Framework.

SEC. 2643. ROLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA UNDER THE AGREED FRAMEWORK.

It is further the sense of the Congress that the Republic of Korea should play the central role in the project to provide light water reactors to North Korea under the Agreed Framework.

SEC. 2644. FURTHER STEPS TO PROMOTE UNITED STATES SECURITY AND POLITICAL INTERESTS WITH RESPECT TO NORTH KOREA.

It is further the sense of the Congress that, after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President should not take further steps toward upgrading diplomatic relations with North Korea beyond opening liaison offices or relaxing trade and investment barriers imposed against North Korea without—

(1) action by the Government of North Korea to engage in a North-South dialogue with the Government of the Republic of Korea;

(2) significant progress toward implementation of the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula; and

(3) progress toward the achievement of several long-standing United States policy objectives regarding North Korea and the Korean Peninsula, including—

(A) reducing the number of military forces of North Korea along the Demilitarized Zone and relocating such military forces away from the Demilitarized Zone;

(B) prohibiting any movement by North Korea toward the deployment of an intermediate range ballistic missile system; and

(C) prohibiting the export by North Korea of missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, including related technology and components.

SEC. 2645. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO NORTH KOREA AND THE KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION.

Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 620G. ASSISTANCE TO NORTH KOREA AND THE KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION.

''No assistance may be provided under this Act or any other provision of law to North Korea or the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization unless—

''(1) such assistance is provided in accordance with all requirements, limitations, and procedures otherwise applicable to the provision of such assistance for such purposes; and

''(2) the President—

''(A) notifies the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) of this Act prior to the obligation of such assistance in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section, irrespective of the amount of the proposed obligation of such assistance; and

''(B) determines and reports to such committees that the provision of such assistance is vital to the national interests of the United States.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 620G of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), applies with respect to assistance provided to North Korea or the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER 3—BURMA

SEC. 2651. UNITED STATES POLICY CONCERNING THE DICTATORSHIP IN BURMA.

(a) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should take steps to encourage the United Nations Security Council to—

(1) impose an international arms embargo on Burma;

(2) affirm support for human rights and the protection of all Karen, Karenni, and other minorities in Burma;

(3) condemn Burmese officials responsible for crimes against humanity;

(4) take steps to encourage multilateral assistance programs for refugees from Burma in Thailand and India; and

(5) reduce United Nations activities in Burma, including UNDP (United Nations Development Program), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), UNFPA (United Nations Family Planning Agency), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and UNIDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Program) activities.

(b) REDUCTION IN DIPLOMATIC PRESENCE.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should reduce the diplomatic presence of the United States in Burma by reducing the total number of the members of the Foreign Service stationed in Burma on the date of enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER 4—TORTURE

SEC. 2661. DEFINITIONS.

(a) TORTURE.—As used in this chapter, the term ''torture'' means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from the person or a third person information or a confession, punishing the person for an act the person or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing the person or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by, at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in, or incidental to lawful sanctions.

(b) SUBSTANTIAL GROUNDS FOR BELIEVING.—As used in this chapter, the term ''substantial grounds for believing'' means substantial evidence.

(c) IN DANGER OF BEING SUBJECTED TO TORTURE.—As used in this chapter, the term ''in danger of being subjected to torture'' means circumstances in which a reasonable person would fear subjection to torture.

(d) INVOLUNTARILY RETURN.—As used in this chapter, the term ''involuntarily return'' means to take action by which it is reasonably foreseeable that a person will be

required to return to a country against the person's will, regardless of whether such return is induced by physical force and regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States.

SEC. 2662. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF PERSONS SUBJECTED TO TORTURE.

No funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act are authorized to be available to expel, extradite, or otherwise involuntarily return a person to a country in which there are substantial grounds for believing the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, or to support, promote, or assist such involuntary return.

TITLE XXVII—CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENTS

SEC. 2701. INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

Taking into consideration the long-term commitment by the United States to the affairs of this Hemisphere and the need to build further upon the linkages between the United States and its neighbors, the Secretary of State, in allocating the level of resources for international organizations, should pay particular attention to funding levels of the Inter-American organizations.

SEC. 2702. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

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

(1) The sovereign and independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina was formally recognized by the United States of America on April 7, 1992.

(2) The sovereign and independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina was admitted as a full participating State of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on April 30, 1992.

(3) The sovereign and independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina was admitted as a Member state of the United Nations on May 22, 1992.

(4) The United States has declared its determination to respect and put into practice the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(5) Each of the principles has been violated during the course of war in Bosnia-Herzegovina: sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty, refraining from the threat or use of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of States; peaceful settlement of disputes; nonintervention in internal affairs; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief; equal rights and self-determination of peoples; cooperation among States; and fulfillment in good faith of obligations under international law.

(6) Principle II of the Final Act commits the participating States to ''refrain from any manifestation of force for the purpose of inducing another participating State to renounce the full exercise of its sovereign rights''.

(7) Principle III of the Final Act commits the participating States to ''refrain from any demand for, or act of, seizure and usurpation of part or all of the territory of any participating State''.

(8) Principle IV of the Final Act commits the participating States to ''respect the territorial integrity of each of the participating States'' and ''refrain from any action inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations against the territorial integrity, political independence or the unity of any participating State''.

(9) The Charter of Paris for a New Europe commits the participating States ''to cooperate in defending democratic institutions against activities which violate the independence, sovereign equality, or territorial integrity of the participating States''.

(10) The Helsinki Document 1992 reaffirms ''the validity of the guiding principles and common values of the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris, embodying responsibilities of States towards each other and of governments towards their own people'' which serve as the ''collective conscience of our community''.

(11) The Charter of the United Nations calls upon Member states to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of any state in keeping with the Purposes of the United Nations.

(12) The sovereign and independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been and continues to be subjected to armed aggression Bosnian Serb forces, Croatian Serb forces, and others in violation of Final Act and the Charter.

(13) Unchecked armed aggression and genocide threatens the lives of innocent civilians as well as the very existence of the sovereign and independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should refuse to recognize the incorporation of any of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina into the territory of any neighboring state or the creation of any new state or states within the borders of Bosnia-Herzegovina resulting from the threat or use of force, coercion, or any other means inconsistent with international law.

SEC. 2703. THE LAOGAI SYSTEM OF POLITICAL PRISONS.

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

(1) The Chinese gulag, known as the Laogai, was created as a primary means of political repression and control when the Communists assumed power in China in 1949.

(2) The Laogai has caused millions of people to suffer grave human rights abuses over the past 46 years, including countless deaths.

(3) The Laogai continues to be used to incarcerate unknown numbers of ordinary citizens for political reasons, including workers, students, intellectuals, religious believers, and Tibetans.

(4) So-called ''thought reform'' is a standard practice of Laogai officials, and reports of torture are routinely received by human rights organizations from Laogai prisoners and survivors.

(5) Negotiations about unfettered access to Laogai prisoners between the Chinese Government and the International Red Cross have ceased.

(6) The Laogai is in reality a huge system of forced labor camps in which political and penal criminals are slave laborers producing an array of products for export throughout the world, including the United States.

(7) The Chinese Government continues to maintain, as part of its official propaganda and in defiance of significant evidence to the contrary gathered by many human rights organizations, that the Laogai is a prison system like any other in the world.

(8) Testimony delivered before the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives has documented human rights abuses in the Laogai which continue to this day.

(9) The American people have repeatedly expressed their abhorrence of forced labor camps systems, whether they be operated by the Nazis, Soviet Communists, or any other political ideology.

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

(1) publicly condemn the continued existence of the Laogai, and call upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to dismantle it, and release all of its political prisoners; and

(2) instruct the appropriate diplomatic representatives of the United States to cause a resolution condemning the Laogai to be put before the United Nations Human Rights Commission and work for its passage.

SEC. 2704. CONCERNING THE USE OF FUNDS TO FURTHER NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM.

It is the sense of the Congress that none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to further normalize diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam, until Vietnam—

(1) releases all of its political and religious prisoners;

(2) accounts for American POWs and MIAs from the Vietnam War;

(3) holds democratic elections; and

(4) institutes policies which protect human rights.

SEC. 2705. DECLARATION OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY TOWARD CHINA.

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

(1) According to the 1994 State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices there continue to be ''widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China, in violation of internationally accepted norms . . . (including) arbitrary and lengthy incommunicado detention, torture, and mistreatment of prisoners. The regime continued severe restrictions on freedoms of speech, press assembly and association, and tightened controls on the exercise of these rights during 1994. Serious human rights abuses persisted in Tibet and other areas populated by ethnic minorities''.

(2) The President, in announcing his decision on Most Favored Nation trading status for China in May 1994 stated that, ''China continues to commit very serious human rights abuses. Even as we engage the Chinese on military, political, and economic issues, we intend to stay engaged with those in China who suffer from human rights abuses. The United States must remain a champion of their liberties''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should take the following actions:

(1) Decline the invitation to visit China until and unless there is dramatic overall progress on human rights in China and Tibet and communicate to the Government of China that such a visit cannot take place without such progress. Indications of overall progress would include the release of hundreds of political, religious, and labor activists; an agreement to allow unhindered confidential access to prisoners by international humanitarian agencies; enactment of major legal reforms such as an end to all restrictions on the exercise of freedom of religion, revocation of the 1993 state security law, and the abolition of all so-called ''counter-revolutionary'' crimes; an end to forced abortion, forced sterilization, and the provision by government facilities of human fetal remains for consumption as food; and a decision to allow unrestricted access to Tibet by foreign media and international human rights monitors.

(2) Seek to develop an agreement on a multilateral strategy to promote human rights in China with other members of the G–7, beginning with the meeting of the G–7 industrial partners scheduled for June 1995 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Such an agreement should include efforts to encourage greater

cooperation by the Government of China with the human rights rapporteurs and working groups of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, as well as bilateral and multilateral initiatives to secure the unconditional release of imprisoned peaceful pro-democracy advocates such as Wei Jingsheng.

(3) Instruct the United States delegates to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995 to vigorously and publicly support nongovernmental organizations that may be subjected to harassment or to restrictions or limitations on their activities, access to the media, or to channels of communication during the conference by the Government of China and to protest publicly and privately any actions by the Government of China aimed at punishing or repressing Chinese citizens who seek to peacefully express their views or communicate with foreign citizens or media during or following the United Nations Conference.

(4) Extend an invitation to the Dalai Lama to visit Washington, District of Columbia, in 1995.

(c) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY TOWARD CHINA.—It shall be the policy of the United States Government to continue to promote internationally recognized human rights and worker rights in China and Tibet. The President shall submit the following reports on the formulation and implementation of United States human rights policy toward China and the results of that policy to the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives :

(1) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall report on the status of the ''new United States Human Rights Policy for China'' announced by the President on May 26, 1994, including an assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of the policy in bringing about human rights improvements in China and Tibet, with reference to the following specific initiatives announced on that date:

(A) High-level dialogue on human rights.

(B) Voluntary principles in the area of human rights for United States businesses operating in China.

(C) Increased contact with and support for groups and individuals in China promoting law reform and human rights.

(D) Increased exchanges to support human rights law reform in China.

(E) The practice of all United States officials who visit China to meet with the broadest possible spectrum of Chinese citizens.

(F) Increased efforts to press United States views on human rights in China at the United Nations, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and other international organizations.

(G) A plan of international actions to address Tibet's human rights problems and to promote substantive discussions between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government.

(H) Efforts to use the 1995 United Nations Women's Conference in Beijing to expand freedoms of speech, association, and assembly, as well as the rights of women, in China.

(I) An information strategy for promoting human rights by expanding Chinese and Tibetan language broadcasts on the Voice of America and establishing Radio Free Asia.

(J) Encouraging the Chinese Government to permit international human rights groups to operate in and visit China.

The report required by this paragraph shall also assess the progress, if any, of the People's Republic of China toward ending forced abortion, forced sterilization, and other coercive population control practices.

(2) Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall report on the status of Chinese Government compliance with United States laws prohibiting the importation into the United States of forced labor products, including (but not limited to) a complete assessment and report on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the United States and China in 1992. The report shall include (but not be limited to) the following:

(A) All efforts made by the United States Customs Service from 1992 until the date of the report to investigate forced labor exports and to conduct unannounced unrestricted inspections of suspected forced labor sites in China, and the extent to which Chinese authorities cooperated with such investigations.

(B) Recommendations of what further steps might be taken to enhance United States effectiveness in prohibiting forced labor exports to the United States from China.

SEC. 2706. CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President, acting through the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, should—

(1) request the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture—

(A) to find new ways to support and protect treatment centers that are carrying out rehabilitative services for victims of torture; and

(B) to encourage the development of new such centers;

(2) use the voice and vote of the United States to support the work of the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Committee Against Torture established under the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and

(3) use the voice and vote of the United States to establish a country rapporteur or similar procedural mechanism to investigate human rights violations in a country if either the Special Rapporteur or the Committee Against Torture indicates that a systematic practice of torture is prevalent in that country.

SEC. 2707. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT FOR REFORM OF WAR POWERS RESOLUTION.

It is the sense of the Congress that the President should transmit to the Congress recommendations for reform of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.) in order to permit the Congress and the President to more effectively fulfill their constitutional responsibilities with respect to the deployment of United States Armed Forces abroad.

SEC. 2708. CONFLICT IN KASHMIR.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States reiterates the need for all parties to the conflict in Kashmir to enter into negotiations and resolve the conflict peacefully. The Congress urges the executive branch to work with all parties to facilitate a peaceful negotiated settlement of the Kashmir conflict.

SEC. 2709. UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM).

It is the sense of the Congress that the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) should be eligible for all United States foreign assistance programs, including programs of the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, if the government continues to respect the rights of all ethnic minorities.

SEC. 2710. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO INDONESIA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should continue to urge progress in promotion and protection of internationally recognized human rights by the Government of Indonesia;

(2) in its bilateral relations with the Government of Indonesia, the United States should place a high priority on public and private efforts to urge the Government of Indonesia to take specific steps to remove restrictions of freedom of expression and association, to allow freedom of the press, to allow freedom of religion, to end arbitrary arrests and torture and ill-treatment, to cease official attacks on nongovernmental organizations, to end the widespread denial of worker rights, and to hold members of the military accountable for human rights abuses;

(3) with respect to the situation in East Timor, the United States should call on the Government of Indonesia to make public the complete findings of the investigations into the killings of unarmed civilians in Liquica on January 12, 1995, including the reports of the Army Council of Military Honor and the findings of the National Human Rights Commission, and that those responsible for the killings be identified and brought to justice;

(4) the United States should continue to press the Government of Indonesia to fully comply with the 1994 and 1995 recommendations of the United Nations Human Rights Commission regarding the need for a full accounting of the Dili incident of November 1991;

(5) the United States should urge the Government of Indonesia to allow independent human rights monitoring organizations and foreign journalists unhindered access to East Timor;

(6) the United States should urge the Government of Indonesia to respect free practice of religion, including Christianity, in Indonesia, including East Timor; and

(7) the President should instruct the United States delegates to the annual Indonesia aid consortium donor meeting in July 1995 to again raise concerns about human rights violations in Indonesia, including restrictions of freedom of the press, attacks on nongovernmental organizations, and widespread violations of human rights in East Timor.

SEC. 2711. DISPLACED PERSONS.

It is the sense of the Congress that of the amounts made available to the United Nations Development Program (and United Nations Development Program-Administered Funds), at least $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 should be available for programs and services conducted in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration, the International Committee for the Red Cross, and nongovernmental organizations, for persons who are displaced within their countries of nationality.

DIVISION C—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Foreign Aid Reduction Act of 1995''.

SEC. 3002. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

The Congress declares the following:

(1) United States leadership overseas must be maintained to support our vital national security, economic, and humanitarian interests.

(2) As part of this leadership, United States foreign assistance programs are essential to support these national interests.

(3) However, United States foreign assistance programs can be responsibly reduced while maintaining United States leadership overseas.

TITLE XXXI—DEFENSE AND SECURITY ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1—MILITARY AND RELATED ASSISTANCE

Subchapter A—Foreign Military Financing Program

SEC. 3101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) and for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of direct loans under such section—

(1) $3,284,440,000 for fiscal year 1996; and

(2) $3,240,020,000 for fiscal year 1997.

SEC. 3102. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), not more than $24,020,000 for each such fiscal year may be made available for necessary expenses for the general costs of administration of military assistance and sales, including expenses incurred in purchasing passenger motor vehicles for replacement for use outside the United States.

SEC. 3103. ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL.

(a) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), not less than $1,800,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Israel.

(b) TERMS OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) GRANT BASIS.—The assistance provided for Israel for each fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be provided on a grant basis.

(2) EXPEDITED DISBURSEMENT.—Such assistance shall be disbursed—

(A) with respect to fiscal year 1996, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, or by October 31, 1995, whichever is later; and

(B) with respect to fiscal year 1997, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997, or by October 31, 1996, whichever is later.

(3) ADVANCED WEAPONS SYSTEMS.—To the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, funds described in subsection (a) shall, as agreed by the Government of Israel and the Government of the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than $475,000,000 for each fiscal year shall be available only for procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development.

(c) FOREIGN MILITARY SALES.—Section 21(h) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(h)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting ''or the Government of Israel'' after ''North Atlantic Treaty Organization''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or to any member government of that Organization if that Organization or member government'' and inserting '', any member government of that Organization, or the Government of Israel, if the Organization, member government, or Government of Israel, as the case may be,''.

SEC. 3104. ASSISTANCE FOR EGYPT.

(a) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), not less than $1,300,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Egypt.

(b) TERMS OF ASSISTANCE.—The assistance provided for Egypt for each fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be provided on a grant basis.

SEC. 3105. LOANS FOR GREECE AND TURKEY.

Of the amounts made available for fiscal year 1996 under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763)—

(1) not more than $26,620,000 shall be made available for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of direct loans for Greece; and

(2) not more than $37,800,000 shall be made available for such subsidy cost of direct loans for Turkey.

SEC. 3106. TERMS OF LOANS.

Section 31(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) Loans available under section 23 shall be provided at rates of interest that are not less than the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities.''.

SEC. 3107. NONREPAYMENT OF GRANT ASSISTANCE.

Section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the President shall not require repayment of any assistance provided on a grant basis under this section to a foreign country or international organization.''.

SEC. 3108. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR PROCUREMENT OF DEFENSE ARTICLES, SERVICES, AND DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES NOT SOLD BY U.S. GOVERNMENT.—Section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) Funds made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year may be made available to a foreign country or international organization for the purpose of financing the procurement of defense articles, defense services, and design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under this Act only—

''(1) with respect to a country that is a member country of the North Atlantic Organization, a major non-NATO ally, or Jordan for which assistance was justified under this section in the annual congressional presentation documents under section 634 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for that fiscal year; and

''(2) if such country or international organization enters into an agreement with the United States Government that specifies the terms and conditions under which such procurements shall be financed with such funds.''.

(b) AUDIT OF CERTAIN PRIVATE FIRMS.—Section 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) For each fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense, as requested by the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, shall conduct audits on a nonreimbursable basis of private firms that have entered into contracts with foreign governments under which defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services are to be procured by such firms for such governments from financing under this section for such fiscal year.''.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF AIRCRAFT TO COMMERCIAL ARMS SALES SHOWS.—Section 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) Funds made available to carry out this section may not be used to facilitate the transport of aircraft to commercial arms sales shows.''.

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOW FINANCING.—Section 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j)(1) For each country and international organization that has been approved for cash flow financing under this section, any letter of offer and acceptance or other purchase agreement, or any amendment thereto, for a procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services in excess of $100,000,000 that is to be financed in whole or in part with funds made available under this Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be submitted to the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section.

''(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'cash flow financing' has the meaning given such term in the second subsection (d) of section 25.''.

(e) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS FOR DIRECT COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS.—Section 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) Of the amounts made available for a fiscal year to carry out this section, not more than $100,000,000 for such fiscal year may be made available for countries other than Israel and Egypt for the purpose of financing the procurement of defense articles, defense services, and design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under this Act.''.

(f) USE OF FUNDS FOR DEMINING ACTIVITIES.—Section 23 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(l) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available to carry out this section may be used for demining activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations.''.

Subchapter B—Other Assistance

SEC. 3121. DEFENSE DRAWDOWN SPECIAL AUTHORITIES.

(a) UNFORESEEN EMERGENCY DRAWDOWN.—Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''$75,000,000'' and inserting ''$100,000,000''.

(b) ADDITIONAL DRAWDOWN.—Section 506 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2318) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking ''defense articles from the stocks'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''articles and services from the inventory and resources of any agency of the United States Government and military education and training from the Department of Defense, the President may direct the drawdown of such articles, services, and military education and training—

''(i) for the purposes and under the authorities of—

''(I) chapter 8 of part I (relating to international narcotics control assistance);

''(II) chapter 9 of part I (relating to international disaster assistance); or

''(III) the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962; or

''(ii) for the purpose of providing such articles, services, and military education and

training to Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as the President determines are necessary—

''(I) to support efforts to locate and repatriate members of the United States Armed Forces and civilians employed directly or indirectly by the United States Government who remain unaccounted for from the Vietnam War; and

''(II) to ensure the safety of United States Government personnel engaged in such cooperative efforts and to support Department of Defense-sponsored humanitarian projects associated with such efforts.'';

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking ''$75,000,000'' and all that follows and inserting ''$150,000,000 in any fiscal year of such articles, services, and military education and training may be provided pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph—

''(i) not more than $75,000,000 of which may be provided from the drawdown from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense;

''(ii) not more than $75,000,000 of which may be provided pursuant to clause (i)(I) of such subparagraph; and

''(iii) not more than $15,000,000 of which may be provided to Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos pursuant to clause (ii) of such subparagraph.''; and

(3) in subsection (b)(1), by adding at the end the following: ''In the case of drawdowns authorized by subclauses (I) and (III) of subsection (a)(2)(A)(i), notifications shall be provided to those committees at least 15 days in advance in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A.''.

(c) NOTICE TO CONGRESS OF EXERCISE OF SPECIAL AUTHORITIES.—Section 652 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2411) is amended by striking ''prior to the date'' and inserting ''before''.

SEC. 3122. STOCKPILES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.

(a) LIMITATION ON VALUE OF ADDITIONS.—Section 514(b)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''or in the implementation of agreements with Israel'' after ''North Atlantic Treaty Organization''.

(b) ADDITIONS IN FISCAL YEARS 1996 AND 1997.—Section 514(b)(2) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

''(2)(A) The value of such additions to stockpiles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not exceed $50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

''(B) 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.''.

(c) LOCATION OF STOCKPILES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Section 514(c) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321h(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) LOCATION OF STOCKPILES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—

''(1) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no stockpile of defense articles may be located outside the boundaries of a United States military base or a military base used primarily by the United States.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to stockpiles of defense articles located in the Republic of Korea, Thailand, any country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any country that is a major non-NATO ally, or any other country the President may designate. At least 15 days before designating a country pursuant to the last clause of the preceding sentence, the President shall notify the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section.''.

SEC. 3123. TRANSFER OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 516. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to transfer excess defense articles under this section to countries for which receipt of such articles was justified pursuant to the annual congressional presentation documents for military assistance programs, or for programs under chapter 8 of part I of this Act, submitted under section 634 of this Act, or for which receipt of such articles was separately justified, for the fiscal year in which the transfer is authorized.

''(b) LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFERS.—The President may transfer excess defense articles under this section only if—

''(1) such articles are drawn from existing stocks of the Department of Defense;

''(2) funds available to the Department of Defense for the procurement of defense equipment are not expended in connection with the transfer;

''(3) the transfer of such articles will not have an adverse impact on the military readiness of the United States;

''(4) with respect to a proposed transfer of such articles on a grant basis, such a transfer is preferable to a transfer on a sales basis, after taking into account the potential proceeds from, and likelihood of, such sales, and the comparative foreign policy benefits that may accrue to the United States as the result of a transfer on either a grant or sales basis;

''(5) the President determines that the transfer of such articles will not have an adverse impact on the national technology and industrial base, and particularly, will not reduce the opportunities of entities in the national technology and industrial base to sell new or used equipment to the countries to which such articles are transferred; and

''(6) the transfer of such articles is consistent with the policy framework for the Eastern Mediterranean established under section 620C of this Act.

''(c) TERMS OF TRANSFERS.—

''(1) NO COST TO RECIPIENT COUNTRY.—Excess defense articles may be transferred under this section without cost to the recipient country.

''(2) PRIORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the delivery of excess defense articles under this section to member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on the southern and southeastern flank of NATO and to major non-NATO allies on such southern and southeastern flank shall be given priority to the maximum extent feasible over the delivery of such excess defense articles to other countries.

''(d) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPENSES.—Section 632(d) shall not apply with respect to transfers of excess defense articles (including transportation and related costs) under this section.

''(e) TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED COSTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), funds available to the Department of Defense may not be expended for crating, packing, handling, and transportation of excess defense articles transferred under the authority of this section.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—The President may provide for the transportation of excess defense articles without charge to a country for the costs of such transportation if—

''(A) it is determined that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so;

''(B) the recipient is a developing country receiving less than $10,000,000 of assistance under chapter 5 of part II of this Act (relating to international military education and training) or section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to the Foreign Military Financing program) in the fiscal year in which the transportation is provided;

''(C) the total weight of the transfer does not exceed 25,000 pounds; and

''(D) such transportation is accomplished on a space available basis.

''(f) ADVANCE NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS FOR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may not transfer excess defense articles that are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or excess defense articles valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at $7,000,000 or more, under this section or under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) until 15 days after the date on which the President has provided notice of the proposed transfer to the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) in accordance with procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section.

''(2) CONTENTS.—Such notification shall include—

''(A) a statement outlining the purposes for which the article is being provided to the country, including whether such article has been previously provided to such country;

''(B) an assessment of the impact of the transfer on the military readiness of the United States;

''(C) an assessment of the impact of the transfer on the national technology and industrial base, and particularly, the impact on opportunities of entities in the national technology and industrial base to sell new or used equipment to the countries to which such articles are to be transferred; and

''(D) a statement describing the current value of such article and the value of such article at acquisition.

''(g) AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATION.—The aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred to countries under this section in any fiscal year may not exceed $350,000,000.

''(h) CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION DOCUMENTS.—Documents described in subsection (a) justifying the transfer of excess defense articles shall include an explanation of the general purposes of providing excess defense articles as well as a table which provides an aggregate annual total of transfers of excess defense articles in the preceding year by country in terms of offers and actual deliveries and in terms of acquisition cost and current value. Such table shall indicate whether such excess defense articles were provided on a grant or sale basis.

''(i) EXCESS COAST GUARD PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section, the term 'excess defense articles' shall be deemed to include excess property of the Coast Guard, and the term 'Department of Defense' shall be deemed, with respect to such excess property, to include the Coast Guard.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—Section 21(k) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(k)) is amended by striking ''the President shall'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''the President shall determine that the sale of such articles will not have an adverse impact on the national technology and industrial base, and particularly, will not reduce the opportunities of entities in the national technology and industrial base to sell new or used equipment to the countries to which such articles are transferred.''.

(2) REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are hereby repealed:

(A) Section 502A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2303).

(B) Sections 517 through 520 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321k through 2321n).

(C) Section 31(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2771(d)).

SEC. 3124. NONLETHAL EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR ALBANIA.

Notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, during each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, funds available to the Department of Defense may be expended for crating, packing, handling, and transportation of nonlethal excess defense articles transferred under the authority of section 516 of such Act to Albania.

CHAPTER 2—INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

SEC. 3141. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated $39,781,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.).

SEC. 3142. ASSISTANCE FOR INDONESIA.

Funds made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) may be obligated for Indonesia only for expanded military and education training that meets the requirements of clauses (i) through (iv) of the second sentence of section 541 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2347).

SEC. 3143. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347) is amended in the second sentence in the matter preceding clause (i) by inserting ''and individuals who are not members of the government'' after ''legislators''.

(b) TEST PILOT EXCHANGE TRAINING.—Section 544 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2347c) is amended—

(1) by striking ''In carrying out this chapter'' and inserting ''(a) In carrying out this chapter''; and

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

''(b) The President may provide for the attendance of foreign military and civilian defense personnel at test pilot flight schools in the United States without charge, and without charge to funds available to carry out this chapter (notwithstanding section 632(d) of this Act), if such attendance is pursuant to an agreement providing for the exchange of students on a one-for-one basis each fiscal year between those United States test pilot flight schools and comparable flight test pilot schools of foreign countries.''.

(c) ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Chapter 5 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 546. ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

''Of the amounts made available for a fiscal year for assistance under this chapter, not more than $300,000 for such fiscal year may be made available for assistance on a grant basis for any high-income foreign country for military education and training of military and related civilian personnel of such country if such country agrees to provide for the transportation and living allowances of such military and related civilian personnel.''.

CHAPTER 3—ANTITERRORISM ASSISTANCE

SEC. 3151. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 to carry out chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 3152. ANTITERRORISM TRAINING ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 571 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa) is amended by striking ''Subject to the provisions of this chapter'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries (other than sections 502B and 620A of this Act)''.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Section 573 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–2) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''specific authorities and'';

(2) by striking subsection (a);

(3) by redesignating subsections (b) through (f) as subsections (a) through (e), respectively; and

(4) in subsection (c) (as redesignated)—

(A) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (1) through (3), respectively; and

(C) by amending paragraph (2) (as redesignated) to read as follows:

''(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), funds made available to carry out this chapter shall not be made available for the procurement of weapons and ammunition.

''(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to small arms and ammunition in categories I and III of the United States Munitions List that are integrally and directly related to antiterrorism training provided under this chapter if, at least 15 days before obligating those funds, the President notifies the appropriate congressional committees specified in section 634A of this Act in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under such section.

''(C) The value (in terms of original acquisition cost) of all equipment and commodities provided under this chapter in any fiscal year may not exceed 25 percent of the funds made available to carry out this chapter for that fiscal year.''.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 574 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–3) is hereby repealed.

(d) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 575 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–4) and section 576 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–5) of such Act are redesignated as sections 574 and 575, respectively.

SEC. 3153. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES.

Funds made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.; relating to antiterrorism assistance) may be made available to the Technical Support Working Group of the Department of State for research and development expenses related to contraband detection technologies or for field demonstrations of such technologies (whether such field demonstrations take place in the United States or outside the United States).

CHAPTER 4—NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 3161. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $213,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 3162. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) POLICY AND GENERAL AUTHORITIES.—Section 481(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2291(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

''(D) International criminal activities, particularly international narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and corruption, endanger political and economic stability and democratic development, and assistance for the prevention and suppression of international criminal activities should be a priority for the United States.''; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by adding before the period at the end the following: '', or for other related anticrime purposes''.

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENT.—Section 482(c) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291a(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''CONTRIBUTION BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY.—To'' and inserting ''CONTRIBUTIONS AND REIMBURSEMENT.—(1) To''; and

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

''(2)(A) The President is authorized to accept contributions from other foreign governments to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Such contributions shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to the applicable appropriation account and may be used under the same terms and conditions as funds appropriated pursuant to this chapter.

''(B) At the time of submission of the annual congressional presentation documents required by section 634(a), the President shall provide a detailed report on any contributions received in the preceding fiscal year, the amount of such contributions, and the purposes for which such contributions were used.

''(3) The President is authorized to provide assistance under this chapter on a reimbursable basis. Such reimbursements shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to the applicable appropriation and may be used under the same terms and conditions as funds appropriated pursuant to this chapter.''.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.—Section 482 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(f) TREATMENT OF FUNDS.—Funds transferred to and consolidated with funds appropriated pursuant to this chapter may be made available on such terms and conditions as are applicable to funds appropriated pursuant to this chapter. Funds so transferred or consolidated shall be apportioned directly to the bureau within the Department of State responsible for administering this chapter.

''(g) EXCESS PROPERTY.—For purposes of this chapter, the Secretary of State may use the authority of section 608, without regard to the restrictions of such section, to receive nonlethal excess property from any agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign government under the same terms and conditions as funds authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this chapter.''.

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Section 489 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291h) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''for fiscal year 1995'';

(B) by striking ''(a) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—''; and

(C) by striking subsections (b) and (c).

(2) Section 489A of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291i) is hereby repealed.

(e) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—(1) Section 490 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291j) is amended—

(A) in the section heading by striking ''for fiscal year 1995''; and

(B) by striking subsection (i).

(2) Section 490A of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291k) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3163. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authority of section 1003(d) of the National Narcotics Control Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1502(d)) may be exercised with respect to funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and with respect to the personnel of the Department of State only to the extent that the appropriate congressional committees have been notified 15 days in advance in accordance with the reprogramming procedures applicable under section 634A of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2394).

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

SEC. 3164. WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS FOR NARCOTICS-RELATED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

For each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, narcotics-related assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) may be provided notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries (other than section 490(e) or section 502B of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291j(e) and 2304)) if, at least 15 days before obligating funds for such assistance, the President notifies the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 481(e) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2291(e))) in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2394).

CHAPTER 5—NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND

SEC. 3171. NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out bilateral and multilateral nonproliferation and disarmament activities for the independent states of the former Soviet Union, countries other than the independent states of the former Soviet Union, and international organizations under section 504 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5854).

(b) SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.—Funds made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under the authority of section 504 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5854) may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 6—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 3181. STANDARDIZATION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR ARMS TRANSFERS.

(a) THIRD COUNTRY TRANSFERS UNDER FMS SALES.—Section 3(d)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking '', as provided for in sections 36(b)(2) and 36(b)(3) of this Act'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''law'' and inserting ''joint resolution''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) If the President states in his certification under subparagraph (A) or (B) that an emergency exists which requires that consent to the proposed transfer become effective immediately in the national security interests of the United States, thus waiving the requirements of that subparagraph, the President shall set forth in the certification a detailed justification for his determination, including a description of the emergency circumstances which necessitate immediate consent to the transfer and a discussion of the national security interests involved.

''(D)(i) Any joint resolution under this paragraph shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

''(ii) For the purpose of expediting the consideration and enactment of joint resolutions under this paragraph, a motion to proceed to the consideration of any such joint resolution after it has been reported by the appropriate committee shall be treated as highly privileged in the House of Representatives.''.

(b) THIRD COUNTRY TRANSFERS UNDER COMMERCIAL SALES.—Section 3(d)(3) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(d)(3)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(3)'';

(2) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''at least 30 calendar days''; and

(B) by striking ''report'' and inserting ''certification''; and

(3) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following: ''Such certification shall be submitted—

''(i) at least 15 calendar days before such consent is given in the case of a transfer to a country which is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Australia, Japan, or New Zealand; and

''(ii) at least 30 calendar days before such consent is given in the case of a transfer to any other country,

unless the President states in his certification that an emergency exists which requires that consent to the proposed transfer become effective immediately in the national security interests of the United States. If the President states in his certification that such an emergency exists (thus waiving the requirements of clause (i) or (ii), as the case may be, and of subparagraph (B)) the President shall set forth in the certification a detailed justification for his determination, including a description of the emergency circumstances which necessitate that consent to the proposed transfer become effective immediately and a discussion of the national security interests involved.

''(B) Consent to a transfer subject to subparagraph (A) shall become effective after the end of the 15-day or 30-day period specified in subparagraph (A)(i) or (ii), as the case may be, only if the Congress does not enact, within that period, a joint resolution prohibiting the proposed transfer.

''(C)(i) Any joint resolution under this paragraph shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

''(ii) For the purpose of expediting the consideration and enactment of joint resolutions under this paragraph, a motion to proceed to the consideration of any such joint resolution after it has been reported by the appropriate committee shall be treated as highly privileged in the House of Representatives.''.

(c) COMMERCIAL SALES.—Section 36(c)(2) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(c)(2)) is amended by amending subparagraphs (A) and (B) to read as follows:

''(A) in the case of a license for an export to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of that Organization or Australia, Japan, or New Zealand, shall not be issued until at least 15 calendar days after the Congress receives such certification, and shall not be issued then if the Congress, within that 15-day period, enacts a joint resolution prohibiting the proposed export; and

''(B) in the case of any other license, shall not be issued until at least 30 calendar days after the Congress receives such certification, and shall not be issued then if the Congress, within that 30-day period, enacts a joint resolution prohibiting the proposed export.''.

(d) COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURING AGREEMENTS.—Section 36(d) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(d)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(d)'';

(2) by striking ''for or in a country not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) A certification under this subsection shall be submitted—

''(A) at least 15 days before approval is given in the case of an agreement for or in a country which is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Australia, Japan, or New Zealand; and

''(B) at least 30 days before approval is given in the case of an agreement for or in any other country;

unless the President states in his certification that an emergency exists which requires the immediate approval of the agreement in the national security interests of the United States.

''(3) If the President states in his certification that an emergency exists which requires the immediate approval of the agreement in the national security interests of the United States, thus waiving the requirements of paragraph (4), he shall set forth in the certification a detailed justification for his determination, including a description of the emergency circumstances which necessitate the immediate approval of the agreement and a discussion of the national security interests involved.

''(4) Approval for an agreement subject to paragraph (1) may not be given under section 38 if the Congress, within the 15-day or 30-day period specified in paragraph (2)(A) or (B), as the case may be, enacts a joint resolution prohibiting such approval.

''(5)(A) Any joint resolution under paragraph (4) shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976.

''(B) For the purpose of expediting the consideration and enactment of joint resolutions under paragraph (4), a motion to proceed to the consideration of any such joint resolution after it has been reported by the appropriate committee shall be treated as highly privileged in the House of Representatives.''.

(e) GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT LEASES.—

(1) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD.—Section 62 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2796a) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''Not less than 30 days before'' and inserting ''Before'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''determines, and immediately reports to the Congress'' and inserting ''states in his certification''; and

(ii) by adding at the end of the subsection the following: ''If the President states in his certification that such an emergency exists, he shall set forth in the certification a detailed justification for his determination, including a description of the emergency circumstances which necessitate that the lease be entered into immediately and a discussion of the national security interests involved.''; and

(C) by adding at the end of the section the following:

''(c) The certification required by subsection (a) shall be transmitted—

''(1) not less than 15 calendar days before the agreement is entered into or renewed in the case of an agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, any member country of that Organization or Australia, Japan, or New Zealand; and

''(2) not less than 30 calendar days before the agreement is entered into or renewed in the case of an agreement with any other organization or country.''.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL.—Section 63(a) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2796b(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''(a)(1)'' and inserting ''(a)'';

(B) by striking out the ''30 calendar days after receiving the certification with respect to that proposed agreement pursuant to section 62(a),'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''the 15-day or 30-day period specified in section 62(c) (1) or (2), as the case may be,''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (2).

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply with respect to certifications required to be submitted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3182. STANDARDIZATION OF THIRD COUNTRY TRANSFERS OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.

Section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2753) is amended by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) The consent of the President under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) or under paragraph (1) of section 505(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as it relates to subparagraph (B) of such paragraph) shall not be required for the transfer by a foreign country or international organization of defense articles sold by the United States under this Act if—

''(1) such articles constitute components incorporated into foreign defense articles;

''(2) the recipient is the government of a member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Government of Australia, the Government of Japan, or the Government of New Zealand;

''(3) the United States-origin components are not—

''(A) significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9));

''(B) defense articles for which notification to Congress is required under section 36(b); and

''(C) identified by regulation as Missile Technology Control Regime items; and

''(4) the foreign country or international organization provides notification of the transfer of the defense articles to the United States Government not later than 30 days after the date of such transfer.''.

SEC. 3183. INCREASED STANDARDIZATION, RATIONALIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY OF ASSISTANCE AND SALES PROGRAMS.

Paragraph (6) of section 515(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321i(a)(6)) is amended by striking ''among members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and with the Armed Forces of Japan, Australia, and New Zealand''.

SEC. 3184. REPEAL OF PRICE AND AVAILABILITY REPORTING REQUIREMENT RELATING TO PROPOSED SALE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 28 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2768) is hereby repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 36(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (4) of such section.

SEC. 3185. DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

Section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

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

''(9) 'significant military equipment' means articles—

''(A) for which special export controls are warranted because of the capacity of such articles for substantial military utility or capability; and

''(B) identified on the United States Munitions List.''.

SEC. 3186. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.

(a) ELIMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 53 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795b) is hereby repealed.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 51(a)(4) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2795(a)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''(a)''; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B).

(b) RETURN OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS IN FUND TO THE TREASURY.—During fiscal year 1996 the President shall return $6,281,000 to the miscellaneous receipts account of the Treasury from collections into the Special Defense Acquisition Fund pursuant to section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act in addition to the amount of such collections to be returned for such fiscal year as indicated in the President's budget of the United States Government for fiscal year 1996.

SEC. 3187. COST OF LEASED DEFENSE ARTICLES THAT HAVE BEEN LOST OR DESTROYED.

Section 61(a)(4) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''and the replacement cost'' and all that follows and inserting the following: ''and, if the articles are lost or destroyed while leased—

''(A) in the event the United States intends to replace the articles lost or destroyed, the replacement cost (less any depreciation in the value) of the articles; or

''(B) in the event the United States does not intend to replace the articles lost or destroyed, an amount not less than the actual value (less any depreciation in the value) specified in the lease agreement.''.

SEC. 3188. DESIGNATION OF MAJOR NON-NATO ALLIES.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 517. DESIGNATION OF MAJOR NON-NATO ALLIES.

''(a) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—The President shall notify the Congress in writing at least 30 days before—

''(1) designating a country as a major non-NATO ally for purposes of this Act and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.); or

''(2) terminating such a designation.

''(b) INITIAL DESIGNATIONS.—Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand shall be deemed to have been so designated by the President as of the effective date of this section, and the President is not required to notify the Congress of such designation of those countries.''.

(2) DEFINITION.—Section 644 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2403) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(q) 'Major non-NATO ally' means a country which is designated in accordance with section 517 as a major non-NATO ally for purposes of this Act and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).''.

(3) EXISTING DEFINITIONS.—(A) The last sentence of section 21(g) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(g)) is repealed.

(B) Section 65(d) of such Act is amended—

(i) by striking ''or major non-NATO''; and

(ii) by striking out ''or a'' and all that follows through ''Code''.

(b) COOPERATIVE TRAINING AGREEMENTS.—Section 21(g) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(g)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''similar agreements'' and all that follows through ''other countries'' and inserting ''similar agreements with countries''.

SEC. 3189. CERTIFICATION THRESHOLDS.

(a) INCREASE IN DOLLAR THRESHOLDS.—The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(d) (22 U.S.C. 2753(d))—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (3), by striking ''$14,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(B) in paragraphs (1) and (3), by striking ''$50,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$75,000,000'';

(2) in section 36 (22 U.S.C. 2776)—

(A) in subsections (b)(1), (b)(5)(C), and (c)(1), by striking ''$14,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$25,000,000'';

(B) in subsections (b)(1), (b)(5)(C), and (c)(1), by striking ''$50,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$75,000,000''; and

(C) in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(5)(C), by striking ''$200,000,000'' each place it appears and inserting ''$300,000,000''; and

(3) in section 63(a) (22 U.S.C. 2796b(a))—

(A) by striking ''$14,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(B) by striking ''$50,000,000'' and inserting ''$75,000,000''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) apply with respect to certifications submitted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3190. COMPETITIVE PRICING FOR SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.

(a) COSTING BASIS.—Section 22 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2762) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) COMPETITIVE PRICING.—Procurement contracts made in implementation of sales under this section for defense articles and defense services wholly paid from funds made available on a nonrepayable basis shall be priced on the same costing basis with regard to profit, overhead, independent research and development, bid and proposal, and other costing elements, as is applicable to procurements of like items purchased by the Department of Defense for its own use.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS.—Section 22(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, as added by subsection (a)—

(1) shall take effect on the 60th day following the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) shall be applicable only to contracts made in implementation of sales made after such effective date; and

(3) shall be implemented by revised procurement regulations, which shall be issued prior to such effective date.

SEC. 3191. DEPLETED URANIUM AMMUNITION.

Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 620H. DEPLETED URANIUM AMMUNITION.

''(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to carry out this Act or any other Act may be made available to facilitate in any way the sale of M–833 antitank shells or any comparable antitank shells containing a depleted uranium penetrating component to any country other than—

''(1) a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;

''(2) a country that has been designated as a major non-NATO ally (as defined in section 644(q)); or

''(3) Taiwan.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the use of funds to facilitate the sale of antitank shells to a country if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.''.

SEC. 3192. END-USE MONITORING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C.2751 et seq.) is amended by inserting after chapter 3 the following new chapter:

''CHAPTER 3A—END-USE MONITORING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES

''SEC. 40A. END-USE MONITORING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND DEFENSE SERVICES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF MONITORING PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to improve accountability with respect to defense articles and defense services sold, leased, or exported under this Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), the Secretary of State shall establish a program which provides for the end-use monitoring of such articles and services.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS OF PROGRAM.—To the extent practicable, such program—

''(A) shall provide for the end-use monitoring of defense articles and defense services in accordance with the standards that apply for identifying high-risk exports for regular end-use verification developed under section 38(g)(7) of this Act (commonly referred to as the 'Blue Lantern' program); and

''(B) shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance that—

''(i) the recipient is complying with the requirements imposed by the United States Government with respect to use, transfers, and security of defense articles and defense services; and

''(ii) such articles and services are being used for the purposes for which they are provided.

''(b) CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the program—

''(1) provides for the end-use verification of defense articles and defense services that incorporate sensitive technology, defense articles and defense services that are particularly vulnerable to diversion or other misuse, or defense articles or defense services whose diversion or other misuse could have significant consequences; and

''(2) prevents the diversion (through reverse engineering or other means) of technology incorporated in defense articles.

''(c) MONITORING RESPONSIBILITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to subsection (a), sections 3 and 38 of this Act, and sections 505, 622, and 623 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and officials of appropriate other Federal agencies, shall provide for the monitoring of defense articles and defense services described in subsection (a).

''(2) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—Upon the request of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, shall provide to the agency primarily responsible for the licensing of exports under this section, on a nonreimbursable basis, personnel with appropriate expertise to assist in the end-use monitoring and enforcement functions under this section and section 38 of this Act.

''(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Aid Reduction Act of 1995, and annually thereafter as a part of the annual congressional presentation documents submitted under section 634 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report describing the actions taken to implement this section.

''(e) THIRD COUNTRY TRANSFERS.—For purposes of this section, defense articles and defense services sold, leased, or exported under this Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) includes defense articles and defense services that are transferred to a third country or other third party.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—Section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act, as added by subsection (a), applies with respect to defense articles and defense services provided before or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3193. BROKERING ACTIVITIES RELATING TO COMMERCIAL SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 38(b)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''As prescribed in regulations'' and inserting ''(i) As prescribed in regulations''; and

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

''(ii)(I) As prescribed in regulations issued under this section, every person (other than an officer or employee of the United States Government acting in official capacity) who engages in the business of brokering activities with respect to the manufacture, export, import, or transfer of any defense article or defense service designated by the President under subsection (a)(1), or in the business of brokering activities with respect to the manufacture, export, import, or transfer of any foreign defense article or defense service (as defined in subclause (IV)), shall register with the United States Government agency charged with the administration of this section, and shall pay a registration fee which shall be prescribed by such regulations.

''(II) Such brokering activities shall include the financing, transportation, freight forwarding, or the taking of any other action that facilitates the manufacture, export, or import of a defense article or defense service.

''(III) No person may engage in the business of brokering activities without a license, issued in accordance with this Act, except that no license shall be required for such activities undertaken by or for an agency of the United States Government—

''(aa) for official use by an agency of the United States Government; or

''(bb) for carrying out any foreign assistance or sales program authorized by law and subject to the control of the President by other means.

''(IV) For purposes of this clause, the term 'foreign defense article or defense service' includes any non-United States defense article or defense service of a nature described on the United States Munitions List regardless of whether such article or service is of United States origin or whether such article or service contains United States origin components.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 38(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Arms Export Control Act, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to brokering activities engaged in on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE XXXII—ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

CHAPTER 1—ECONOMIC SUPPORT ASSISTANCE

SEC. 3201. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND.

Section 532(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out the purposes of this chapter $2,356,378,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $2,283,478,000 for fiscal year 1997.''.

SEC. 3202. ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL.

(a) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund), not less than $1,200,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Israel.

(b) TERMS OF ASSISTANCE.—

(1) CASH TRANSFER.—The total amount of funds allocated for Israel for each fiscal year under subsection (a) shall be made available on a grant basis as a cash transfer.

(2) EXPEDITED DISBURSEMENT.—Such funds shall be disbursed—

(A) with respect to fiscal year 1996, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996, or by October 31, 1995, whichever is later; and

(B) with respect to fiscal year 1997, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997, or by October 31, 1996, whichever is later.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In exercising the authority of this subsection, the President shall ensure that the amount of funds provided as a cash transfer to Israel does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to Israel.

SEC. 3203. ASSISTANCE FOR EGYPT.

(a) MINIMUM ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund), not less than $815,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available only for Egypt.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In exercising the authority of this section, the President shall ensure that the amount of funds provided as a cash transfer to Egypt does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to Egypt.

SEC. 3204. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND.

(a) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund), not more than $29,600,000 for fiscal year 1996 and not more than $19,600,000 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland in accordance with the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–415).

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

(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 sentences: ''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 has agreed in writing to comply with the principles of economic justice.''.

(5) 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 responsible 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).''.

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

SEC. 3205. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund), not more than $12,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available for law enforcement assistance under chapter 8 of part I of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.).

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 2—ASSISTANCE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 3211. PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 601 the following new section:

''SEC. 601A. PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—(1) The President may provide funds and support to Enterprise Funds designated in accordance with subsection (b) that are or have been established for the purposes of promoting—

''(A) development of the private sectors of eligible countries, including small businesses, the agricultural sector, and joint ventures with United States and host country participants; and

''(B) policies and practices conducive to private sector development in eligible countries;

on the same basis as funds and support may be provided with respect to Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.).

''(2) Funds may be made available under this section notwithstanding any other provision of law.

''(b) COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the President is authorized to designate a private, nonprofit organization as eligible to receive funds and support pursuant to this section with respect to any country eligible to receive assistance under part I of this Act in the same manner and with the same limitations as set forth in section 201(d) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5421(d)).

''(2) The authority of paragraph (1) shall not apply to any country with respect to which the President is authorized to designate an enterprise fund under section 498B(c) or section 498C of this Act or section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5421).

''(c) TREATMENT EQUIVALENT TO ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR POLAND AND HUNGARY.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, the provisions contained in section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5421) (excluding the authorizations of appropriations provided in subsection (b) of that section) shall apply to any Enterprise Fund that receives funds and support under this section. The officers, members, or employees of an Enterprise Fund that receive funds and support under this section shall enjoy the same status under law that is applicable to officers, members, or employees of the Enterprise Funds for Poland and Hungary under section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5421).

''(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the requirement of section 201(p) of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5421(p)), that an Enterprise Fund shall be required to publish an annual report not later than January 31 each year, shall not apply with respect to an Enterprise Fund that receives funds and support under this section for the first twelve months after it is designated as eligible to receive such funds and support.

''(e) FUNDING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available for a fiscal year to carry out chapter 1 of part I of this Act (relating to development assistance) and to carry out chapter 4 of part II of this Act (relating to the economic support fund) shall be available for such fiscal year to carry out this section, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

''(2) AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.—In addition to amounts available under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, amounts made available for such fiscal year to carry out chapter 10 of part I of this Act (relating to the Development Fund for Africa) shall be available for such fiscal year to carry out this section with respect to countries in Africa.''.

SEC. 3212. MICRO- AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CREDITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151f) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 108. MICRO- AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CREDITS.

''(a) FINDINGS AND POLICY.—The Congress finds and declares that—

''(1) the development of micro- and small enterprise, including cooperatives, is a vital factor in the stable growth of developing countries and in the development and stability of a free, open, and equitable international economic system;

''(2) it is, therefore, in the best interests of the United States to assist the development of the private sector in developing countries and to engage the United States private sector in that process;

''(3) the support of private enterprise can be served by programs providing credit, training, and technical assistance for the benefit of micro- and small enterprises; and

''(4) programs that provide credit, training, and technical assistance to private institutions can serve as a valuable complement to grant assistance provided for the purpose of benefiting micro- and small private enterprise.

''(b) PROGRAM.—To carry out the policy set forth in subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide assistance to increase the availability of credit to micro- and small enterprises lacking full access to credit, including through—

''(1) loans and guarantees to credit institutions for the purpose of expanding the availability of credit to micro- and small enterprises;

''(2) training programs for lenders in order to enable them to better meet the credit needs of micro- and small entrepreneurs; and

''(3) training programs for micro- and small entrepreneurs in order to enable them to make better use of credit and to better manage their enterprises.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, in addition to funds otherwise available for such

purposes, $2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997. Funds authorized to be appropriated under this subsection shall be made available for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, for activities under section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(B) In addition, there are authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the cost of training programs and administrative expenses to carry out such section.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 3213. MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT GRANT ASSISTANCE.

Chapter 1 of 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 section:

"SEC. 129. MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT GRANT ASSISTANCE.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—(1) In carrying out this part, the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part is authorized to provide grant assistance for programs of credit and other assistance for microenterprises in developing countries.

''(2) Assistance authorized under paragraph (1) shall be provided through the following organizations that have a capacity to develop and implement microenterprise programs:

''(A) United States and indigenous private and voluntary organizations.

''(B) United States and indigenous credit unions and cooperative organizations.

''(C) Other indigenous governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

''(3) Approximately 50 percent of assistance authorized under paragraph (1) shall be used for poverty lending programs which—

''(A) meet the needs of the very poor members of society, particularly poor women; and

''(B) provide loans of $300 or less in 1995 United States dollars to such poor members of society.

''(4) The administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part shall strengthen appropriate mechanisms, including mechanisms for central microenterprise programs, for the purpose of—

''(A) providing technical support for field missions;

''(B) strengthening the institutional development of the intermediary organizations described in paragraph (2); and

''(C) sharing information relating to the provision of assistance authorized under paragraph (1) between such field missions and intermediary organizations.

''(b) MONITORING SYSTEM.—In order to maximize the sustainable development impact of the assistance authorized under subsection (a)(1), the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part shall establish a monitoring system that—

''(1) establishes performance goals for such assistance and expresses such goals in an objective and quantifiable form, to the extent feasible;

''(2) establishes performance indicators to be used in measuring or assessing the achievement of the goals and objectives of such assistance; and

''(3) provides a basis for recommendations for adjustments to such assistance to enhance the sustainable development impact of such assistance, particularly the impact of such assistance on the very poor, particularly poor women.''.

CHAPTER 3—DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Subchapter A—Development Assistance Authorities

SEC. 3221. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated the following amounts for the following purposes (in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes):

(1) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND.—$858,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a through 2151d).

(2) DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA.—$629,214,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2293 et seq.).

(3) ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.—$643,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $650,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 to carry out programs under chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.) and other related programs.

(4) ASSISTANCE FOR EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—$325,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $275,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for economic assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic states under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.).

(5) INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.—$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $10,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 to carry out section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 290f).

(6) AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION.—$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 3222. CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES, VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

(a) CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) Of the amounts made available to carry out the provisions of law described in paragraph (2) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not less than $280,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available only for activities which have a direct measurable impact on rates of child morbidity and mortality, with a particular emphasis on delivery of community-based primary health care and health education services which benefit the poorest of the poor.

(B) Of the amounts made available under subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year, not less than $30,000,000 for such fiscal year shall be provided to private and voluntary organizations under the PVO Child Survival grants program carried out by the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(2) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a through 2151d; relating to the development assistance fund).

(B) Chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2293 et seq.; relating to the Development Fund for Africa).

(C) Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund).

(D) The ''Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines'' program.

(3) SPECIAL RULE.—Amounts made available under sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the Vitamin A Deficiency Program, part I of such Act for iodine and iron fortification programs and for iron supplementation programs for pregnant women, chapter 9 of part I of such Act for international disaster assistance, section 104(c) of such Act for international AIDS prevention and control, and any other provision of law for migration and refugee assistance, shall not be included in the aggregate amounts described in paragraph (1) for purposes of the requirements contained in such paragraph.

(b) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—Of the amounts made available to carry out sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a through 2151d) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not less than $25,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available for the Vitamin A Deficiency Program and for activities relating to iodine deficiency and other micronutrients.

(c) UNDP/WHO TROPICAL DISEASE PROGRAM.—Of the amounts made available to carry out section 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a through 2151d) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not less than $15,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available for the United Nations Development Program/World Health Organization Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases.

SEC. 3223. ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILY PLANNING.

(a) RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING.—Section 104(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(b)) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: ''Such assistance shall be available only for 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.''

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING TO ORGANIZATIONS OR PROGRAMS SUPPORTING OR PARTICIPATING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ABORTION OR INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION PROGRAMS.—Section 104(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151b(b)), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking ''In order to'' and inserting ''(1) In order to''; and

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

''(2) None of the funds made available to carry out this subsection may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.''.

(c) PROHIBITION ON DISCRIMINATION WITH RESPECT TO GRANTS FOR NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING.—Section 104(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151b(b)), as amended by subsections (a) and (b), is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) In providing grants for natural family planning under this subsection, the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part shall not discriminate against applicants because of any religious or conscientious commitment by such applicants to offer only natural family planning services.''.

(d) CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ABORTIONS.—Section 104(f)(1) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2151b(f)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''None of the funds'' and inserting ''(A) None of the funds''; and

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

''(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'motivate' shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information and counseling concerning all pregnancy options, including abortion.''.

SEC. 3224. ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.

(a) CONDITIONS ON ASSISTANCE.—Section 498A(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (10); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraphs:

''(5) for the Government of Russia, unless the President certifies to the Congress that such Government—

''(A) is pursuing, without preconditions, an immediate and permanent ceasefire, and is pursuing a negotiated settlement to the conflict in the Russian Federation Republic of Chechnya;

''(B) is taking steps to provide unhindered access to the region of Chechnya and surrounding areas of the Russian Federation by elected officials of the Russian Federation and by independent Russian media;

''(C) is cooperating with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other appropriate international organizations in undertaking steps to investigate and prosecute any and all individuals, including members of the Russian armed forces and internal security agencies, who may be responsible for atrocities, war crimes, or crimes against humanity in the region of Chechnya;

''(D) is cooperating with the Assistance Group of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe established in Chechnya in fulfilling that mission's mandate;

''(E) is cooperating in assuring the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in Chechnya;

''(F) has made the fullest possible accounting of all persons currently detained by Russian military or security forces as a result of the conflict in Chechnya and has allowed access to those individuals by the International Committee of the Red Cross;

''(G) is taking steps to repatriate refugees and displaced persons wishing to return to Chechnya; and

''(H) is taking steps to hold free and fair elections in Chechnya, based on the principles of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe and conducted in the presence of foreign and domestic observers;

except that this paragraph shall not apply to the provision of such assistance for purposes of humanitarian, disaster, and refugee relief or assisting democratic political reform and rule of law activities, provision of technical assistance for safety upgrade of civilian nuclear power plants, and assisting in the creation of private sector and nongovernmental organizations that are independent of government ownership and control;

''(6) for the government of any independent state that has agreed to provide nuclear reactor components to Iran, unless the President determines that the sale of such components to Iran includes safeguards that are consistent with the national security objectives of the United States and the concerns of the United States with respect to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons technology, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the provision of such of assistance for purposes of—

''(A) humanitarian, disaster, and refugee relief; or

''(B) assisting democratic political reform, rule of law activities, and the creation of private sector and nongovernmental organizations that are independent of government ownership and control;

''(7) for the government of any independent state that the President determines directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other new independent state, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the provision of such assistance for purposes of—

''(A) humanitarian, disaster, and refugee relief; or

''(B) assisting democratic political reform, rule of law activities, and the creation of private sector and nongovernmental organizations that are independent of government ownership and control;

''(8) for the purpose of enhancing the military capability of any independent state, except that this paragraph shall not apply to demilitarization, defense conversion or nonproliferation programs, or programs to support troop withdrawal including through the support of an officer resettlement program, and technical assistance for the housing sector;

''(9) for the Government of Russia if the President determines that Government—

''(A) is not making progress in implementing comprehensive economic reforms based on market principles, including fostering private ownership, the repayment of commercial debt, the respect of commercial contracts, the equitable treatment of foreign private investment; or

''(B) applies or transfers assistance provided under this chapter to any entity for the purpose of expropriating or seizing ownership or control of assets, investments, or ventures; or''.

(b) ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE PRIVATE SECTOR.—Section 498B(a) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2295b(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE PRIVATE SECTOR.—Assistance under this chapter shall be provided, to the maximum extent feasible, through the private sector, including private and voluntary organizations and other nongovernmental organizations functioning in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.''.

(c) WAIVER OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—Section 498B(j)(1) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2295b(j)(1)) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(1) by striking ''for fiscal year 1993 by this chapter'' and inserting ''to carry out this chapter''; and

(2) by striking ''appropriated for fiscal year 1993''.

SEC. 3225. DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

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—DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

''SEC. 499. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

''The Congress declares the following:

''(1) The historic, economic, political, and geographic relationships among the countries of the Western Hemisphere are unique and of continuing special significance.

''(2) Following the historic Summit of the Americas and the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the countries of the Western Hemisphere have moved steadfastly toward economic and political integration.

''(3) The interests of the countries of the Western Hemisphere are more interrelated than ever, and sound economic, social, and democratic progress in each of the countries continues to be of importance to all countries, and lack of it in any country may have serious repercussions in others.

''(4) For the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to progress within the framework of social justice, respect for human rights, political democracy, and market-oriented economies, there is a compelling need for the achievement of social and economic advancement and the consolidation of political democracy and the rule of law adequate to meet the legitimate aspirations of the individual citizens of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for a better way of life.

''(5) The prosperity, security, and well-being of the United States is linked directly to peace, prosperity, and democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean.

''(6) Democratic values are dominant throughout Latin America and the Caribbean region and nearly all governments in such region have come to power through democratic elections.

''(7) Nonetheless, existing democratic governments and their supporting institutions remain fragile and face critical challenges, including, in particular, the consolidation of civilian control of such governments and institutions, including control of the military, the consolidation or establishment of independent judicial institutions and of the rule of law, and where appropriate, the decentralization of government.

''(8) In adherence to free market principles, it is essential to promote economic growth with equity—enlarging employment and decisionmaking opportunities and the provision of basic social services for traditionally marginalized groups, such as indigenous minorities, women, and the poor—and to protect and promote workers rights.

''(9) By supporting the purposes and objectives of sustainable development and applying such purposes and objectives to Latin America and the Caribbean, the Development Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean can advance the national interests of the United States and can directly improve the lives of the poor, encourage broad-based economic growth while protecting the environment, build human capital and knowledge, support participation in democracy, and promote peace and justice in Latin America and the Caribbean.

''SEC. 499A. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to provide assistance for Latin America and the Caribbean to promote democracy, sustainable development, and economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

''SEC. 499B. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available to carry out the provisions of law described in subsection (b) for fiscal year 1996 and for each succeeding fiscal year, not less than an amount requested by the President and approved by the Congress in appropriations Acts shall be made available to carry out this chapter.

''(b) PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The provisions of law described in this subsection are the following:

''(1) Sections 103 through 106 of this Act (relating to the development assistance fund).

''(2) Chapter 8 of this part (relating to international narcotics control).

''(3) Chapter 4 of part II of this Act (relating to the economic support fund).

''(4) Chapter 5 of part II of this Act (relating to international military education and training).

''(5) Titles II and III of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

''(6) The 'Foreign Military Financing Program' under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763).

''(c) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under this section are authorized to remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 3226. EFFECTIVENESS OF UNITED STATES DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2251 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 130. EFFECTIVENESS OF UNITED STATES DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

''(a) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, 1996, and December 31 of each third year thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report which analyzes, on a country-by-country basis, the impact and effectiveness of the United States development assistance provided during the preceding three fiscal years. Each report shall include the following for each recipient country:

''(1) An analysis of the impact of United States development assistance during the preceding three fiscal years on development in that country, with a discussion of the United States interests that were served by the assistance. Such analysis shall be done on a sector-by-sector basis to the extent possible and shall identify any economic policy reforms which were promoted by the assistance. Such analysis shall—

''(A) include a description, quantified to the extent practicable, of the specific objectives the United States sought to achieve in providing development assistance for that country; and

''(B) specify the extent to which those objectives were not achieved, with an explanation of why they were not achieved.

''(2) A description of the amount and nature of development assistance provided by other donors during the preceding three fiscal years, set forth by development sector to the extent possible.

''(3) A discussion of the commitment of the host government to addressing the country's needs in each development sector, including a description of the resources devoted by that government to each development sector during the preceding three fiscal years.

''(4) A description of the trends, both favorable and unfavorable, in each development sector.

''(5) Statistical and other information necessary to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of United States development assistance on development in the country.

''(b) LISTING OF MOST AND LEAST SUCCESSFUL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Each report required by this section shall identify—

''(1) those five countries in which United States development assistance has been most successful; and

''(2) those five countries in which United States development assistance has been least successful.

For each country listed pursuant to paragraph (2), the report shall explain why the assistance was not more successful and shall specify what the United States has done as a result.

''(c) REPORT TO BE A SEPARATE DOCUMENT.—Each report required by this section shall be submitted to the Congress as a separate document.

''(d) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the terms 'United States development assistance' and 'development assistance' means assistance under this chapter.''.

SEC. 3227. FUNDING FOR PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND COOPERATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, the President shall allocate an aggregate amount to private and voluntary organizations and cooperatives under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 which, at a minimum, is equal to the aggregate amount allocated to such organizations and cooperatives under such Acts for fiscal year 1994.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''private and voluntary organization'' means a private nongovernmental organization which—

(1) is organized under the laws of a country;

(2) receives funds from private sources;

(3) operates on a not-for-profit basis with appropriate tax-exempt status if the laws of the country grant such status to not-for-profit organizations;

(4) is voluntary in that it receives voluntary contributions of money, time, or in-kind support from the public; and

(5) is engaged or intends to be engaged in voluntary, charitable, development, or humanitarian assistance activities.

SEC. 3228. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO UNITED STATES COOPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) United States cooperatives and credit unions can provide an opportunity for people in developing countries to participate directly in democratic decisionmaking for their economic and social benefit through ownership and control of business enterprises and through the mobilization of local capital and savings; and

(2) such organizations should be utilized in fostering democracy, free markets, community-based development, and self-help projects.

Subchapter B—Operating Expenses

SEC. 3231. OPERATING EXPENSES GENERALLY.

Section 667(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2427(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) $465,774,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $419,196,000 for fiscal year 1997 for necessary operating expenses of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of this Act (other than the office of the inspector general of such agency); and''.

SEC. 3232. OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Section 667(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2427(a)), as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(2) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) $35,206,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $31,685,000 for fiscal year 1997 for necessary operating expenses of the office of the inspector general of such agency; and''.

CHAPTER 4—PUBLIC LAW 480

SEC. 3241. LEVELS OF ASSISTANCE FOR TITLE II.

Section 204(a) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1724(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(E), by striking ''for fiscal year 1995'' and inserting ''for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1997''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(E), by striking ''for fiscal year 1995'' and inserting ''for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1997''.

SEC. 3242. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TITLE III.

No funds are authorized to be appropriated for either of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the provision of agricultural commodities under title III of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1727 et seq.).

CHAPTER 5—HOUSING GUARANTEE PROGRAM

SEC. 3251. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), there are authorized to be appropriated $7,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and $6,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for administrative expenses to carry out guaranteed loan programs under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2181 and 2182).

(2) Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) may be made available only for—

(A) administrative expenses incurred with respect to guaranties issued before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) expenses incurred with respect to activities related to the collection of amounts paid by the United States in the discharge of liabilities under guaranties issued under section 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2182).

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 3252. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 222(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2182(a)) is amended by striking the third sentence and inserting the following: ''No guaranties may be issued under this section on or after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Aid Reduction Act of 1995.''.

(b) CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN EXISTING GUARANTIES.—Section 222 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2182) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (k) as subsection (d); and

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

''(e) The President shall cancel all guaranties issued under this section with respect to which eligible investors have not (before the date of the enactment of the Foreign Aid Reduction Act of 1995) applied such guaranties to loans for projects under this title.''.

(c) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE FOR ENTITIES IN DEFAULT AND CERTAIN OTHER ENTITIES.—Section 620 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2370) is amended by inserting after subsection (u) the following new subsection:

''(v)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), no assistance shall be furnished under this Act to any entity that—

''(A) fails to make timely payments on loans with respect to which guaranties have been issued under title III of chapter 2 of part I of this Act (relating to housing and other credit guaranty programs); or

''(B) causes amounts (including amounts for administrative expenses) to be paid by the United States in the discharge of liabilities under guaranties issued under such title, unless such entity has reimbursed the United States for such amounts.

''(2) The President may waive the prohibition in paragraph (1) with respect to an entity if the President determines that it is in the national interest of the United States to furnish assistance under this Act to such entity.''.

CHAPTER 6—PEACE CORPS

SEC. 3261. PEACE CORPS.

Section 3(b) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2502(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''(b)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act $219,745,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

''(2) Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1)—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1996 are authorized to remain available until September 30, 1997; and

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1997 are authorized to remain available until September 30, 1998.''.

SEC. 3262. ACTIVITIES OF THE PEACE CORPS IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.; relating to assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union), not more than $11,600,000 for each such fiscal year shall be available for activities of the Peace Corps in the independent states of the former Soviet Union (as defined in section 3 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992).

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under subsection (a)—

(1) with respect to fiscal year 1996 are authorized to remain available until September 30, 1997; and

(2) with respect to fiscal year 1997 are authorized to remain available until September 30, 1998.

SEC. 3263. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ABORTIONS.

Section 15 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2514) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) Funds made available for the purposes of this Act may not be used to pay for abortions.''.

CHAPTER 7—INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 3271. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE.

Section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''and rehabilitation'' and inserting '', rehabilitation, and reconstruction''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''and rehabilitation'' and inserting '', rehabilitation, and reconstruction''.

SEC. 3272. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 492(a) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2292a(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to carry out section 491, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, $200,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.''.

CHAPTER 8—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 3281. EXEMPTION FROM RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE THROUGH NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 123(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151u(e)) is amended to read as follows:

''(e)(1) Subject to paragraph (3), restrictions contained in this Act or any other provision of law with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under this chapter, chapter 10, or chapter 11 of this part in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations.

''(2) The President shall take into consideration, in any case in which a restriction on assistance for a country would be applicable but for this subsection, whether assistance for programs of nongovernmental organizations is in the national interest of the United States.

''(3) Whenever the authority of this subsection is used to furnish assistance for a program of a nongovernmental organization, the President shall notify the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) of this Act in accordance with procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section. Such notification shall describe the program assisted, the assistance provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance.''.

SEC. 3282. FUNDING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO UNITED STATES PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 123(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151u(g)) is amended to read as follows:

''(g) Funds made available to carry out this chapter or chapter 10 of this part may not be made available to any United States private and voluntary organization, except any cooperative development organization, that obtains less than 20 percent of its total annual financial support for its international activities from sources other than the United States Government.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies with respect to funds made available for programs of any United States private and voluntary organization on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3283. DOCUMENTATION REQUESTED OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370), as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after subsection (v) (as added by this Act) the following new subsection:

''(w) None of the funds made available to carry out this Act shall be available to any private and voluntary organization which—

''(1) fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of this Act; or

''(2) is not registered with the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of this Act.''.

SEC. 3284. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT PARKING FINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2351 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 620I. FOREIGN GOVERNMENT PARKING FINES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—An amount equivalent to 110 percent of the total unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, and New York by the government of a foreign country as of the end of a fiscal year, as certified to the President by the chief executive officer of each State or District, shall be withheld from obligation for such country out of funds available in the next fiscal year to carry out part I of this Act, until the requirement of subsection (b) is satisfied.

''(b) REQUIREMENT.—The requirement of this subsection is satisfied when the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such fines and penalties are fully paid to the governments of the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, and New York.

''(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to fines certified as of the end of fiscal year 1995 or any fiscal year thereafter.

SEC. 3285. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS.

(a) SECTION 116 REPORT.—Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:

''(3) the votes of each member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on all country-specific and thematic resolutions voted on at the Commission's annual session during the period covered during the preceding year;

''(4) the extent to which each country has extended protection to refugees, including the provision of first asylum and resettlement; and''.

(b) SECTION 502B REPORT.—Section 502B(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by adding after the second sentence the following new sentence: ''Each report under this section shall list the votes of each member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on all country-specific and thematic resolutions voted on at the Commission's annual session during the period covered during the preceding year.''.

SEC. 3286. DEOBLIGATION OF CERTAIN UNEXPENDED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS.

Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 668. DEOBLIGATION OF CERTAIN UNEXPENDED ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS.

''(a) REQUIREMENT TO DEOBLIGATE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section and in paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 617(a) of this Act, at the beginning of each fiscal year the President shall deobligate and return to the Treasury, any funds described in paragraph (2) that, as of the end of the preceding fiscal year, have been obligated for a project or activity for a period of more than 3 years but have not been expended.

''(2) FUNDS.—Paragraph (1) applies to funds made available for—

''(A) assistance under chapter 1 of part I of this Act (relating to development assistance), chapter 10 of part I of this Act (relating to the Development Fund for Africa), or chapter 4 of part II of this Act (relating to the economic support fund);

''(B) assistance under the 'Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines';

''(C) assistance under the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989; and

''(D) economic assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union under this Act or under any other Act authorizing economic assistance for such independent states.

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The President, on a case-by-case basis, may waive the requirement of subsection (a)(1) if the President determines, and reports to the appropriate congressional committees, that—

''(1) the funds are being used for a construction project that requires more than 3 years to complete; or

''(2) the funds have not been expended because of unforeseen circumstances, and those circumstances could not have been reasonably foreseen.

''(c) COMMENTS BY INSPECTOR GENERAL.—As soon as possible after the submission of a report pursuant to subsection (b), the Inspector General of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of this Act shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees such comments as the Inspector General considers appropriate with regard to the determination described in that report.

''(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—As used in this section, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the

House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.''.

TITLE XXXIII—REGIONAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3301. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO CUBA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(y)(1) No assistance may be provided under this Act (other than humanitarian assistance and assistance for refugees) for a fiscal year to any foreign government that the President determines has provided economic assistance to or engaged in nonmarket-based trade with the Government of Cuba or any entity controlled by such Government in the preceding fiscal year.

''(2) The President may waive the requirements of paragraph (1) if—

''(A) the President certifies to the congressional committees specified in section 634A of this Act (in accordance with procedures applicable to reprogramming of funds under that section) that the provision of such assistance is vital to the national security of the United States; or

''(B) the President determines and reports to the Congress that the Government of Cuba has met the requirements contained in section 1708 of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 6001 et seq.).

''(3) Not later than February 1st each year, the President shall prepare and transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a list of all foreign governments that the President has determined have provided economic assistance to or engaged in nonmarket-based trade with the Government of Cuba in the preceding fiscal year.

''(4) For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

''(B) the term 'humanitarian assistance' means food (including the monetization of food), clothing, medicine, and medical supplies; and

''(C) the term 'nonmarket-based trade' includes exports, imports, exchanges, or other trade arrangements under which goods or services are provided on terms more favorable than those generally available in applicable markets or for comparable commodities, including—

''(i) exports to the Government of Cuba on terms that involve a grant, concessional price, guaranty, insurance, or subsidy;

''(ii) imports from the Government of Cuba at preferential tariff rates; and

''(iii) exchange arrangements that include advance delivery of commodities, arrangements in which the Government of Cuba is not held accountable for unfulfilled exchange contracts, and arrangements under which such Government does not pay appropriate transportation, insurance, or finance costs.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the prohibition on assistance to a foreign government contained in section 620(y) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), shall apply only with respect to assistance provided in fiscal years beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—In the case of the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted, such prohibition shall apply with respect to the obligation or expenditure of assistance on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3302. ASSISTANCE FOR NICARAGUA.

(a) RESTRICTIONS.—Amounts made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for assistance under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.; relating to development assistance) or chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund), including any unobligated balances of prior appropriations, may only be made available to the Government of Nicaragua if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) a full and independent investigation has been completed of the weapons caches discovered after the May 23, 1993, Santa Rosa arms cache explosion, including an investigation of passports, identity papers, and other documents found at weapons sites indicating the existence of a terrorist or kidnapping ring and whether the terrorist network was involved in the February 1993 World Trade Center bombing;

(2) prosecutions have been initiated against all individuals, including government officials and members of the armed forces or security forces of Nicaragua, identified in the investigation described in paragraph (1);

(3) Nicaragua has made substantial progress in meeting the requirements set forth in section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (relating to expropriation of United States property);

(4) substantial progress has been made in the timely implementation of all recommendations made by the Tripartite Commission with respect to individuals responsible for assassinations, including the immediate suspension of all individuals from the Sandinista Army and security forces who were named in such recommendations, and the expeditious prosecution of such individuals;

(5) all individuals responsible for the murders of Jean Paul Genie, Arges Sequeira, and Enrique Bermudez have been removed from the military and security forces of Nicaragua, and judicial proceedings against these individuals have been initiated;

(6) specific changes have been implemented which have resulted in verifiable civilian control over the Sandinista military, security forces, and police; and

(7) genuine, effective, and concrete reforms in the Nicaraguan judicial system have been initiated.

(b) CONTENTS OF CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A certification made pursuant to subsection (a) shall include a detailed accounting of all evidence in support of the determinations listed in paragraphs (1) through (7) of such subsection.

(2) FORM.—A certification made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, and, to the extent necessary, classified form.

(c) EXCEPTION TO RESTRICTIONS.—The restrictions on the availability of funds in subsection (a) shall not apply to support for—

(1) programs facilitating the resolution of United States citizen property claims;

(2) the International Commission for Support and Verification of the Organization of American States for human rights monitoring, related assistance programs or election observation;

(3) independent human rights groups in Nicaragua;

(4) programs intended to ensure free and fair elections in Nicaragua;

(5) democracy-building programs administered through the National Endowment for Democracy and related nongovernmental groups; or

(6) programs to promote civilian control of the military.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 3303. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING RELATIONS WITH BURMA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) official United States trade delegations to Burma should be indefinitely suspended;

(2) visits to Burma by senior officials of the United States Government should be minimized until Aung San Suu Kyi is released from house arrest;

(3) the Secretary of Labor should submit to the Congress a report on labor practices in Burma so that Members of Congress can better inform constituents, including stockholders and business leaders of the United States companies which transact commerce with Burma, on labor conditions in that country;

(4) the Secretary of State should submit to the Congress a report on resource exploitation and environmental degradation in Burma;

(5) no assistance should be used for cooperative counternarcotics efforts between the United States and members of the State Law and Order Restoration Committee (SLORC) regime;

(6) the United States should discourage the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) from including the SLORC regime in ASEAN activities;

(7) the Secretary of State should submit to the Congress a report which outlines a strategy for encouraging democratic transition in Burma; and

(8) the United States should encourage its allies to restrict the relations of such allies with Burma in accordance with this section.

SEC. 3304. DEBT RESTRUCTURING FOR EGYPT.

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

(1) The Government of Egypt owes the United States Government over $6,000,000,000 from prior economic assistance credit programs.

(2) Current annual debt service payments by Egypt to the United States are approximately $270,000,000, will climb in the near future to $350,000,000, and will continue until the year 2021.

(3) Egypt's debt service to the United States results in reduced investment capital and slower economic growth in Egypt.

(4) Restructuring Egypt's debt burden, and buying down Egypt's debt, could substantially reduce over time Egypt's requirement for economic assistance.

(5) Addressing Egypt's debt burden is in the mutual interest of Egypt and the United States.

(b) REPORT.—(1) Not later than January 31, 1996, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committee options to restructure Egypt's debt, and buy down, over a period of time through the use of funds authorized to be appropriated under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund), all outstanding debt owed by the Government of Egypt to the United States Government, including debt owed under development assistance, agriculture, Export-Import Bank, and Commodity Credit Corporation credit programs.

(2) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall develop the options required by paragraph (1) in such a way as to enable the United States to reduce assistance to Egypt in the future under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund). In the development of such options, the Secretaries shall consult with the Secretary of Commerce for the purpose of determining the impact of the options required under paragraph (1) on the level of United States exports to Egypt.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 3305. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO IRAN.

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

(1) Iran is engaged in an intensive effort to develop nuclear weapons and some nations have indicated that they are prepared to cooperate with Iran in the nuclear field.

(2) The possession of nuclear weapons by Iran would represent a serious threat to the peace and security of the entire Middle East region and an extremely serious challenge to United States interests in that region.

(3) The United States places the highest priority on denying to Iran the capability to produce nuclear weapons and systems for the delivery of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

(4) The sale or transfer to Iran by any other government or with the permission of any other government of technology that may be critical for Iran to develop or deploy nuclear weapons is a serious threat to United States interests.

(b) ADMISSION TO NATO.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should vigorously oppose the accession to the North Atlantic Treaty and the admission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of any country which sells or licenses for sale any nuclear or dual-use technology or any military weapons, equipment, ammunition or munitions of any kind, including any item included on any lists covered by the Missile Technology Control Regime, to Iran or to any country which the Secretary of State has determined repeatedly provides support for acts of international terrorism pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

(c) PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—No assistance authorized to be appropriated by this Act or any other Act may be provided by any agency of the United States Government to the government of any country which sells or licenses for sale any nuclear or dual-use technology or any military weapons, equipment, ammunition or munitions of any kind, including any item included on any lists covered by the Missile Technology Control Regime, to Iran or to any other country which the Secretary of State has determined repeatedly provides support for acts of international terrorism pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition in subsection (c) shall not apply to—

(1) assistance provided to Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, or Kazakhstan under the authorities of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991 (title II of Public Law 102–228; 105 Stat. 1691); and

(2) assistance provided under chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2295 et seq.; relating to assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union) for the purposes of—

(A) humanitarian, disaster, or refugee relief; or

(B) assisting democratic political reform and rule of law activities, and assisting in the creation of private sector and nongovernmental organizations that are independent of government ownership and control.

SEC. 3306. ASSISTANCE FOR PAKISTAN.

Section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2375(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''No assistance shall'' and inserting ''(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no assistance shall''; and

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

''(2)(A) Assistance in support of nongovernmental organizations or microenterprises under chapter 1 of part I of this Act (relating to development assistance) and assistance under the provisions of law described in subparagraph (B) may be made available for Pakistan.

''(B) The provisions of law described in this subparagraph are the following:

''(i) Title IV of chapter 2 of part I of this Act (relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation).

''(ii) Chapter 8 of part I of this Act (relating to international narcotics control).

''(iii) Chapter 5 of part II of this Act (relating to international military education and training).

''(iv) Chapter 8 of part II of this Act (relating to antiterrorism assistance).

''(v) Any provision of law under which assistance is available to carry out the following activities:

''(I) Aviation safety.

''(II) Immigration and customs procedures.

''(III) Peacekeeping.

''(IV) Promotion of trade and investment interests of the United States.

''(C) Assistance described in subparagraph (B)(iii) may be made available for Pakistan under this paragraph for fiscal year 1997 and each subsequent fiscal year only if the President certifies to the Congress for such fiscal year that the Government of Pakistan is fully cooperating with United States counter-narcotics assistance programs and policies.''.

SEC. 3307. RETURN OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT OF PAKISTAN.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the inability of the President since October 1, 1990, to make the necessary certification under section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the nuclear activities of Pakistan) has prevented the delivery of military aircraft for which Pakistan made nonrefundable cash payments to contractors and unnecessarily complicated the achievement of United States foreign policy and nonproliferation objectives in South Asia;

(2) in the absence of a Presidential certification for Pakistan under section 620E(e) of such Act, the United States should make a determined effort to find a third party buyer for the such military aircraft and should reimburse Pakistan with any proceeds derived from a sale to such third party, up to the amount paid by Pakistan for such military aircraft; and

(3) with respect to other military equipment imported into the United States from Pakistan prior to May 1, 1991, for repair or modification by the Department of Defense, the return of such military equipment, including spare parts thereof, or equivalent equipment or spare parts originally owned by another country, does not constitute a transfer of military equipment under the terms of section 620E(e) of such Act, provided such military equipment or spare parts are returned in an unrepaired state or without modifications for which they were originally imported into the United States.

SEC. 3308. ELIGIBILITY OF PANAMA UNDER ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

The Government of the Republic of Panama shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and defense services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), except as otherwise specifically provided by law.

SEC. 3309. FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY PRESENCE IN PANAMA.

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

(1) The Panama Canal is a vital strategic asset to the United States, its allies, and the world.

(2) The Treaty on the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal signed on September 7, 1977, provides that Panama and the United States have the responsibility to assure that the Panama Canal will remain open and secure.

(3) Such Treaty also provides that each of the two countries shall, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, defend the Canal against any threat to the regime of neutrality, and consequently shall have the right to act against any aggression or threat directed against the Canal or against the peaceful transit of vessels through the Canal.

(4) The United States instrument of ratification of such Treaty includes specific language that the two countries should consider negotiating future arrangements or agreements to maintain military forces necessary to fulfill the responsibility of the two countries of maintaining the neutrality of the Canal after 1999.

(5) The Government of Panama, in the bilateral Protocol of Exchange of instruments of ratification, expressly ''agreed upon'' such arrangements or agreements.

(6) The United States Navy depends upon the Panama Canal for rapid transit in times of emergency, as demonstrated during World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam conflict, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Persian Gulf conflict.

(7) Drug trafficking and money laundering have proliferated in the Western Hemisphere since the Treaty on the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal was signed on September 7, 1977, and such trafficking and laundering poses a grave threat to peace and security in the region.

(8) Certain facilities now utilized by the United States Armed Forces in Panama are critical to combat the trade in illegal drugs.

(9) The United States and Panama share common policy goals such as strengthening democracy, expanding economic trade, and combating illegal narcotics throughout Latin America.

(10) The Government of Panama has dissolved its military forces and has maintained only a civilian police organization to defend the Panama Canal against aggression.

(11) Certain public opinion polls in Panama suggest that many Panamanians desire a continued United States military presence in Panama.

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

(1) the President should negotiate a new base rights agreement with the Government of Panama—

(A) to allow the stationing of United States Armed Forces in Panama beyond December 31, 1999; and

(B) to ensure that the United States will be able to act appropriately, consistent with the Panama Canal Treaty, the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, and the resolutions of ratification thereto, for the purpose

of assuring that the Panama Canal shall remain open, neutral, secure, and accessible; and

(2) the President should consult with the Congress throughout the negotiations described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 3310. PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

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

(1) The South China Sea is a critically important waterway through which 25 percent of the world's ocean freight and 70 percent of Japan's energy supplies transit.

(2) The South China Sea serves as a crucial sea lane for United States Navy ships moving between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, particularly in time of emergency.

(3) There are a number of competing claims to territory in the South China Sea.

(4) The 1992 Manila Declaration adhered to by the Association of South East Asian Nations, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China calls for all claimants to territory in the South China Sea to resolve questions of boundaries through peaceful negotiations.

(5) The legislature of the People's Republic of China has declared the entire South China Sea to be Chinese territorial waters.

(6) The armed forces of the People's Republic of China have asserted China's claim to the South China Sea through the kidnapping of citizens of the Republic of the Philippines and the construction of military bases on territory claimed by the Philippines.

(7) These acts of aggression committed by the armed forces of the People's Republic of China against citizens of the Philippines are contrary to both international law and to peace and stability in East Asia.

(b) POLICY DECLARATIONS.—The Congress—

(1) declares the right of free passage through the South China Sea to be vital to the national security interests of the United States, its friends, and allies;

(2) declares that any attempt by a nondemocratic power to assert, through the use of force or intimidation, its claims to territory in the South China Sea to be a matter of grave concern to the United States;

(3) calls upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to adhere faithfully to its commitment under the Manila Declaration of 1992; and

(4) calls upon the President to review the defense needs of democratic countries with claims to territory in the South China Sea.

SEC. 3311. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING NARCOTICS CONTROL EFFORTS OF COLOMBIA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) relations between the United States and Colombia are at a critical stage, particularly following the President's March 1, 1995, decision to grant the Government of Colombia a national interest waiver in the 1994 narcotics certification determination;

(2) the Government of Colombia has undertaken efforts toward the elimination of drug trafficking organizations, especially the powerful ''kingpins'' based in Cali;

(3) important advances need to be taken to dismantle the operations of criminal enterprises in Colombia which seek to corrupt government institutions;

(4) the Government of Colombia should be encouraged to complete specific, attainable objectives in its overall narcotics control strategy, including—

(A) the arrest and prosecution of the acknowledged leaders of the Cali drug organization;

(B) the imposition of tougher sentencing of drug traffickers to ensure that such traffickers serve sentences commensurate with their crimes;

(C) the expeditious passage of legislation to criminalize money laundering;

(D) the aggressive eradication of illicit crops, including coca opium, and marijuana;

(E) the elimination of the industrial infrastructure of the narcotics trade, including laboratories, precursor chemicals, and aircraft;

(F) the destruction of the internal narcotics distribution export system, including the use of airports, rivers, and ports for such system;

(G) the elimination of the island of San Andres as a illegal narcotics transshipment point; and

(H) the end of the current policy of the Government of Colombia under which key drug traffickers are given lenient sentences in return for their surrender;

(5) the Secretary of State should make the issue of illicit narcotics the highest foreign policy priority of the United States with respect to relations with key illicit drug transit and producing nations, such as Colombia; and

(6) the Secretary of State should request our European allies to join the United States in sending a clear message to Colombia on the importance of attaining these counternarcotics goals and objectives in the shortest possible time so that reductions in United States foreign assistance will not be necessary in the future.

SEC. 3312. NOTIFICATION OF ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA.

(a) NOTIFICATION.—Until the certification under subsection (b) is submitted to the Congress, section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act shall be applied to sales of Saudi Arabia by substituting in the first sentence ''0'' for $50,000,000, ''0'' for $200,000,000, and ''0'' for $14,000,000.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Subsection (a) shall cease to apply if and when the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the Congress that the unpaid claims of American firms against the Government of Saudi Arabia that are described in the June 30, 1993, report by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 9140(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102–396; 106 Stat. 1939), including the additional claims noticed by the Department of Commerce on page 2 of that report, have been resolved satisfactorily.

SEC. 3313. ASSISTANCE FOR ZAIRE.

(a) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—Assistance may not be transferred to the Government of Zaire for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997—

(1) under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to the economic support fund);

(2) under chapter 5 of part II of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.; relating to international military education and training); or

(3) from the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763).

(b) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.; relating to development assistance) or chapter 10 of such part (22 U.S.C. 2293 et seq.; relating to the Development Fund for Africa) for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 shall not be transferred to the Government of Zaire.

TITLE XXXIV—SPECIAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1—SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 3401. ENHANCED TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

Section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2360) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 610. TRANSFER BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.

''(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Whenever the President determines it to be necessary for the purposes of this Act or the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), not to exceed 20 percent of the funds made available to carry out any provision of this Act (except funds made available pursuant to title IV of chapter 2 of part I) or section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763)—

''(1) may be transferred to, and consolidated with, the funds in any other account or fund available to carry out any provision of this Act; and

''(2) may be used for any purpose for which funds in that account or fund may be used.

''(b) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF INCREASE.—The total amount in the account or fund for the benefit of which transfer is made under subsection (a) during any fiscal year may not be increased by more than 20 percent of the amount of funds otherwise made available.

''(c) NOTIFICATION.—The President shall notify in writing the congressional committees specified in section 634A at least fifteen days in advance of each such transfer between accounts in accordance with procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under such section.''.

SEC. 3402. AUTHORITY TO MEET UNANTICIPATED CONTINGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting after section 610 (22 U.S.C. 2360) the following new section:

''SEC. 610A. AUTHORITY TO MEET UNANTICIPATED CONTINGENCIES.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for any unanticipated contingency in the programs, projects, or activities for which assistance is provided under this Act, the President is authorized to use funds made available to carry out any provision of this Act (other than chapter 1 or chapter 10 of part I of this Act) for the purpose of providing assistance authorized by any other provision of this Act in accordance with the provisions applicable to the furnishing of such assistance.

''(2) LIMITATION.—The authority of paragraph (1) may not be used to authorize the use of more than $40,000,000 in any fiscal year.

''(b) SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.—Funds made available under the authority of this section may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law.

''(c) NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS.—

''(1) NOTIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the President shall notify the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) at least 15 days before obligating any funds under this section in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A(a).

''(2) EXCEPTION.—The President may waive the requirement contained in paragraph (1) if the President determines that complying with such requirement would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare. If the President exercises the waiver under the preceding sentence, the President shall notify the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after the date on which the President took the action to which such notification requirement was applicable.''.

(b) REPEAL.—Chapter 5 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2261; relating to contingencies) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3403. SPECIAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.

Section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2364) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 614. SPECIAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—The President may provide assistance and make loans under the

provisions of law described in subsection (b), notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the President determines that to do so is vital to the national interests of the United States.

''(b) LAWS WHICH MAY BE WAIVED.—The provisions of law described in this subsection are—

''(1) this Act;

''(2) the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

''(3) any provision of law authorizing the provision of assistance to foreign countries or making appropriations for such assistance; and

''(4) any other provision of law that restricts the authority to provide assistance or make loans under a provision of law described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

''(c) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—Before exercising the authority under subsection (a), the President shall consult with, and shall provide a written policy justification to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

''(d) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—A determination under subsection (a) shall be effective only if the President notifies the congressional committees specified in subsection (c) in writing of that determination.

''(e) ANNUAL CEILINGS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority of this section may not be used in any fiscal year to authorize—

''(A) more than $750,000,000 in sales or leases to be made under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.);

''(B) the use of more than $250,000,000 of funds made available under this Act or the Arms Export Control Act; or

''(C) the use of more than $100,000,000 of foreign currencies accruing under this Act or any other provision of law.

''(2) SALES UNDER THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—If the authority of this section is used both to authorize a sale or lease under the Arms Export Control Act and to authorize funds to be used under this Act with respect to the financing of that sale or lease, then the use of the funds shall be counted against the limitation in paragraph (1)(B) and the portion, if any, of the sale or lease which is not so financed shall be counted against the limitation in paragraph (1)(A).

''(3) LEASES.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(A) the replacement cost, less any depreciation in the value, of the defense articles authorized to be leased shall be counted against the limitation in that paragraph.

''(4) COUNTRY LIMITS.—(A) Not more than $75,000,000 of the $250,000,000 limitation provided in paragraph (1)(B) may be allocated to any one country in any fiscal year unless that country is a victim of active aggression.

''(B) Not more than $500,000,000 of the aggregate limitation of $1,000,000,000 provided in paragraph (1)(A) and (1)(B) may be allocated to any one country in any fiscal year.''.

SEC. 3404. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

Section 617 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2367) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 617. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In order to ensure the effectiveness of assistance provided under this Act, funds made available under this Act to carry out any program, project, or activity of assistance shall remain available for obligation for a period not to exceed 8 months after the date of termination of such assistance for the necessary expenses of winding up such programs, projects, or activities and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds so obligated may remain available until expended.

''(2) Funds obligated to carry out any program, project, or activity of assistance before the effective date of the termination of such assistance are authorized to be available for expenditure for the necessary expenses of winding up such programs, projects, and activities, notwithstanding any provision of law restricting the expenditure of funds, and may be reobligated to meet any other necessary expenses arising from the termination of such assistance.

''(3) The necessary expenses of winding up programs, projects, and activities of assistance include the obligation and expenditure of funds to complete the training or studies outside their countries of origin of students whose course of study or training program began before assistance was terminated.

''(b) LIABILITY TO CONTRACTORS.—For the purpose of making an equitable settlement of termination claims under extraordinary contractual relief standards, the President is authorized to adopt as a contract or other obligation of the United States Government, and assume (in whole or in part) any liabilities arising thereunder, any contract with a United States or third-country contractor to carry out any program, project, or activity of assistance under this Act that was subsequently terminated pursuant to law.

''(c) GUARANTEE PROGRAMS.—Provisions of this or any other Act requiring the termination of assistance under this Act shall not be construed to require the termination of guarantee commitments that were entered into before the effective date of the termination of assistance.''.

CHAPTER 2—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 3411. CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION DOCUMENTS.

Section 634 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 634. CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION DOCUMENTS.

''(a) REQUIREMENT FOR SUBMISSION.—As part of the annual requests for enactment of authorizations and appropriations for foreign assistance programs for each fiscal year, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Congress annual congressional presentation documents for the programs authorized under this Act and the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

''(b) MATERIALS TO BE INCLUDED.—The documents submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include—

''(1) the rationale for the allocation of assistance or contributions to each country, regional, or centrally funded program, or organization, as the case may be;

''(2) a description of how each such program or contribution supports the objectives of this Act or the Arms Export Control Act, as the case may be;

''(3) a description of planned country, regional, or centrally funded programs or contributions to international organizations and programs for the coming fiscal year; and

''(4) for each country for which assistance is requested under this Act or the Arms Export Control Act—

''(A) the total number of years since 1946 that the United States has provided assistance;

''(B) the total amount of bilateral assistance provided by the United States since 1946, including the principal amount of all loans, credits, and guarantees; and

''(C) the total amount of assistance provided to such country from all multilateral organizations to which the United States is a member, including all international financial institutions, the United Nations, and other international organizations.

''(c) GRADUATION FROM DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) DETERMINATION.—As part of the congressional presentation documents transmitted to the Congress under this section, the Secretary of State shall make a separate determination for each country identified in such documents for which bilateral development assistance is requested, estimating the year in which each such country will no longer be receiving bilateral development assistance.

''(2) DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'development assistance' means assistance under—

''(A) chapter 1 of part I of this Act;

''(B) chapter 10 of part I of this Act;

''(C) chapter 11 of part I of this Act; and

''(D) the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.).''.

SEC. 3412. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 620J. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

''(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available to carry out this Act or the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) (other than humanitarian assistance or assistance for refugees) may be provided to any foreign government which the President determines is engaged in intelligence activities within the United States harmful to the national security of the United States.

''(b) PERIODIC REPORTS.—Beginning one year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report, in classified and unclassified forms, listing all foreign governments which the President determines are conducting intelligence activities within the United States harmful to the national security of the United States.

''(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term 'humanitarian assistance' means food (including the monetization of food), clothing, medicine, and medical supplies.''.

SEC. 3413. DEBT RESTRUCTURING FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.

Chapter 1 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 620K. SPECIAL DEBT RELIEF FOR POOR COUNTRIES.

''(a) AUTHORITY TO REDUCE DEBT.—The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States Government by a country described in subsection (b) as a result of—

''(1) loans or guarantees issued under this Act; or

''(2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.).

''(b) COUNTRY DESCRIBED.—A country described in this subsection is a country—

''(1) with a heavy debt burden that is eligible to borrow from the International Development Association but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly referred to as an 'IDA-only' country); and

''(2) the government of which—

''(A) does not have an excessive level of military expenditures;

''(B) has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

''(C) is cooperating with the United States on international narcotics control matters;

''(3) (including the military or other security forces of such government) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; and

''(4) is not prohibited from receiving assistance described in section 527(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 by reason of such section.

''(c) LIMITATIONS.—The authority under subsection (a) may be exercised—

''(1) only to implement multilateral official debt relief ad referendum agreements (commonly referred to as 'Paris Club Agreed Minutes'); and

''(2) 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.

''(d) CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.—A reduction of debt pursuant to the exercise of authority under subsection (a)—

''(1) shall not be considered assistance for purposes of any provision of law limiting assistance to a country; and

''(2) may be exercised notwithstanding section 620(r) of this Act or any comparable provision of law.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for the purpose of carrying out this section $7,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

''(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 3414. DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES FOR DEBT SWAPS.

Part IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2430 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 711. AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES.

''(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, to the government of any eligible country pursuant to this 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, 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 shall notify the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of this Act 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 an account or accounts established in the Treasury 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 shall 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) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For the sale, reduction, and cancellation of loans or portions thereof pursuant to this section, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President $3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997.

''(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.''.

SEC. 3415. IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 636 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j)(1) Funds made available to carry out the provisions of this Act may not be made available to provide—

''(A) any financial incentive to a business enterprise located in the United States for the purpose of inducing that enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of individuals employed in the United States by that enterprise because that enterprise would replace production in the United States with production 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) subject to paragraph (2), 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 foreign country, including in any designated zone or area in that country.

''(2) Paragraph (1)(C) shall not apply with respect to the provision of assistance for the informal sector, microenterprises and small-scale enterprises, and small-holder agriculture of the foreign country.''.

SEC. 3416. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(z)(1) No assistance may be provided under this Act or the Arms Export Control Act to any foreign government that provides lethal military equipment to a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined pursuant to section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

''(2) The prohibition under paragraph (1) with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after the date on which that government ceases to provide such lethal military equipment.

''(3) The President may waive the requirements of paragraph (1) if the President determines that the provision of such assistance is important to the national security interests of the United States.

''(4) Whenever the waiver of paragraph (3) is exercised, the President shall prepare and transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. 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 the national interests of the United States.

''(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 620(z) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided pursuant to a contract entered into on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3417. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT CONSISTENTLY OPPOSE THE UNITED STATES POSITION IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(a) PROHIBITION.—United States assistance may not be provided to a country that consistently opposed the United States position in the United Nations General Assembly during the most recent session of the General Assembly.

(b) CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT.—If—

(1) the Secretary of State determines that, since the beginning of the most recent session of the General Assembly, there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of a country to which the prohibition in subsection (a) applies, and

(2) the Secretary believes that because of that change the government of that country will no longer consistently oppose the United States position in the General Assembly,

the Secretary may exempt that country from that prohibition. Any such exemption shall be effective only until submission of the next report under section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress a certification of each exemption made under this subsection. Such certification shall be accompanied by a discussion of the basis for the Secretary's determination and belief with respect to such exemption.

(c) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State may waive the requirement of subsection (a) if the Secretary determines and reports to the Congress that despite the United Nations voting pattern of a particular country, the provision of United States assistance to that country is necessary to promote United States foreign policy objectives.

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

(1) the term ''consistently opposed the United States position'' means that the country's votes in the United Nations General Assembly coincided with the United States position less than 25 percent of the time, using for this purpose the overall percentage-of-voting coincidences set forth in the annual report submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991;

(2) the term ''most recent session of the General Assembly'' means the most recently completed plenary session of the General Assembly for which overall percentage-of-voting coincidences is set forth in the most recent report submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991; and

(3) the term ''United States assistance'' means assistance under—

(A) chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund),

(B) chapter 5 of part II of that Act (relating to international military education and training), or

(C) the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' account under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act,

except that such term does not include assistance under chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international narcotics control) or assistance under chapter 8 of part II of such Act (relating to antiterrorism assistance).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section takes effect upon the date of the submission to the Congress of the report pursuant to section 406 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, that is required to be submitted by March 31, 1996.

SEC. 3418. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT RESTRICT THE TRANSPORT OR DELIVERY OF UNITED STATES HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

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

(1) The United States Federal budget deficit and spending constraints require the maximum efficiency in the usage of United States foreign assistance.

(2) The delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need is consistent with the fundamental values of our Nation and is an important component of United States foreign policy.

(3) As a matter of principle and in furtherance of fiscal prudence, the United States should seek to promote the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need in a manner that is both timely and cost effective.

(4) Recipients of United States assistance should not hinder or delay the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance to other countries.

(b) PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE.—Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(aa)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, United States assistance may not be made available for any country whose government prohibits or otherwise restricts, directly or indirectly, the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance.

''(2) The prohibition on United States assistance contained in paragraph (1) shall not apply if the President determines and notifies the Congress in writing that providing such assistance to a country is in the national security interest of the United States.

''(3) A suspension or termination of United States assistance for any country under paragraph (1) shall cease to be effective when the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that such country is no longer prohibiting or otherwise restricting, either directly or indirectly, the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance.

''(4)(A) At the time of the annual budget submission to Congress, the President shall submit a report to the Congress describing any information available to the President concerning prohibitions or restrictions, direct or indirect, on the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance by the government of any country receiving or eligible to receive United States foreign assistance during the current or preceding fiscal year.

''(B) The President shall include in the report required by subparagraph (A) a statement as to whether the prohibition in paragraph (1) is being applied to each country for which the President has information available to him concerning prohibitions or restrictions, direct or indirect, on the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance.

''(5) As used in this subsection, the term 'United States assistance' has the same meaning given that term in section 481(e)(4) of this Act.''.

SEC. 3419. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHER ENTITIES THAT INHIBIT UNITED STATES-SUPPORTED DEMINING OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available to any foreign government, private and voluntary organization, or any other entity which the Secretary of State determines inhibits United States-supported demining operations and activities through the imposition of discriminatory customs duties, tariffs, or any other barrier to the entry of equipment or personnel designated for use or participation in such operations and activities.

(b) EXCEPTION.—(1) The prohibition contained in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a foreign government, private and voluntary organization, or any other entity if the President determines and reports to the congressional committees specified in section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (in accordance with procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section) that the provision of assistance to such government, organization, or other entity, as the case may be, is important to the national interest of the United States.

(2) Any determination under paragraph (1) shall include a detailed justification of how the provision of assistance furthers United States national interests.

CHAPTER 3—REPEALS

SEC. 3421. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISIONS.

(a) 1988 FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS ACT.—Section 537(h)(2) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988, as included in Public Law 100–202, is hereby repealed.

(b) 1987 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS ACT.—Section 539(g)(2) of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1987, as included in Public Law 99–591, is hereby repealed.

(c) 1986 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1986 is hereby repealed except for section 1 and section 204.

(d) 1985 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 is hereby repealed except for section 1, section 131, section 132, section 504, section 505, part B of title V (other than section 558 and section 559), section 1302, section 1303, and section 1304.

(e) 1985 JORDAN SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.—The Jordan Supplemental Economic Assistance Authorization Act of 1985 is hereby repealed.

(f) 1985 AFRICAN FAMINE ACT.—The African Famine Relief and Recovery Act of 1985 is hereby repealed.

(g) 1983 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security and Development Assistance Authorization Act of 1983 is hereby repealed.

(h) 1983 LEBANON ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Lebanon Emergency Assistance Act of 1983 is hereby repealed.

(i) 1981 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 is hereby repealed except for section 1, section 709, and section 714.

(j) 1980 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 is hereby repealed except for section 1, section 110, section 316, and title V.

(k) 1979 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Development Cooperation Act of 1979 is hereby repealed.

(l) 1979 SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security Assistance Act of 1979 is hereby repealed.

(m) 1979 SPECIAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Special International Security Assistance Act of 1979 is hereby repealed.

(n) 1978 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1978 is hereby repealed, except for section 1, title IV, and section 603(a)(2).

(o) 1978 SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security Assistance Act of 1978 is hereby repealed.

(p) 1977 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977 is hereby repealed except for section 1, section 132(b), and section 133.

(q) 1977 SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security Assistance Act of 1977 is hereby repealed.

(r) 1976 SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 is hereby repealed except for section 1, section 201(b), section 212(b), section 601, and section 608.

(s) 1975 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACT.—The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 is hereby repealed.

(t) 1975 BIB ACT.—Public Law 94–104 is hereby repealed.

(u) 1974 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 is hereby repealed.

(v) 1973 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Emergency Security Assistance Act of 1973 is hereby repealed.

(w) 1973 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 is hereby repealed.

(x) 1971 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 is hereby repealed.

(y) 1971 SPECIAL ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 is hereby repealed.

(z) 1969 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 is hereby repealed except for the first section and part IV.

(aa) 1968 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1968 is hereby repealed.

(bb) 1964 ASSISTANCE ACT.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1964 is hereby repealed.

(cc) LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT ACT.—The Latin American Development Act is hereby repealed.

(dd) 1959 MUTUAL SECURITY ACT.—The Mutual Security Act of 1959 is hereby repealed.

(ee) 1954 MUTUAL SECURITY ACT.—Sections 402 and 417 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 are hereby repealed.

(ff) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1982 and 1983.—Section 109 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983, is hereby repealed.

(gg) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1984 AND 1985.—Sections 1004 and 1005(a) of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985, are hereby repealed.

(hh) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the repeal by this Act of any provision of law that amended or repealed another provision of law does not affect in any way that amendment or repeal.

TITLE XXXV—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 3501. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, this division, and the amendments made by this division, shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act or October 1, 1995, whichever occurs later.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill will be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule for an initial period of 10 hours.

After that initial period, amendments shall be debatable only as provided in clause 6 of rule XXIII, or section 2 of House Resolution 155. Consideration of the bill for amendment will not continue beyond 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, May 25, 1995.

Other than pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate and amendments en bloc described in section 2 of the resolution, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as modified, is in order unless printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

It shall be in order for the chairman of the Committee on International Relations or a designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of printed amendments or germane modifications thereto. Those amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, except that the modifications shall be reported, shall not be subject to amendment or to a demand for a division of the question, and shall be debatable for 10 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations.

The original proponents of the amendment offered en bloc shall have permission to insert statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before the disposition of the amendments en bloc.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROWNBACK

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROWNBACK: In section 2101(a)(1) (relating to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs) strike ''$1,676,903,000'' and insert ''$1,656,903,000''.

In section 2101(a)(2) (relating to the Salaries and Expenses) strike ''$355,287,000'' and insert ''$335,287,000''.

In section 2101(a)(4) (relating to Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Aboard) strike ''$391,760,000 for fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''$376,760,000 for fiscal year 1997''.

In section 2101(a)(7) (relating to the Office of the Inspector General) strike ''$23,469,000 for fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''$21,469,000 for fiscal year 1997''.

In section 2101(a)(8) (relating to the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan) strike ''$14,710,000'' and insert ''$13,710,000''.

In section 2102(a) (relating to the Assessed Contributions to International Organizations) strike ''$867,050,000'' and insert ''$828,388,000''.

In section 2102(b)(1) (relating to the Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations) strike ''$302,920,000'' and insert ''$290,680,000''.

In section 2102(c)(1) (relating to Assessed Contributions for International Peacekeeping) strike ''$345,000,000'' and insert ''$300,000,000''.

In section 2102(d)(1) (relating to the Voluntary Contributions to Peacekeeping Operations) strike ''and $68,260,000 for fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''and $62,260,000 for fiscal year 1997''.

In section 2102(e)(1) (relating to the International Conferences and Contingencies) strike ''$6,000,000'' and insert ''$5,000,000''.

In section 2106(1) (relating to Salaries and Expenses) strike ''$428,080,000'' and insert ''$407,080,000''.

In section 2106(3)(A) (relating to Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs) strike ''$113,680,000'' and insert ''$93,680,000''.

In section 2106(3)(F) (relating to Other Programs) strike ''$87,341,400'' and insert ''$67,341,400''.

In section 2106(4)(A) (relating to International Broadcasting Activities) strike ''$286,191,000'' and insert ''$256,191,000''.

In section 2106(5) (relating to Radio Construction) strike ''$67,647,000'' and insert ''$57,647,000''.

In section 2106(9) (relating to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West) strike ''$10,000,000'' and insert ''$8,000,000''.

In section 2106(10) (relating to the National Endowment for Democracy) strike ''$34,000,000 for fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''$32,000,000 for fiscal year 1997''.

In section 2107(1) (relating to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) strike ''$40,500,000'' and insert ''$39,500,000''.

In section 3101 (relating to the Foreign Military Financing Program) strike ''$3,240,020,000'' and insert ''$3,226,020,000''.

In section 3201 (relating to the Economic Support Fund) strike ''$2,283,478,000'' and insert ''$2,248,478,000''.

In section 3221(a)(1) (relating to the Development Assistance Fund) strike ''for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1997'' and insert ''for fiscal year 1996 and $745,000,000 for fiscal year 1997''.

In section 3221(a)(2) (relating to the Development Fund for Africa) strike ''for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1997'' and insert ''for fiscal year 1996 and $614,214,000 for fiscal year 1997''.

In section 3221(a)(3) (relating to the Assistance for Independent States for the Former Soviet Union) strike ''$650,000,000'' and insert ''$625,000,000''.

In section 3221(a)(5) (relating to the Inter-American Foundation) strike ''$10,000,000'' and insert ''$7,000,000''.

In section 3221(a)(6) (relating to the African Development Foundation) strike ''$5,000,000'' and insert ''$4,000,000''.

In section 3222(3) (relating to the Operating Expenses of the Office of the Inspector General) strike ''$31,685,000'' and insert ''$30,685,000''.

In section 3261 (relating to the Peace Corps) strike ''for each of the fiscal years 1966 and 1977'' and insert ''fiscal year 1996 and $215,000,000 for fiscal year 1997''.

Mr. BROWNBACK (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Chairman, in cooperation with the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman, we are offering this amendment to bring H.R. 1561 in line with the budget resolution adopted last week. This amendment seeks further reductions and efficiencies without cutting essential functions that would support our national security, trade, or humanitarian interests.

Members will recall we voted to support $18.2 billion for function 150 spending in fiscal year 1996. Working with the chairman and the other members of the Committee on International Relations, we have crafted a bill to cut approximately $1 billion from programs under our jurisdiction, which, along with cuts from programs outside our jurisdiction, reaches the Committee on the Budget's targets.

For fiscal year 1997, the Committee on International Relations cut $1.5 billion from the foreign affairs budget, but since the Committee on International Relations was preparing this bill at the same time as the Committee on the Budget was crafting the budget resolution, we were not able to conform our numbers to the budget resolution. Therfore, my amendment is necessary to cut an additional $477.9 million from the bill so we can reach the Committee on the Budget's mandate and what this House voted on of $16.8 billion for fiscal year 1997.

There are some very clear and specific reasons why we need to do this. This amendment is crucial, first of all, Mr. Chairman, because we are broke. I want to turn Members' attention to the chart I have here which shows just where we are going with the Federal debt. We are at nearly $5 trillion today.

Under President Clinton's proposed budget, we would get to nearly $7 trillion by the year 2000, and the red ink continues to pile on. We cannot afford to continue to spend as much as we have on any program. That is why we passed a budget resolution last week that balances the budget by 2002 so our kids do not have to pay off our red ink. That is why we have to bring H.R. 1561 into compliance with that resolution.

□ 1600

People on the other side of the aisle will say that we are isolationists. I would refute that because of the number of things the Republican Party has

done over the years to disprove that, and I would further say we may become a nation of isolationists if we do not get our fiscal house in order, because we are not going to have any more credit to be able to extend across the rest of the globe because of being broke.

There will be those that will say, as well, that this amendment is an outrage, that we cannot make these types of cuts, that it will kill U.S. foreign policy. To them I respond that what is outrageous to the American people is that Congress has mindlessly spent them into debt to the tune of nearly $5 trillion. It is an outrage that we have left this mortgage on America to our kids.

I would ask, will it kill foreign policy if we cut funding to the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, when we already have provided multilateral development assistance through the World Bank? Will it kill foreign policy if we force the State Department to close extraneous consulates and reduce the size of bloated embassy staffs? Will it kill foreign policy if we reduce educational and cultural exchange programs?

We are all going to have to sacrifice to balance this budget, to be able to get it in line so we do not sacrifice our kids because we were not willing to make the tough choices and the tough cuts. The sacrifices that we are asking to recipients of foreign aid are not inordinate, not whatsoever, given our precarious financial situation and the mountains and mountains of debt that we are piling on future generations.

We must sacrifice to achieve fiscal stability. We must get our own fiscal house in order for this country to be strong and grow into the future so our children can have a foreign policy, so they can push the initiatives that we desire rather than paying off our debt. For that, I think we should ask this of the recipients of our foreign aid, to make these responsible and reasonable cuts.

I submit this amendment, Mr. Chairman. I urge my colleagues to support and vote for the Brownback amendment. It gets us in line with the budget resolution passed by this body last week. It staunches the flow of red ink.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Brownback amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is not even a pennywise issue. It is an issue that goes to the very heart of cutting what I think is one of the most important programs that this country has to offer, the U.S. Peace Corps.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], the chairman, has already reduced the President's request for the Peace Corps by $3 million. In tight times, although I do not like the reduction, I think we can live with that, but this amendment goes far beyond that. Now is the time in American history when we need to strengthen American awareness and American involvement in cost-effective ways abroad, and I think the Peace Corps does that.

Now is the time we need Americans working in Eastern Europe and South America, in Eastern Asia. I know, and nine other colleagues of mine in this body know what it is like to have been working in the Peace Corps because we were all former Peace Corps volunteers.

The 2 years that we spent overseas really taught us, and I think each of us and all of the other thousands of returned Peace Corps volunteers have been able to come home with a language, with an understanding of a culture, with an understanding of foreign governments, with an understanding of how to build infrastructure in a cost-effective way. Let me give one example.

We talk a lot about foreign aid and how we are going to try to get the world community into education. Most people do not realize that in developing countries, the youth of those countries in the rural areas have to deal with the basic necessities of life. Most of their time is spent gathering water. Indeed, if you want to have children go to school, you have to build a water system, because they are needed for the labor to support the families.

That is not going to be done by sophisticated foreign aid projects or international diplomacy. That is going to be done by people in the very areas, in the rural areas of this world being able to work with the people to develop the self-help programs that they need, to develop the infrastructure so that indeed we can have a stabilized world.

Also I would like to mention that the Peace Corps has been, throughout its history, strongly supported in a bipartisan fashion. I think to take this partisan amendment and to reduce the Peace Corps is essentially a blow to the strongest program that we have had throughout this world. There is not a country where the Peace Corps has served or is being asked to serve that does not realize the benefit that they provide in having a two-way system where volunteers from the United States of all ages can go and spend 2 years of their life working in a country, and at the same time come back with the strength of knowing the rest of the world.

I am in strong support of reauthorizing the program. I regret that it is going to be even reduced by the $3 million from what the President has requested, but this amendment goes much further than that. It is very destructive, and I urge its defeat.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK].

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SALMON] for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, to respond quickly to the comment on the cuts in the Peace Corps, which I think is an excellent program, a very worthwhile program, I would note in our cuts that we are proposing it is a 2-percent cut in the Peace Corps. At a time when we have just got to balance the budget and we cannot afford to stack more debt on future generations, I think that is a responsible cut so that our future kids and our children can be in the Peace Corps as well.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Chairman, I urge support for the well-crafted Brownback amendment. It is never easy to reduce Government spending but this amendment protects our top priorities while meeting our obligations to our children and our grandchildren to balance the budget by the year 2002. This amendment protects critical aid to our allies, Israel and Egypt, and ensures substantial levels of aid to the hungry and the needy across the world, while acknowledging that given $200 billion annual deficits, some programs like cultural exchange programs will have to look more to the private sector that to taxpayers and to deficit spending.

I urge bipartisan support for the Brownback amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT].

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] for this important amendment. The people of this country spoke loudly and clearly last November. They clearly said, ''Balance the budget,'' and not by raising taxes but by cutting spending.

One area that the American people said to cut is foreign aid. While I strongly agree with the sentiment of the American people that foreign aid must be cut, what the gentleman from Kansas does in this amendment is to make additional cuts of approximately $477 million. If we are going to ask some Americans, for example, those who are dependent upon welfare, to be less dependent on the Government, then surely we must insist that other countries be less dependent on our Government as well.

I strongly support the Brownback amendment and I urge its adoption.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SALMON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, let me end up by saying when the budget resolution was passed, it was passed about the same time we were working on this bill. We are $477 million short of what the budget resolution requires, so it is really important that we pass this amendment.

It is going to take the overall foreign aid cuts down by about $2 billion, but at a time when the American people are being asked to bite the bullet as far as spending is concerned, it is only reasonable to say that we ought to cut foreign spending as well, so the cut of $2 billion and this additional cut of $477 million is in order. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this afternoon the President said in his news conference that we should not handcuff the President. ''If this bill passes,'' he is referring to the bill we are debating now on the floor, ''if this bill passes in its present form, I will veto it.''

I think all of us understand that it takes the Congress and the President working together to make American foreign policy. What we have now is kind of two ships passing in the night without dialog, without discussion and without debate, and we simply are fooling ourselves on this floor if we think we are making foreign policy. At the present time we are really engaged in kind of a political exercise, so far as I can see.

If this amendment passes, it will only make more difficult the accommodation that simply has to come about eventually between the President and the U.S. Congress in making foreign policy.

I am fully aware, of course, of the great popularity of cutting the budget and of cutting foreign aid. There are very few among us who do not recognize that that is a popular exercise. I want to lay out on the record, although I think I know how the votes fall here, the impact of this amendment.

Foreign aid has already been cut since 1985 by 40 percent. All of the foreign affairs agencies have undergone downsizing, and more downsizing is scheduled to come this year.

The committee bill that has been reported out unanimously on the majority side already cuts current levels of foreign assistance by 9 percent. The Brownback amendment increases that cut to 12 percent. One really wonders how far you go in this cutting game and still be able to maintain a semblance of leadership in the world. If cutting 12 is good, then why not cut 20, 30, 40, or 50 percent? Why stop now?

This amendment cuts another $58 million from the State Department. That is on top of $90 million in cuts in the bill already from 1995 levels. This amendment cuts 13 percent from an already low authorization for U.N. peacekeeping. We are adding almost weekly additional burdens on the United Nations for peacekeeping, and we are demanding more and more of the United Nations while we cut their budget more and more.

This amendment cuts another 4½ percent from our assessed international organization contributions. It cuts almost 9 percent from the contributions we make voluntarily for international peacekeeping, and it makes further additional cuts in economic assistance, especially development assistance. It would cut development assistance another 13 percent, and that results in a total cut of nearly 45 percent between fiscal year 1995 and fiscal year 1997.

I understand that I have thrown a lot of statistics out, but I hope, in sum, they convey to Members how deeply these cuts are impacting, or will impact, American foreign policy and one of its important tools, the foreign aid bill.

The New Independent States will take additional reductions here on top of the 20 percent from the President's fiscal year 1996 request. As my colleague from California has argued, we will also be cutting the Peace Corps, one of the most successful programs that we have had and one that enjoys overwhelming bipartisan support.

That, then, is the impact. But let me return to the principal point. The President has made his position clear. Are we in this House going to be a part of the process and work with him for an accommodation, or are we simply going to play a political game here with no real relevance to the foreign policymaking process?

I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

□ 1615

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by Representative BROWNBACK. Foreign aid must not be sacrificed in order to fund the Republican effort to balance the budget by any means necessary. Just as no man is an island, no country is isolated. America has always been a leader in foreign relations. We must continue to encourage diplomacy with our international neighbors.

This amendment will diminish our leadership in world affairs. U.S. interests and security dictate that we play a vital role in world affairs. This amendment will ensure that this legislation serves as a wall between ourselves and other countries.

Foreign aid is in the best interest of the United States. Maintaining effective aid programs will help developing countries make gains in health care, educational opportunities and small business development. We must be committed to creating an environment that promotes fair trade and investment opportunities. This will lead to sustained economic progress for both sides.

If we leave our world neighbors in the lurch it will certainly come back to haunt us. In a dangerous world, we are foregoing the protection that foreign assistance can often provide. This amendment undercuts our ability to conduct diplomacy, create new markets, and protect U.S. interests.

Foreign aid programs should not be singled out to fund the Republican goal of reducing the Federal budget by any means necessary. This amendment will undermine U.S. leadership in the world. This bill is a step in the wrong direction.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this measure.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a couple of real brief points. We are going to be spending $17½ billion, that is $17.5 billion, in foreign assistance. Sure, we are cutting $2 billion, but we are still sending $17½ billion of taxpayers' money overseas. That is a lot of money.

For my colleagues who know we are under severe budgetary constraints, to say we are not doing enough for the rest of the world, they need to start telling us where they think we ought to cut. We have not had many suggestions from the other side on where to cut spending. Every time we bring a bill to the floor that cuts spending to get us on a trend line to a balanced budget, everybody starts complaining and says, oh my gosh, you are going to hurt these people, and this group and this group. The fact of the matter is the people who are getting hurt the most in the country are the American taxpayers, because the deficit continues to go up and up and up and the interest on the debt goes up and we have to do something about it.

So, the $2 billion out of the $19.5 billion we are sending overseas, a $2 billion cut is justifiable. We are not relinquishing our position in the world as the world leader, we are still helping wherever we can. We are going to be helping starving children, we are going to be helping countries rebuild, we are going to be helping countries do a lot of things, but at the same time we are doing it in a much more responsible way, we are watching taxpayers' money and spending taxpayers' dollar wisely, and that is the thing we should be doing.

So when my good friends on the other side of the aisle start complaining about where we are making these cuts, I hope everybody will remember the cuts have to be made. Otherwise we are going to have a fiscal disaster in the country in about the next 6 or 7 years. We have to have a balanced budget by the year 2002. We in the Republican leadership are heading in that direction, and this is one step that must be taken.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I understand this amendment would reduce from the committee-passed bill an additional $478 million in fiscal year 1997 authorizations. So on top of the $2 billion reduction in the 150 account that the budget resolution and this bill impose on our diplomatic and foreign relations account, the amendment further squeezes the whole series of accounts in the foreign affairs budget.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. BERMAN. Sure; I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the cut originally proposed is $1.5 billion, and this

takes us close to $2 billion, so it was not $2 billion initially, and this takes us to $477 million more.

Mr. BERMAN. The 150 account covers the items in this bill and the multilateral banks which are all tools of our foreign policy interests and the PL–480 program, which is not authorized in this bill. The 150 function, the most reduced function in the Federal Government over the last 10 years, which accounts for about 1.3 percent of our Federal spending, is being reduced as I understand it by close to $2 billion below last year's spending, $3 billion below the administration's request, and now in fiscal year 1997 we have a further cut.

I do not understand, and I would like to hear laid out at some point in this thing just how you think the foreign relations functions of the Federal Government are going to work to serve American interests. I listened during the general debate on this bill to your colleague from Oregon who said functions run by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, functions run by the Agency for International Development, functions run by the USIA are irrelevant in the post-cold war era. He does not think that verification and monitoring of arms control agreements has relevance simply because the cold war has ended? The fact that the republics, that Russia in particular has a substantial number of nuclear weapons left, that we are going to try and ratify and enforce a chemical weapons treaty to get rid of these functions, he does not think that radio broadcasts into totalitarian countries which do not allow free press still have some relevance, and world is all safe, the cold war is over?

We know that many of you do not believe that because you are concerned, understandably and correctly, about the level of defense spending. We know what history has brought us. We know the end of World War I led to just this kind of dynamic pullout from the world, go back, Fortress America. We heard one member of our committee talk about America First and for once, as if being involved with an active diplomatic agenda was not putting America first, that this was not all about serving America's interests.

We know the history of what happened between the wars. We know what happened after World War II. We know that the bipartisan leadership after World War II decided to do it a different way, and the result was that we had a long and difficult and expensive cold war, but ultimately we won it.

But we also know that there are threats of terrorism and proliferation and famine and poverty, all of which, apart from the humanitarian interests, undermine our own interests in the strength of future global markets, of regional stability, of controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and I am telling you, I understand your focus on the deficit. I do not share where you want to go in the end, but I really think taking the function of government which has been the most cut for the past 10 years and thinking you can through drastic cuts and micromanagement run foreign policy in a way that maintains America's international leadership is terribly mistaken.

I urge this amendment be defeated. I think this is no longer a bill that just constrains the cuts to what were originally proposed. You are now going further, slashing even more than the bill that the committee brought to the floor, and I urge that the Brownback amendment be defeated.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I just point out in response to the last speaker briefly that was saying that we are pulling out completely away from the world, going isolationist on our policies, that what my amendment proposes is a 3-percent cut overall in the 150 account. A 3-percent cut it seems to me hardly qualifies for us completely disengaging in the world, particularly how engaged the United States is militarily, trade security. And also I would point out specifically on the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency area cut, it is an additional $1 million, $1 million cut, which again I do not believe really qualifies for the overstatement the gentleman has given of we are pulling out of the world.

What these are are targeted, specific cuts that, what we are trying to get at is balancing the budget, and if not this area, then somewhere else.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Brownback amendment. First of all, we are cutting the budget in order to balance the budget in the long run. And in doing so, we are cutting domestic programs, not drastically, but we are making prudent cuts throughout our domestic programs.

What we are suggesting here is that American foreign aid and what we give to others through, for our benevolence and other reasons, should also be reduced to be fair to our own people during this time of domestic budget cuts.

Overall, as we put the budget together, we plan to cut 9 percent, that is $1.5 billion, from the spending level from last year, and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. BROWNBACK] is simply adding another 3 percent to that level of cuts, which leaves us $16.7 billion in aid left.

In the post-cold-war world that should make sense to the American people. If the American people want us to spend more and more money, more than $16.7 billion on direct foreign aid, let me note in terms of our foreign policy and in terms of foreign aid, in terms of what we are doing overseas, $16.7 billion outside of the military and what we are doing in the military seems like a prudent number.

In the post-cold-war world we do not have to spend as much as we did in the cold-war era. That makes sense, and it is not fair to our own people if we do not make prudent cuts. And we are not withdrawing from the world. We are just saying from now on, because we bore the whole burden of the cold war, because we, the American people, decided that we had to protect the world against communism and yes, before that, against fascism and Japanese militarism, and yes, before that, against the Germans invading Western Europe, but the fact of the matter is the American people do not have to bear all of the burdens of the world any longer. What we are saying is not isolationism, but that when we are spending our hard-earned tax dollars we must, No. 1, make sure that all of those dollars are being spent in the interests of the United States, and yes, there is a benevolent interest to the United States, but in essence we want to make sure that we are spending money that is in our interest, and also that the dollars are being spent effectively.

We are spending things in this, even left in the budget, we are spending things like for example paying for birth control for India, at a time when India ends up spending their money on developing nuclear weapons. That is not even cut out of this budget. I will tell Members if it was up to this Congressman we would cut a lot more out of the budget. And the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. BROWNBACK] has been absolutely responsible. I salute him, and I salute the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN]. They have done a tremendous job, and I think they are trying to make our foreign aid more effective and they are trying to do what is in the interests of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER] has expired.

(On request of Mr. BERMAN, and by unanimous consent, Mr. ROHRABACHER was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. We can go through foreign aid budgets and we can talk about any specific program, but I have worked with the gentleman on a number of issues, and, for instance, I know of his support and the importance he gives, unlike some of his colleagues, to, for instance, the surrogate broadcasting, the getting information into countries where there is not either a well-developed institutional free press and broadcasting, or totalitarian states where they block it.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. That is correct.

Mr. BERMAN. I look at the Brownback amendment and I say we started out with a bill that in fiscal year 1996, $121 million in reductions for

USIA, USIA's presence abroad cut by 10 percent, a thousand positions in USIA eliminated. Broadcasting cut by over 10 percent, impairing the agency's ability to broadcast to the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, other important areas.

□ 1630

Let me just make the last one. Then under the Brownback amendment, we cut an additional $10 million for radio construction.

You and I, I thought, were hoping to create a support for Radio Free Asia transmitters, Free Asia transmitters construction expenses, get radio, get information into China, $30 million more in additional cuts, millions for broadcasting. I feel like I hear a mechanistic debate. We talk numbers, only 3 percent, 5 percent.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Reclaiming my time, I will give you a better example. As you know, both of us have worked together for National Endowment for Democracy. No one has been a stronger supporter for National Endowment for Democracy than I have been. Yet, in the Brownback amendment, I understand they take another $2 million out of the NED budget. Yet we are in a situation where we owe it to our own people, even though we have priorities we would like to spend money on, to cut moneys out to make them more effective. Cutting the budget does not mean it is less effectively spent.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

You know, this debate that we are having here today is more than just about dollars. This debate basically is about political power. What we are hearing today is the President down at the Rose Garden saying that Congress is going to clip his wings. That is not true at all.

When our forefathers met in Philadelphia, they set up a Government with a separation of powers, some powers delegated to the executive, some to the judicial, some to the executive, legislative.

Since up to the Second World War, Congress was always involved in foreign affairs, but during the Second World War and after, because of the cold war and the President had to respond quickly, Congress abdicated these powers to the executive.

What we are saying now basically is that we are going to take some of these powers back. So it is not that we are cutting a billion dollars out of the $17 billion we are shipping overseas, which is really a pittance, the real issue here is what is Congress' role in foreign affairs? What is Congress' role in foreign policy?

And we, the more conservative element, are saying Congress should be involved because Congress speaks for the people, and when our forefathers set up the Constitution, they said, for example, the President our Executive, can ask for a declaration of war, but only Congress can declare war.

All the way down the line we have certain responsibilities given to the Congress, certain to the Presidency, certain to the judiciary, but in the last 50 years Congress has abdicated all of its powers and given them to the Presidency.

Now, in this particular bill we have some $17 billion in cuts. The argument here has been made with the $250 billion deficit, is that too much to ask? I do not think so. One of reasons the Soviet Union fell, we no longer have the Soviet Union, it is ancient history, is because they went bankrupt. Why? Because they spent themselves into bankruptcy.

While we are richer than old Soviet Union was, the truth of the matter is we are facing a $4.9 trillion national debt. We cannot keep going in this direction.

I know it is hard to change. Machiavelli told us that in his famous book ''The Prince,'' that one of most difficult things to do is change, and we are changing. But there is still old thinking, the old mentality of the liberal welfare state; yes, we have welfare at home and we are going to have welfare overseas.

While we are changing the welfare at home, why not change the welfare overseas, too? You know, the only time a family can help itself and help its neighbors is when the family is able to take care of itself. When a family spends itself into bankruptcy, they cannot take care of their brothers or sisters or anyone else down the street. That is basically what we are saying here today. We have got to start taking care of our own problems here at home or else we will not be able to take care of anyone's problems.

We are now to the point, with a $4.9 trillion national debt, that we have got to stop and say, hey, wait a minute, we have got to stop and say, hey, wait a minute, we have got to stop and analyze where we are going.

There is a beautiful book, not a beautiful book but an interesting book, called ''Wild Ride.'' You see it on the newsstand today. It is about that famous Kentucky horse farm, Calumet. They had so much money they thought they would never come to the end of dollars. What happened one day, they woke up and they were broke. You know something, when you see what happened to that farm, it is the same thing, a metaphor of what is happening here in the Congress and our own Government.

Let us start taking care of the problems we have got at home. Let us watch the dollars we have in our pocket because these pockets are empty and we have got to start analyzing where our money is going to come from and how we are going to set our priorities.

There are many areas in this budget, when we passed the balanced budget on Thursday, that cut much, much deeper than we are cutting in foreign aid. We do not need the crocodile tears on foreign aid. We are still sending billions overseas, and we are not nearly cutting as much in foreign aid as we are some of our domestic programs.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KASICH. I just want to take a minute here and compliment the gentleman from Kansas for trying to get this overall spending level in 1997 to concur with the spending level in the Committee on the Budget resolution, and I want to associate myself with the remarks from various speakers who have risen in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK].

We will still have a very robust program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] has expired.

(At the request of Mr. KASICH and by unanimous consent, Mr. ROTH was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. KASICH. If the gentleman will yield further, we will still have a robust program that will promote U.S. interests around the world, but, frankly, I think that the foreign aid budget for too long has represented an awful lot of interests that are not necessarily in line with promoting direct U.S. national interests.

Frankly, I think that the foreign aid bill to a large degree has become a bill that represents corporate welfare, and we have a number of changes in this bill.

This is only part of our attempt to get in the middle of reform. Frankly, the multilateral banks are another area where we will be directing some change.

But I think that the gentleman from Kansas is proposing makes good sense, and, frankly, I would be pretty well surprised if we did not get strong bipartisan support for this proposal.

I mean, if you are interested in responding to what your constituents want, which is a tight-fisted, responsible foreign aid budget, you want to come to the floor and support BROWNBACK, and this will be able to accomplish our goals around the world, but do it in a way that is responsive to hardworking Americans.

So I want to appreciate the gentleman yielding this time to me and would urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come to the floor, conform this to the budget resolution, support the Brownback amendment.

Mr. ROTH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I think it is true when you take a look at, for example, AID, and the gentleman from Ohio was talking about corporate welfare, well, we have a lot of waste, fraud, and abuse in these programs, and if the American people were voting here today, believe me, they would have much deeper cuts than we are asking for.

The President just had a news conference at the Rose Garden. Again, I want to point this out, he said that the Congress basically is going to be clipping his wings. He needs more power in foreign affairs. The truth of the matter is that he has had all the power in foreign affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise informally in order that the House may receive a message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURTON of Indiana) assumed the chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will receive a message.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

□ 1637

AMERICAN OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT OF 1995

The committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK].

Mr. BROWNBACK. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

I just wanted to clarify one other point, if I could, of what is taking place here.

There has been some discussion about Radio Free Asia, and I do not touch any of the funding for Radio Free Asia in the amendment that I am putting in front of this body.

Furthermore, I just would point out that I think the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH] makes some good points about what has the foreign aid been used for, at different points in time. Is it really being used for foreign aid, or is it being used for some forms of corporate welfare, like Robert Riech, the Secretary of Labor, has talked about? I think there is a fair amount, and with the streamlining with this reasonable 3-percent cut, we can hope to get back some of that.

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the gentleman for his remarks, and I urge my colleagues to support the gentleman from Kansas in order to bring this bill within the budgetary resolution so that we can move forward.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, let me first begin my remarks by complimenting the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations for bringing to the floor of the House the first attempt to change the basic course of American foreign policy in several decades.

H.R. 1561 does send a message that America will no longer tolerate nations who receive the helping hand of the United States at the same time they thumb their noses at our generosity by voting against us at the United Nations.

That said, Mr. Chairman, the Committee on International Relations needs to do more. America's foreign policy structure needs to be overhauled immediately. The current system is a relic of the 1950's and 1960's.

The State Department is a labyrinth of competing and overlapping agencies, offices and bureaus whose redundancy and waste has hampered our national interest over the last 30 years. It is up to this Congress to abolish the residue of the cold war and bring the State Department in line with the diplomatic and security needs of the American people as we head into a new century.

Mr. Chairman, the new Republican Congress was sent to Washington to get America's priorities straight. Last week we began the glide path toward a balanced budget. It is not an easy process.

We will eliminate entire Cabinet departments, cut out the welfare programs of the 1960's, and end most Federal subsidies across the board.

Each of us has heard from students, seniors, veterans, and farmers in our districts. Many of them are upset, and they are looking at this bill. They have every right to be. How can we go home and say we are cutting out Commerce, Energy, and Education and perhaps HUD, and reducing the size of every Federal department at the same time we leave the State Department virtually untouched? Despite what some in Foggy Bottom and the bureaucracy there will tell you, will, cuts that are proposed by the Brownback amendment are not Draconian cuts, and the cuts which I would suggest that we also put into the process are not Draconian cuts.

According to the report the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], delivered to the House last week, the State Department budget has grown from $1.7 billion in the mid-1980's to $2.6 billion this fiscal year 1995. The Budget Committee's review notes that the continued increase in State Department funding has come from the growth in salaries and expenses, areas that should be addressed.

We need to wake up the State Department. We need to send the word that business as usual has ended.

I am sure that some will say that any cuts in the State Department will hurt our fight against terrorism and out-of-control immigration. Such cuts will do no such thing. The way to combat terrorism and immigration abuses is not to spend more on bureaucrats and diplomatic staff, but it is to boost the morale of our foreign and domestic intelligence agencies, to increase the rapid response capability of our Armed Forces, and to lower the numbers of people who can come to this country at any one time.

Mr. Chairman, the State Department employees over 33,000 people. We have over 300 embassies, consulates, consular agencies, and missions overseas.

The committee bill folds the USIA, the ACDA, and AID into the State Department, and in that sense the bureaucracy will continue to grow. The cuts proposed by both the Committee on International Relations and the Clinton administration merely accept the status quo, albeit on a slightly smaller scale.

As the American people said last year, the status quo is not good enough. America's foreign policy priorities need radical surgery. We can start the process by cutting the fat at Foggy Bottom.

We need to tell the American people we are serious about cutting the budget and we are serious about streamlining and downsizing the bloated bureaucracy at the State Department.

□ 1645

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FUNDERBURK TO THE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROWNBACK

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FUNDERBURK to the amendment offered by Mr. BROWNBACK: In the matter amending section 2101(a)(2) of the bill (relating to authorizations of appropriations for salaries and expenses of the Department of State) strike ''$355,287,000 for the fiscal year 1996'' and insert ''$337,522,265 for the fiscal year 1996 and

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FUNDERBURK] is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, this amendment reduces the bill's authorization level for State Department salaries and expenses for 5 percent for the fiscal year 1996.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that since we are asking the American people to cut the rate of growth and to cut in actual expenditures across the board, that the Gilman and the Brownback bills and amendments have cut USIA, ACDA, and AID drastically but have only asked for a very minimal cut of 1 or 2 percent in the State Department. The State Department should not be sacrosanct, and I feel, having worked in the State Department as a U.S. Ambassador overseas for 4 years, that there is a lot of waste and that we have too much money being spent in that area, in the modern age of high technology and instant communications, and what we have had and what we have seen there in the last few years is that, while other Government agencies and programs are being cut back or using a reasonable measure of trying to cut wasteful expenditures, we have actually had an increase in the building of consulates in countries where we really have no major problems and an increase in the building of embassies, and the salaries have been increasing at too high a level.

Now most of the people in this country are being asked to tighten their

belts, those of us in Congress are going to either freeze or reduce our own salaries, and I think the very least we can do is ask for an additional 5-percent cut in State Department salaries and operating expenses, and that is why I propose this amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK].

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I would like to ask the gentleman on my time a question, if I might, the gentleman from North Carolina. Might I ask?

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Yes, please.

Mr. BERMAN. Go through this one more time with me:

The Brownback amendment, which cuts—the bill, as we know, cuts essentially the Foreign Affairs Committee or the Committee on International Relations' share of $2 billion from existing levels. The Brownback amendment cuts an additional $450 to $480 million from 1997 levels. The gentleman's amendment would cut first how much more in each fiscal year, 1996 and 1997?

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BERMAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Well, only in the year 1996 we are asking for a 5-percent cut which would be 17.7 additional—$17.7 million. Now the Brownback amendment cuts across the board. This one is only in State Department salaries and operating expenses.

Mr. BERMAN. So, on top of—on top of what the committee cut the gentleman is cutting an additional 5 percent in operating expenses for State Department operations.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. And salaries; that is correct.

Mr. BERMAN. One other question.

I am confused by the gentleman's comment that AID and ACDA and USIA have taken their share of cuts, but the State Department has not. I thought this bill said there is no more ACDA, USIA, and AID. They are all going to be lumped into the State Department. The authorization is going to be for a new expanded, consolidated State Department, and these cuts are all going to impact on what will become the new State Department. So I am not clear what the gentleman means by disproportionate cuts in agencies that will no longer exist if this bill passes.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. They are not immediately done away with, and obviously we have, for example, a 26-percent cut in the actual funding, the actual expenditure, for USIA. That is my understanding.

To give the gentleman an example——

Mr. BERMAN. Reclaiming my time, I just say very quickly it is probably not going to have much meaning in all this thing. I had the privilege of chairing the subcommittee that authorized State Department functions for 4 years, the last 2 years of the Bush administration and the first 2 years of Clinton. We made cuts in operating expenses in the State over and over again. As I indicated earlier, the 150 functions had the most dramatic cuts of any——

Mr. FUNDERBURK. The gentleman is talking about cuts in the rate of projected growth spending probably as opposed to real cuts——

Mr. BERMAN. That is true, and we gave salary across-the-board pay increases. We did not select out State Department and say, ''You won't get the salaries.''

So the cuts were felt in those departments, and this just adds to what I think is the dramatic slashes of the bill as compounded by the even more dramatic slashes of the Brownback amendment.

Now on top of that we have——

Mr. FUNDERBURK. I think most Americans would find this a very minimal cut and very reasonable cut.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Funderburk second amendment basically and point out that what this does is the proposal that I am putting forward in fiscal year 1997, it would do it in fiscal year 1996 and making those reductions in fiscal year 1996.

The other things that I would like to point out were that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FUNDERBURK] can also properly be responded to and called Ambassador Funderburk. He was Ambassador to Romania. I do not know how many other people we have in this body that have been Ambassador, and have worked inside the State Department and been able to see the sorts of things that he has and the operations within the State Department. He comes with great credentials in that particular area and one that can say: ''Look, folks, this is something that we can get done. This is something we are pushing to do in FY 97. I think it's reasonable to be able to do it in FY 96.''

Now, as far as these are totally irresponsible, it is the sort of things we cannot do, we cannot make these sorts of things happen, I would point out again that this is we are talking about a 5-percent cut at a time when we are nearly $5 trillion in the hole. We have got to make these sorts of decisions, these sorts of reductions, if we are ever going to get to a balanced budget by 2002, and, if this is not reasonable, I am not sure what is, nor in what other functions we might look, that we would ask our own people at home to be making these sorts of reductions in the foreign affairs area.

So, with those points, Mr. Chairman, I would rise in support of this secondary amendment.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, we are all familiar with the human emotion that some people have that when someone is down, they come and kick them again, kick them again. It is called bullying in most circles, and it has been going on toward Federal employees for the last several months. Here we have an example at the State Department, people who work very hard, people who have to have specialized training, go to the Foreign Service school, have devoted their careers to peace and diplomacy, and now we have a bill that substantially cuts personnel, and their compensation, and their ability to operate. We have another amendment on the floor just to show the American people we are going to kick them again for good measure, and now we have a secondary amendment that says, ''Let's kick them a third time.''

Mr. Chairman, it is not based upon any kind of analysis of how the State Department might better operate, how we might better ensure the spread of democratic values, the preservation of human rights, the development of free-enterprise markets for our businesses in the United States. Those are all the objectives of State Department personnel. They are really the principles upon which this country was founded. The people in the State Department believe very strongly in those principles.

Why are we doing this? It is not based upon any kind of organization analysis. We are doing it to punish people in the State Department because they fit into the larger context. They are part of the Federal bureaucracy.

We did a little analysis and found that the Federal bureaucracy has been used in derogatory terms 388 times since January. That cannot be any accident, and it is no accident that at every opportunity some people are going to try to gain political benefit among their constituencies by kicking Federal employees when they are already down, and that is what this amendment is all about.

Mr. Chairman, it is disappointing. I know that it is what a lot of people out there would like. But it is going to hurt us.

As my colleagues know, there is a book that has been written by Secretary McNamara, and there have been any number of books written about the tragedy of Vietnam. As my colleagues know, when the decisions were being made to get into Vietnam, the person who had been the desk officer who knew the most about Vietnam was selling refrigerators and air conditioners in New York City because he had been a victim of the McCarthy purge. The State Department has been kicked as a scapegoat in previous years, particularly during the 1950's, and it cost us. To some extent it cost us 58,000 lives in Vietnam. It is going to cost us in terms of democratic values.

We are trying to spread throughout the world in terms of development of free-enterprise markets. We are trying to create in terms of protecting the human rights of people who live in oppressed societies throughout the world.

Those are the people who will pay for this kind of piling-on, bullying tactic against Federal employees who work within the State Department.

There is no loss; in fact, there is a lot of political gain, for people who offer these kinds of amendments, but they are not constructive amendments. They are destructive amendments, and I would urge my colleagues to vote against this particularly destructive amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak out very vociferously against these amendments, which I think are ill-timed and, frankly, poorly thought out. The bill in my opinion devastates American programs abroad. The United States is not only the leader of the free world, but the leader of the world, and what are we doing in this bill? We are stepping back and taking back our leadership, and we are saying to other countries, ''We really don't care what goes on.''

Mr. Chairman, these amendments would make the bill even worse by further cutting back. I know it may be good politics to say to the folks back home, ''Gee, I'm cutting back on this unpopular foreign aid program.'' But in reality I think it does our Government a great disservice and it does our country a great disservice.

Foreign policy for years has always been bipartisan. That has been the strength, in my opinion, of American foreign policy. During the Persian Gulf war I was one of a handful of Democrats to break with my party and supported President Bush in sending troops to the Persian Gulf. I did so not because the President was a Republican and I was a Democrat. I did so because he was the President and I felt that what he was saying was right. It was being conducted in the best way in terms of bipartisan foreign policy. In my opinion this bill is not and these amendments are not even more so.

We traveled, some of us, to foreign countries, or we meet some people, foreign dignitaries, here in Washington. Last November a group of us on the Subcommittee on Africa visited West Africa, met with officials, leaders, of five countries. They pleaded with us for American assistance and helping democracy take root, and we are not talking about large sums of money here. A little bit of money goes such a long way.

□ 1700

We defeated the Soviet Union in the cold war, and now are we going to throw it all away? Are we going to say that we do not care if these countries all across the Earth have democratic values or democracy in governments or parliamentary governments? Are we now going to say we do not care? That is the effect of the cuts in this bill.

I just think it is a terrible, terrible thing to want to get up and say well, let us cut it all back, let us not even have any more. It may play great again to the folks back home, but in reality I believe it is one of the most destructive things that we in Congress could do.

Let us look at the effect of this. The effect of this proposal, cutting $227 in fiscal year 1996 and $625 million in fiscal year 1997 from the President's request, on top of the committee cut of $38 million, will absolutely devastate the Department's ability to carry out U.S. foreign policy. Four years of steep cost cutting has left the State Department where nearly all the funding is spent just to support basic operations. An additional reduction in 1996 alone would shut down 160 overseas posts and radically reduce presence at those remaining U.S. missions. It would close half of the domestic passport agencies. It would eliminate 5,700 positions, including 3,500 Americans. It would stop plant infrastructure investments that are essential to restructuring and streamlining both overseas and headquarters operations.

Are we to strip ourselves so bare that we can no longer effectively carry on foreign policy? Are we going to strip ourselves so bare we are now going to say America does not care what goes on in the rest of the world? Surely what happens in this ever-shrinking globe will affect us here back home.

So I would urge defeat of these amendments. I think they are very, very shortsighted, and very, very destructive.

I also do not think it is right to keep beating up on Federal workers, frankly, as the majority here, the Republicans, have been doing all session long. People are working hard at their jobs. They earn their money. They work hard. They took employment with the Federal Government knowing what the benefits were. For us now to simply cut them I think is absolutely ridiculous, unfair, demoralizing, and not something that ought to be done.

Again, foreign policy ought to be bipartisan. People who say that America is the strength of the world ought to put their money where their mouth is or else there is no way we can conduct foreign policy.

Foreign aid is 1 percent of the budget of the United States; 1 percent. It is the lowest in terms of gross domestic product of any democracy in the West. We are something like 25th. We are behind a country like Ireland and all the Western democracies in terms of what we contribute in gross domestic product for foreign aid. This is shameful for us to think that we can cut it even further. I urge my colleagues to defeat these amendments. They are terrible for America and ill-thought.

MODIFICATION OFFERED BY MR. FUNDERBURK TO THE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FUNDERBURK TO THE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROWNBACK

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, I offer a modification to my amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK], and I ask unanimous consent that the modification be accepted.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification offered by Mr. FUNDERBURK to the amendment offered by Mr. FUNDERBURK to the amendment offered by Mr. BROWNBACK: Strike ''for the fiscal year 1996'' both places it appears.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would do so pending an explanation by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FUNDERBURK].

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ACKERMAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, it was shown to me there was a typographical mistake, and the wrong year was entered into the amendment sent to the desk.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, to make a change in a year is not necessarily correcting a typographical mistake.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. That had to fit the figures that we had. I just did not change the year.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Once again, we hear these prophets of doom because we are making a draconian cut in a department, the State Department. This is a 5 percent cut, 1/20th of their budget. We cut the congressional staffs here by a third, 33 percent.

For people to tell the American taxpayers that we cannot cut this agency by 5 percent I think is giving them the wrong information. There is not any Government agency in the United States that cannot be cut at least 5 percent, including the State Department. When you are talking about making hard choices to get to a balanced budget, it seems to me that the State Department can take their share of the burden as well as any agency in the government. A 5-percent cut is certainly not draconian.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to introduce this amendment to get the attention of the State Department, for one thing. There are a lot of very good people who work at the State Department. But at the same time, I think we need an America desk at the State Department. Maybe we can talk about that at some later point.

But we have asked a lot of people in this country to make some sacrifices, and the State Department was really making very few compared to other agencies under the foreign aid bill and

the Overseas Interests Act. So I think this is a very minimal cut, and this is not a severe or draconian cut. I think the American people have sent us here after November 8th to actually do this.

So we are trying to put some reason into bloated government, waste in government, and the just never ending process of growth. We are living in a high tech age, and communications can zip around the world instantly. Of course we all know that we need a Foreign Service and we need a State Department. You need the personal contact. But I think in terms of the growth of consulates and embassies and salaries and operating expenses, it has gotten out of hand and we need to rein it back in.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, let me just end by saying we are concerned about Federal employees. We have some great people working for the Federal Government. But we have great people working in the private sector, too. When General Motors and Chrysler and other major companies across this country start feeling the financial pinch, they have to downsize and economize in order to keep their companies afloat.

The difference is the Federal Government does not have to answer to anybody because we can deficit spend. As we deficit spend, we create a terrible problem for the future generations of this country. So just like the private sector, Government has to downsize. For the State Department to cut 5 percent is not too much to ask.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I will make this very brief. I rise in support of the Funderburk amendment. Let me just note that this is not, with all due respect to my colleague from Virginia, Mr. MORAN, who characterized this as kicking Federal employees while they are down, this is not kicking Federal employees while they are down.

The people that work at the State Department have our deepest respect and they have a very difficult job. To characterize it as kicking Federal employees while they are down is wrong, just as if I would say well, the Democrats have been kicking the American taxpayers around all of these years and the taxpayers are down, yet you are kicking them while we are trying to help them up. That is not really an appropriate analysis, just as I do not think the proper analysis is kicking Federal employees while they are down.

We are trying, as we have said over and over again, to make do with a bad situation. We are headed toward economic oblivion with this budget that is totally not only out of balance, but is leading us to an economic catastrophe unless we do something. So we are trying to be effective, make things more effective, to downsize the government that exists.

The Funderburk amendment is a fine amendment. All it does is say we are going to kick in this 5-percent reduction in the State Department a year earlier than what we had in and what was presented to us in the budget before.

Now, we are in the post-cold-war world. Can we absorb a 5-percent decrease in the State Department budget a year earlier? But of course we can. The fact is that since the cold war is over, perhaps we do not need the same presence that we had and that we needed 10 years ago and 20 years ago.

Furthermore, technology, the communications technology that has just exploded in the last 10 years, perhaps makes it less important that we have the same number of people stationed overseas and working for the State Department that we had 10 years ago.

In fact, the author of this amendment, Mr. FUNDERBURK, was an American ambassador for 4 years. He understands the necessities of what is needed overseas. Now with increased technological capabilities, the end of the cold war, Mr. FUNDERBURK was in Romania, I believe, perhaps we do not need that same type of staff in Romania that we needed before. He understands that.

Furthermore, the most important thing we are talking about, instead of saying we are attacking Federal employees, what we are really trying to do here is say that we need productivity increases in the Federal Government, just like we have had in the private sector. During the 1980's what happened was the private sector learned, our private businesses learned, if they were going to compete and could do a good job, they were going to have to become more productive. They actually downsized their work force and, lo and behold, some of our companies found that by downsizing and not spending so much on upper echelon management and employees at higher levels, what happened was they actually increased productivity and their companies are operating more efficiently.

Well, Government can do that. We should expect the same thing from Government that we had in the private sector. Furthermore, we have also asked other areas in the Federal Government, and we are asking that in our budget, to decrease in the amount of money they spend. It is not, it is not then some sort of an assault on people working for the State Department to suggest that they have to be part of this downsizing of Government, increase in productivity as well. That is what this is all about.

I applaud the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FUNDERBURK] and I know that every time that we try to have a responsible and minor reduction, that we are going to be attacked as if it is some sort of a malicious intent involved. But I applaud the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FUNDERBURK] and I applaud the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN] for the great leadership that they have really shown at a time when we have to decrease the size of the budget. It is a very difficult thing to do and maintain the civility and mutual respect we should have here.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman aware, with all this talk of downsizing, that we hear about the downsizing efforts that worked, but the majority of corporations who have downsized in fact have failed? Their product, the quality of their product, has been reduced as well as their profits? I just mention that. The downsizing by itself is not necessarily the ultimate objective.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I am not sure about the gentleman's figures. It could be true. All I know is spending money for management is not the best thing at certain times. We here have cut our budgets for our committee staffs by one-third, and I would be willing to bet that in the end our Congress is going to be more effective because of that, and we have the same right to expect that same type of increase in productivity from the other Federal Government agencies and departments.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, let me speak very briefly to my colleague from California on the remarks that he made. There are human faces on these people that are working for the State Department, and there is a critical need in order that we maintain a continuum throughout the world in the various diplomatic and consulate missions that are ongoing. Therefore, the downsizing in my opinion should not be analogized to private downsizing.

I am not so certain, based on the lack of service that I receive in the various institutions that I do business with, that downsizing is good. In that sense, and to answer my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], who spoke earlier about us cutting one-third of the staff here, I think that that was a mistake, too, because it has not produced any greater efficiency. It has produced greater stresses and greater problems overall in terms of the overall product.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank my very good friend from Florida.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment was proposed without having done the analysis necessary to determine the ramifications of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would shut down 160 overseas posts and radically reduce the presence at the remaining missions overseas. It would close half of the 14 domestic passport

agencies. It would eliminate 5,700 positions, including 3,500 Americans and 2,200 Foreign Service nationals, and it would stop the investments that have been made to restructure and streamline both the overseas and the headquarters operations.

□ 1715

The State Department tells us that this funding level, which is $227 million below the President's request, which was already a cut, and it is $625 million below the President's request for fiscal year 1997, would completely undermine the Department of State's ability to field a comprehensive overseas diplomatic platform for other Government agencies.

And anyone that has been overseas knows how many other Government agencies are dependent upon State Department funding and could only be viewed by our allies as well as our adversaries as signalling a dramatic retreat by the world's last remaining superpower.

Mr. Chairman, I know the direction that we have been going for the last few months, and I know that many times we do not let the facts stand in our way. But these are facts that we need to be aware of before we take such destructive action as is envisioned by this amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the maker of the amendment, as he has proposed it, has any analysis been done with reference to cutting the Fulbright scholarships and cutting funds for arms control verification? I just would be interested to know if the offeror of this amendment has any analysis on the Fulbright scholarships?

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman mean how this amendment would affect the Fulbright scholarships?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I know that it would cut $20 million. But what about the good that the Fulbright scholarships have done? What about the good that arms verification has done? Is the gentleman saying that there is no good that has been done in these matters?

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will continue to yield, my amendment does not address that question.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. The gentleman cuts the money?

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, no. We are cutting salaries and operating expenses for the State Department.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. But the underlying amendment addresses the subject.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. The gentleman is referring to the Brownback amendment, yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, if I could address the gentleman, the sponsor of this most recent amendment and assure him that I share his intent to downsize the overall scale of the foreign aid effort. But I would also like to point out to the gentleman that when we consider the Brownback amendment, which already brings us down to the budget levels, if we act in haste, we may be stepping beyond our ability to downsize our efforts in an organized fashion.

I would like to take a look at what the gentleman has proposed. I would like to examine it within the 1996 appropriations process as well as the 1997 appropriations process. I would like to work with the gentleman, if I could, towards effecting the changes that he might like to see accomplished. If we could do that, I would ask that the gentleman consider withdrawing his amendment at this time and work with me on the appropriations process and that ultimately we may be able to effect the changes that he seeks here today.

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Chairman, after consultation with the appropriations chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The amendment, as modified, to the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I now address myself to the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK], and I will be very brief.

I would like to point out some rhetoric that preceded the voice of sanity of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] that came forth just then. The gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER], and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FUNDERBURK], were both in the Reagan administration. During those 8 years, I do not recall at any time that the request made by the Reagan administration for the State Department was reduced below what their requests were.

As the saying goes, foreign policy stops at the shores of the United States. I think that is being violated in its worst here.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON] gets up and says, can the State Department take a 5-percent cut. And the rhetoric says, of course, it can. Why cannot the Defense Department take a 5-percent cut? Why cannot all the road projects that still remain in the budget take a 5-percent cut?

Do a little mathematics. Five percent of $250 billion is $12.5 billion. A 5-percent cut of the Defense Department would just about underwrite all the State Department's requirements. So I just say that there is a time in which we cannot continue to cut foreign policy here and remind my colleagues on the other side, Mr. Chairman, that there are four Senators down the hall that are running for President of the United States, all of whom think that they are going to be the next President. What you are doing to them, if for some strange reason, an aberration of the American public, they should win, any one of them would have to come back to this body and ask for supplemental appropriations in order to conduct foreign policy. You do not mind inflicting that upon a Democratic administration, but I ask you, in all good conscience, if you had, if President Bush had won reelection, whether you would be doing this to his administration? I seriously doubt it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 276, noes 134, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

AYES—276

Allard	Cox	Gutknecht
Archer	Cramer	Hall (TX)
Armey	Crane	Hancock
Bachus	Crapo	Hastert
Baker (CA)	Cremeans	Hastings (WA)
Baker (LA)	Cunningham	Hayes
Ballenger	Danner	Hayworth
Barcia	Deal	Hefley
Barr	DeFazio	Heineman
Barrett (NE)	DeLay	Herger
Barrett (WI)	Diaz-Balart	Hilleary
Bartlett	Dickey	Hilliard
Barton	Doggett	Hobson
Bass	Doolittle	Hoekstra
Bateman	Dornan	Holden
Bentsen	Doyle	Hostettler
Bereuter	Dreier	Hunter
Bevill	Duncan	Hutchinson
Bilbray	Dunn	Hyde
Bilirakis	Durbin	Inglis
Bliley	Edwards	Istook
Blute	Ehrlich	Jacobs
Boehlert	Emerson	Johnson (CT)
Boehner	English	Johnson, Sam
Bonilla	Ensign	Jones
Bono	Everett	Kanjorski
Boucher	Ewing	Kaptur
Brewster	Fawell	Kasich
Browder	Fields (LA)	Kelly
Brownback	Fields (TX)	Kennedy (RI)
Bryant (TN)	Flanagan	Kim
Bryant (TX)	Foley	King
Bunn	Forbes	Kingston
Bunning	Fowler	Klink
Burr	Fox	Klug
Burton	Franks (CT)	Knollenberg
Buyer	Franks (NJ)	Kolbe
Callahan	Frelinghuysen	Largent
Camp	Frisa	Latham
Canady	Funderburk	LaTourette
Castle	Gallegly	Laughlin
Chabot	Ganske	Lazio
Chambliss	Gekas	Leach
Chapman	Geren	Lewis (CA)
Chenoweth	Gilchrest	Lewis (KY)
Christensen	Gillmor	Lightfoot
Chrysler	Gilman	Lincoln
Clement	Goodlatte	Linder
Clinger	Goodling	Lipinski
Coble	Gordon	Livingston
Collins (GA)	Goss	LoBiondo
Combest	Graham	Longley
Condit	Green	Lucas
Cooley	Greenwood	Luther
Costello	Gunderson	Manzullo

Martini
Mascara
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Minge
Molinari
Montgomery
Moorhead
Morella
Myers
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Orton
Oxley
Packard
Parker
Paxon
Payne (VA)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Poshard
Pryce
Quillen
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Reed
Regula
Riggs
Roberts
Roemer
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Scarborough
Schaefer
Schiff
Seastrand
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Stockman
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thurman
Tiahrt
Traficant
Upton
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Waldholtz
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wilson
Young (AK)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOES—134

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Baesler
Baldacci
Beilenson
Berman
Bishop
Bonior
Borski
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Cardin
Clayton
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Coyne
Davis
DeLauro
Dellums
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Ehlers
Engel
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Foglietta
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gonzalez
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hinchey
Houghton
Hoyer
Jackson-Lee
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kennedy (MA)
Kennelly
Kildee
LaFalce
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Maloney
Manton
Markey
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McCarthy
McDermott
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
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Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Pelosi
Porter
Rangel
Richardson
Rivers
Rose
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sisisky
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Studds
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Towns
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Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Ward
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—24

Andrews
Becerra
Calvert
Clay
Coburn
Cubin
de la Garza
Dooley
Fazio
Hansen
Hoke
Horn
Jefferson
Kleczka
LaHood
Lantos
Meyers
Owens
Peterson (FL)
Reynolds
Rogers
Saxton
Torkildsen
Young (FL)

☐ 1742

Messrs. KLINK, POMEROY, RAHALL, SPRATT, and GORDON changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 10.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BURTON of Indiana: In paragraph (3) of section 3417(d) (relating to prohibition on assistance to countries that consistently oppose the United States position in the United Nations General Assembly), insert after the matter preceding subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (and redesignate subsequent subparagraphs accordingly):

(A) chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance),

Mr. BURTON of Indiana (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BURTON OF INDIANA

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment, as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment, as modified, offered by Mr. BURTON of Indiana: In lieu of the matter proposed in the amendment, insert the following: In paragraph (3) of section 3417(d) (relating to prohibition on assistance to countries that consistently opposed the United States position in the United Nations General Assembly), insert after the matter after subparagraph (C) the following new subparagraph:

(D) chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance), except that such term shall not include assistance under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in the case of countries that voted in the United Nations General Assembly on less than 50 percent of the recorded plenary votes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, we have had a chance to look at the perfecting language, and we have no objection, so I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be considered modified.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment just brings into accord with the rest of the bill the requirement that countries getting developmental assistance from the United States should vote with the United States in the United Nations at least 25 percent of the time. We think it is a good amendment, it is consistent with the bill, and we urge everyone to vote for it.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Chairman, we have had a chance to take a look at the bill, and have had discussions with the gentleman from Indiana. We think he is on the right track, and we have no objections to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON].

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

☐ 1745

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HERGER) having assumed the chair, Mr. GOODLATTE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill, (H.R. 1561) to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies of the United States; to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1996 and 1997; to responsibly reduce the authorizations of appropriations for United States foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104–78)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit a report concerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Romania as required by subsections 402(b) and 409(b) of Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (''the Act''). I have determined that Romania is in full compliance with the criteria in subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act. As required by Title IV, I will provide the Congress with periodic reports regarding Romania's compliance with these emigration standards.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 19, 1995.*

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a precious order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. MCINNIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

STREAMLINING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a very momentous occasion.

The freshman class of the Republican Conference along with representatives of the Senate and the House leadership that were involved in an overview and a study of the Federal agencies of the United States have come out with their results under the leadership of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER] in evaluating for the first time just what the costs are of our Federal bureaucracies and how we can reduce those costs.

In a detailed summary today by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER], we learned just how effective it can be to privatize, consolidate, and eliminate key functions that the Commerce Department has been undertaking up to this point; that a great deal of savings, $7 billion, in fact, over the next few years could be made by privatizing many of the functions, consolidating others and eliminating others that actually duplicate what other Federal agencies are doing.

Mr. Speaker, this is part of an overall review by Members of this House concerned with the fiscal responsibility that we have to make sure that we hold the line on costs. Before us today and in the coming weeks and months, we will be looking not only at the Commerce Department but the functions of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Energy Department as well as the Education Department.

We can no longer be spending funds as if it is someone else's money. It is our constituents' money. They must get their money's worth.

The question we are asking for every Federal agency, for every department, for every bureau: Is this function best accomplished by the Government, or is it best accomplished by the private sector? If it is best accomplished by the private sector, it is our job, whether it be in the House or the Senate or the executive branch, the President, to in fact make sure that the private sector is where the function will rest. While the question remains, if it is going to be a governmental function, is it best handled by the Federal Government or the State government, county government, or local government?

We should not be duplicating services and programs best administered by governments closest to the people. We have seen this time and time again that the governments closest to the people oftentimes can get the efficiencies and the personal contact that the Federal agencies have not been able to effectuate on behalf of the people.

In addition to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER] discussing the future of the Commerce Department today, we had former Secretary Mosbacher who himself was Secretary of the Department of Commerce who in very strong terms has recommended that in fact the department which has grown, from his point of view the department be privatized, be consolidated and certain functions be eliminated.

Secretary Mosbacher was someone who was well-respected as a secretary and who has been a leader in the public and private sector.

He was joined there today in our conference by none other than Senator BOB DOLE, Senator FAIRCLOTH, and Senator ABRAHAM. Senators ABRAHAM and FAIRCLOTH are part of the Senate committee which has been reviewing the Commerce Department and how it can be downsized and, for that matter, privatized and certain functions eliminated. We believe that this is a thoughtful and very contemplative report that has been issued.

If members of the public are interested in getting copies, if they would just contact Mr. CHRYSLER's office at the U.S. House of Representatives here in Washington, DC. His report has been exhaustive, it is over 3 months, it is part of the freshmen class and Republican leadership effort to in fact reexamine government to find out where we can make the savings, where we can take lessons from the private sector to in fact make sure that the services we are delivering are the ones the people want, that do not duplicate what State governments do but in fact provide the kinds of services that make a difference in people's lives.

We will be hearing forthcoming in the next few weeks the surveys and the reports and the analysis by those who have been involved with the other three departments I spoke of, HUD and its services, as well the Energy Department, and, in fact, the Education Department.

We heard today in the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] about how the Energy Department can be downsized as well. Many of the reasons for the creation of the Energy Department surrounded the shortage of energy two decades ago. We now have a better opportunity to provide the fuels we need, we can downsize according to two former secretaries of the Department of Energy who testified before our Committee on Government Reform and Oversight headed by the gentleman from California [Mr. HORN] today. The testimony was quite poignant about the savings that can be realized, about again the privatization that the Federal Government can have with the functions now being undertaken by the Department of Energy, and while there are many good public relations aspects of the Department of Energy, many of the functions have already been assumed by other agencies and in some ways duplicate some functions that the Department of Defense is now conducting.

We hope that these surveys on Energy, Education, HUD, and Commerce will give many of our citizens and hopefully many of our executives that work within the Federal agencies the enthusiasm to join us in this revolution to make our Federal agencies be more responsive, to reduce the waste, the abuse and the fraud that can exist in government, but to provide the funds for the services we really need. That way we will make the Government more responsive.

I know that the House, the Senate, and in fact the President for that matter will be very pleased to hear from constituents about services that the Federal Government is now trying to perform which may in fact duplicate services that are being performed by your State, your county, or local governments. It is not our intention to in fact duplicate those services but to make them outstanding.

At this time I would like to call on the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] who is heading up the Energy Department task force. It has been his mission along with other Congressmen who whom he is working to analyze the

Energy Department and where we can effectuate savings.

Like the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER] who has chaired our task force on Commerce, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] has been hard at work over time to try to make sure that we make good use of the Federal executives and the services from the hardworking employees from the Department of Energy, but he is looking to the future where we can go.

At this time I would call on the gentleman from Kansas to join us in this discussion on how we can make sure that Government is more effective, it costs less and it is more answerable to the people than the Federal Government we have today.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, when we started out in January, a group of us freshmen came together, we were subsequently called the New Federalists, with the idea of trying to make our Federal Government more user friendly, smaller, and make it comply with the requirements that we need to balance the budget.

We have not really talked about the significance of balancing the budget enough in my estimation. We have for the last 25 years existed without balancing the Federal budget. I have three children and I am concerned about the future that they have. My daughter Jessica is 14. I have two sons, John, who is 10 and Luke who is 7. If you take the 25 years that we have failed to balance the Federal budget and you add it to the 7 years which was in the budget resolution that we passed last week, we have a total of 32 years. If it takes as long to get out of this mess as it did to get into the mess, my 14-year-old daughter is going to be 53 years old. We have literally taken the problems of this generation and passed them on to the next generation.

In order to balance the budget, we are going to have to look at different methods of downsizing, of streamlining the functions that we now have. When we looked at our government, we picked out four departments: HUD, Housing and Urban Development; was one; Department of Education was another; Department of Commerce, which is the topic today at a news conference and here on the floor tonight; and the Department of Energy.

□ 1800

I selected the Department of Energy because after looking at it I determined that it was a 1970's tax guzzler, that it had really outlived its usefulness and it was time for a trade-in. We found out that many parts of the Department of Energy had duplicate missions, missions that existed elsewhere inside the Federal Government, and what we were trying to do was match up those missions.

We also found out, thanks to Vice President GORE and his national performance review, that parts of the environmental management within the Department of Energy were operating by missing 20 percent of their milestones; in other words, they were behind schedule. Every time they had a milestone, one in five of them were missed. If they scheduled five events one day, one of them would not occur.

He also found out according to the national performance review that they were 40 percent inefficient in environmental cleanup, 40 percent inefficient. That meant, according to Vice President GORE's report, that over the next 30 years it could cost taxpayers $70 billion, $70 billion, money that we could put to a lot better use in a lot of different ways, ways that we really have of meeting the needs in the Federal Government, but it is just going to be wasted unless we do something about it.

So we undertook the task of looking at the different parts of the Department of Energy and finding out what we would do in each one of them. One of them that came up was the power marketing administrations. The power marketing administrations, there are five of them in the U.S. They broker electric power that is generated like a hydroelectric plant, then broker it to the rural electric cooperatives, and then on to the consumers. It is a function that often occurs privately, it is done by the private sector, but now we have it under the Department of Energy, and it could best be fulfilled by the private sector. So we are going through this process of looking at consolidation, at privatizing and eliminating those parts we do not need.

We also have 28 laboratories that are funded by the Federal Government, and again we have duplication of missions, overlap. We are going to propose setting up a commission to go out and look at each one of these labs, develop a consolidation process, come back with a report that says which labs can combine their missions, which labs can privatize their missions to eliminate the corporate welfare that now exists in the structure, and just a consolidation process that is going to save hundreds of millions of dollars for the taxpayers.

So we have the environmental cleanup, inefficient labs, consolidating power marketing administrations that we are going to privatize. Then we have the Naval Petroleum Reserve, the Naval Petroleum Reserve at Elk Hills, which is an oil field, and the Government is in the process of pumping oil. We do not happen to do it as efficiently as the private sector would, so we are proposing to privatize the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve.

We also have the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which we think we should sell off over a period of time. We have put oil into the ground at the cost of about $44 per barrel. Back in Kansas they cannot make a living on the current price of oil. It is about $18 per barrel. So if you could get the price up to $44 per barrel we would see renewed drilling in Kansas, stripper wells would become active, and then production would increase. So what we have is a very expensive oil supply. If the price ever got that high to justify it we would see a renewal of resources, we would see a pumping through the private sector to meet the need.

The last point I think I want to make on the Department of Energy is that we saw that the portion that was originally designed for waste gas lines, the perceived energy crisis in the 1970's, well that was in part brought on by cost and allocation controls imposed by the Government. During the Reagan administration we eliminated those cost and allocation controls, and by eliminating those cost and allocation controls we eliminated the problem.

We recently went through Desert Storm a few years ago and we had a large interruption in the supply of foreign oil coming into the United States, and yet we had no gas lines. So we had an original crisis and then we had the bureaucracy that developed to try to meet that need, then we had the need go away and we are left with the bureaucracy.

So if we are going to go about balancing the budget, if we are going to go about preserving a future for our children, if we are going to go about giving opportunity to those who are now just growing up, we are going to have to find ways of balancing the budget. Eliminating the Department of Energy is one; eliminating the Department of Commerce is another.

I stand in support of Congressman CHRYLSER and those on his committee, that he is heading up, to eliminate the Department of Energy, and MARK SANFORD is one, Congressman MARK SANFORD from South Carolina, Congresswoman HELEN CHENOWETH from Idaho, Congressman MARK NEUMANN of Wisconsin, Congressman WES COOLEY of Oregon, Congresswoman SUE KELLY of New York, Congressman JACK METCALF from Washington, Congressman ED BRYANT of Tennessee, and Congressman JIM TALENT of Missouri, all courageous young individuals who want to put this country back on the right track, who want to get a future preserved for their kids and all of the children in the country, and we are excited about the opportunity that is fresh and that we have to have the opportunity to provide a method to balance the budget.

I want to add that this is a historical event. When we started to draw up legislation we found out the legislative counsel had no reference point. We have never before eliminated Cabinet-level agencies in the U.S. Government. It is kind of like a hall tree. We had an umbrella, we did not know where to hang it, so we got a hall tree to hang it on. Then we started piling all kinds of stuff on top, and when we went back to the hall tree to find our umbrella, we found out it was gone. And the original purpose for these agencies is now gone, and it is time to pull out all of the duplication and consolidate and pull off all the stuff that can be privatized and

put it in the private sector and eliminate the portions we do not need.

So I am proud to be a part of the new Federalists, part of consolidating this Government down to a more friendly, user-oriented government and saving the future for the children, not only in my family but across his Nation.

So I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. We appreciate the gentleman's leadership on this task force to take the Department of Energy and make the consolidation, the privatization, and the elimination of functions that are best done in the private sector.

At this time, I would like to call on my colleague from Pennsylvania, Congressman CURT WELDON, who chairs the GLOBE International, which is an environmental cooperative of many nations working together for environmental support. And I would like to call on the Congressman for that purpose now.

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to focus on an event that is about to take place here in Washington that I think is significant to the world community. Back when the late Senator John Heinz was a Member of the Senate, he came together with legislators from the countries of Japan, Russia, and the European Parliament to form what has become known as Globe International. The acronym stands for Global Legislators Organized for a Balanced Environment. This bipartisan group both in this Congress and from the Japanese Diet, the Russian Duma, and the European Parliament meet on a periodic basis throughout the year to focus on ways that we can deal with and solve the problems of the Earth's environment.

I have been a member of GLOBE for the past several years and in my capacity as a Republican Member of this body had the pleasure of working with our two cochairmen. It is chaired at this point in time by Senator JOHN KERRY from Massachusetts and Congressman JOHN PORTER from Illinois. There are approximately 30 of us in the Congress, Republicans and Democrats, who lend our names to the support for Global cooperation on environmental issues, getting together on a periodic basis in different countries involved with GLOBE and finding ways that we can cooperate together.

Approximately a year and one-half ago I began my focus on what I think is potentially one of the most devastating problems for the ocean ecosystem, and that is illegal dumping of waste, especially nuclear waste, which has been a real problem now documented and now admitted by the Russian leadership of the former Soviet State.

In fact, it was a leading Russian environmentalist by the name of Yablakov who a year ago in January published a report which for the first time documented in great detail the extensive amount of illegal dumping that took place by the former Soviet leadership in the Barents Sea, the Sea of Japan, illegal amounts at Murmansk and in the area of Novaya Zemlya and the area around there, dumping entire nuclear reactors and power plants, in other cases dumping nuclear waste from submarines in an uncontrolled manner.

The issue of Russians dumping the waste however is not alone. We, for the first time, as matter of fact, only after prodding through a subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services that I served on in last session were finally able to get our own Navy to admit we have had two nuclear-powered submarines that have gone down. In fact, *Thresher* and *Scorpion* up until that admission last fall had not been acknowledged by our Government. Part of our effort is to get our governments to be more open and discuss not only the problems that exist but ways we can better improve the environment by working together.

To that end, last summer I suggested to the members of GLOBE International that we form a working task force on the oceans, and that we convene a forum in America, in Washington, sometime in 1995. They accepted my recommendation, and, in fact, asked me to chair that task force which I have done. And as chairman of that task force, along with Senator JOHN KERRY, we will be hosting the GLOBE Forum, which will take place on Thursday of this week in Washington.

Tomorrow evening we will be hosting a special reception at the Smithsonian. The reception will focus on technologies and new, emerging research that is being done in terms of our ocean ecosystem. I am here to encourage our Members to stop by that reception, to see first hand the kinds of technologies that we are working on.

In attendance, besides Senator KERRY, will be from the Smithsonian approximately 300 leading scientists from throughout the world, Admiral Watkins, and other major nonprofit groups that are focusing on cleaning up our oceans. That reception will be held, by the way, from 7 until 9.

On Thursday, in the Cannon Caucus Room, we will have the International Forum on the Oceans, starting at 9 o'clock in the morning when Senator KERRY and I will open the session, moving to a presentation on the state of the world's oceans at 9:15 by Dr. Kathy Sullivan from NOAA and 10 o'clock a presentation by Adm. Jim Watkins on the importance of understanding the ocean, a question-and-answer session for those in attendance, and then a break, followed by two presentations, one by the Honorable Tim Wirth, from the U.S. Department of State, on land-based sources of marine pollution, and a presentation by Senator TED STEVENS from Alaska on the development of sustainable international fisheries.

The morning session will then adjourn. We will have a luncheon where a presentation will be made by a Dr. Sylvia Earle. Dr. Earle is from the Deep Ocean Engineering Center, and she will discuss the work they are doing in terms of deep-ocean technology.

In the afternoon we will have three panel sessions running at 1:30, 2:45, and 3:45. The 1:30 session will deal with the importance of understanding the ocean. We will have a combined session with Members of Congress and some of our leading academics and engineering and marine biologists from throughout this country and the world to discuss the importance of understanding the ocean. At 2:45 we will discuss land-based sources of marine pollution, specifically the illegal dumping of nuclear waste and radioactive waste, and at 3:45 we will focus on the issue of declining fish stocks. That session will be chaired by Senator KERRY.

The purpose of this forum is for Members of Congress to come together with Members of the Russian Duma, with Members of the Japanese Diet, and with Members of the European Parliament to see first of all what the problems are with our oceans, focusing on those three areas, declining fish stocks, the illegal dumping, especially radioactive dumping, in the oceans, and finally the sharing of technology.

From that, we will hope to put together a proactive agenda that each of us can work on in our respective legislative bodies and an agenda that will allow us to cooperate as we did in the London Convention, which now has every nation except Russia as a signatory, saying it will not dump nuclear waste in the oceans of the world.

In this way, Mr. Speaker, we can cooperate on marine problems, on environmental problems, not necessarily just imposing new legislation on the American people, but rather finding ways that we can cooperate as a world community, so that when we take steps to improve the quality of our marine ecosystem that we know full well that our other major industrial allies will be sharing in that effort.

So I would encourage our colleagues to attend the sessions, both the reception tomorrow evening in the Museum of Natural History and the conference all day on Thursday as we discuss the problems of the oceans of the world.

I want to thank my good friend and colleague for yielding to me, and want to applaud him for the outstanding work he is doing in this Congress. He has become a shining star in this institution in a very quick period of time, and I want him to know we appreciate his leadership, not just in Washington but all across the country.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will yield a moment, I want to ask a couple of followup questions, if I may, in relation to the conference you are having on the environment. We appreciate your leadership in moving

ahead on positive ways in the environment and appreciate your kind comments about how the freshman class is trying to work with you as a senior Member.

With regard to the results of your conference, will they be shared with Senate and House Members even if we cannot be in attendance?

□ 1815

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Absolutely. In fact, one of the purposes of Globe is to try to expand the work of Globe to other legislators. We are growing. We have 30 Members now in Globe USA. We hope to expand it and to find a basis for discussion and the ways that we can work together as nations, specifically, in my case, on areas concerning the ocean environment.

Other Members of the Congress are focusing on other areas. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] has done a tremendous amount of work on population issues, as has the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] and Akika Damota from Japan.

So, yes, we will share these findings.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I know our fellow Members and colleagues will be interested especially in illegal dumping. Would your Globe environmental group be looking to the United Nations for purposes of finding a joint agreement? Or are you going to be talking about treaties as between countries?

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Basically, in the case of the oceans, we will be looking to the London Convention, which is that body which focuses on the control of the oceans relative to dumping issues and trying to get Russia to join the nations of the world in agreeing to, on the record, legally enact legislation prohibiting it from dumping nuclear waste in the future.

Now, they have made some major changes.

In fact, I might add, if the U.S. Policy, had it been changed, and it was not supported by the London Convention until last year at our request and our urging; I applaud the Clinton administration for taking that step. We now have made that statement. In fact, I hope to codify that in this session of Congress.

But we will deal through the London Convention and nation to nation, not necessarily through the United Nations, but rather among the nations that are members of the Globe International.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I think the key feature of why your program is going to be successful and has been successful, I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON], happens to be the bipartisan nature, the fact you are looking to other countries to be involved and both sides of the aisle, Republicans and Democrats alike, in the House and Senate. Your cochairman is Senator KERRY. Am correct?

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Yes. Senator KERRY and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], are cochairs of Globe International.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I appreciate the gentleman taking the time to share with my fellow Members here in the House about what your environmental efforts are underway with Globe. We look forward to your findings and summary so we can make sure we take legislative action under your leadership.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] for his efforts on the environment and reform in that arena and turn, if I may, Mr. Speaker, again back to the press conference today that involved the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT], who is part of a freshman task force and Republican leadership team looking to downsize Government, reform Government, and make it more responsive. He was part of that press conference today.

I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CHABOT] for the purpose of sharing with our colleagues what was accomplished today and what the hope for the future is.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for organizing this important special order tonight.

It should be absolutely clear by now. We are dead serious about limiting the size and scope of our overblown Federal bureaucracy. I do not think there is much doubt about that anymore—in anyone's mind. We mean to get this budget deficit under control; we mean to get the Federal Government out of areas it doesn't have any business being in; and we mean to improve the efficiency of the Federal Government in those areas where it does serve a useful role.

Today, I was proud to stand among a group of committed reformers pledging to reduce shameful corporate welfare by eliminating the Department of Commerce. Tomorrow, I and other colleagues of ours will announce plans to return control over our childrens' educations to parents, to teachers, and to local communities: Our Back To Basics Education Reform Act will bring an end to the meddlesome and wasteful Federal Department of Education, while enhancing local control over schools. And shortly, plans will be announced to dismantle the Federal Department of Energy, an agency that stands as a monument to bureaucratic solutions for problems of another era.

Let us be clear: The Department of Commerce is not being eliminated simply because the man currently in charge there labors under an ethics cloud so ominous that the Department of Justice has been forced to call for the appointment of a special prosecutor. No, the Department of Commerce is being eliminated because it is wasteful, because it duplicates the work of other agencies, and, yes, because it acts in part to funnel aid to corporations of vast wealth that frankly do not need to beg handouts from the taxpayers.

Our colleague from Michigan, DICK CHRYSLER, and the other members of the Commerce Task Force have done a superb job in crafting legislation to untangle the mess at the Commerce Department and save the taxpayers some $7¾ billion—that's ''billion,'' with a ''B''—over 5 years.

I venture to predict, Mr. Speaker, that our country can survive without the Federal Travel and Tourism Administration that is part of the Department of Commerce. Most of my constituents have never used the USTTA: We do not need it, and States, localities, and the private sector can do the job better.

Same for the Department's so-called Office of Technology Commercialization. Why should the Government pick winners and losers in the marketplace? The Government's not good at that, and it is just not fair for the Feds to come in on the side of one firm while completely ignoring other competitors. It is an insult to the productive, innovative private businesses in my district in Cincinnati and across this country to suggest that they need the Federal Department of Commerce in order to do their work. The business people I know do not need corporate welfare; what they need is a more rational, less oppressive Federal Government.

I could go on and on, but the bottom line is that the good things that the Commerce Department does could be done better and more efficiently in other existing agencies, while the wasteful programs that the Department pursues should not exist at all. The General Accounting Office has told us that the Department overlaps ''with at least 71 [other] Federal departments, agencies, and offices.'' We will save those programs that are productive and shift them to more appropriate agencies. Those that serve no valid purpose will be eliminated altogether. That is only common sense.

Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers are watching. They have been in a cynical mood for quite some time now. And they want to be certain that they are not going to get the same old song and dance from Washington. We have made a lot of progress in the last few months and we can take further steps to restore their confidence by acting on this important and very necessary legislation.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for organizing this special order.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman.

I just wanted to ask a couple of questions in follow up to your far-minded work you have done on the special freshman class task force and the Republican leadership task force in reforming the Federal Government.

I believe you have experience as a school teacher yourself. Therefore, the Education Department review is something that is certainly going to come

under your purview. Could you share with our colleagues here tonight what your thoughts are on how we can reform the Education Department as one of the four departments we are looking to donwsize and privatize and eliminate?

Mr. CHABOT Yes. I think the gentleman for that opportunity.

We are going to be holding a conference tomorrow and announcing the elimination of the Department of Education, and when you first say that, I think some people might listen very closely and say, well, eliminate the Department of Education, and I want to make very clear that we are very proeducation.

As you mentioned, I am a former school teacher. I taught in an inner-city school in Cincinnati.

What we want to do is improve education, make it better than it is now. But we do not need the bureaucrats here in Washington telling parents and teachers and local school boards how they should educate their children, and we should not be telling them how to spend their dollars.

So, what we are doing is shifting the emphasis out of Washington, getting the Federal bureaucrats out of it, and save those dollars and shift programs back to local communities, where they can be monitored, where they can be watched much more closely and for parents and teachers to make the decisions rather than the bureaucrats here in Washington.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. That makes a lot of sense. Obviously, we want to make sure that while we want to make sure the student loans and grants programs are maintained, they will be.

Mr. CHABOT. Absolutely.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. We want to make sure we have funds for local education with milk and textbooks and transportation. The fact is many of the policy-level items are best left to the local school districts closest to the people. I think that is what you are getting to as far as the reforms you discussed.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK], who as the chairman of the Federalists, a group of freshman Congressmen dedicated to reform, dedicated to downsizing Government, keeping that which is important and vital, but to eliminate the fraud, abuse, and waste that we have in the Federal Government, and I would ask the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK] if he could share with the colleagues tonight, if he would, exactly what the purpose of the elimination of the Commerce Department is, the downsizing, the privatizing, and the consolidation, how that can be achieved and just where you are going with the elimination or downsizing, privatization, of four departments. If you could give us the genesis of that, I think it would be instructive to the Members who are here tonight to listen to you.

Mr. BROWNBACK. I thank the Gentleman very much. I appreciate the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania yielding to me to explain a key project we are working on at this time in the Congress.

I would like to give a quick bit of background of where we have come with this.

Starting in January, actually even a little bit earlier than that, in December, before the freshman class had even become a part of the this Congress, a number of us gathered to start discussing how is it that we could reform the Federal Government. If there was one very clear message of the this last election, it was that people believe and know that the Federal Government is too big, takes too much, is on their back and in their pocket too much, and they want it less, they want it less in their lives, they want it to tax them less, they want it to be demanding less out of them.

A number of us were talking about how is it then we could go ahead and deliver to the American people a smaller, more focused, more efficient Federal Government, one that does its core missions very, very well but does not do the thousands of activities it has done over the past number of years and the many activities it got into it does not do well or really should not be in the Federal Government at all.

So, we began discussing that. Then, in February, a number of us, actually it was on February 14 of this year, we were joined by the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KASICH], the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER], chairman of the Republican Conference, in announcing the creation of four task forces to develop legislation to eliminate four Federal Cabinet bureaucracies, Departments of Commerce, Education, Energy, and HUD.

At that time, our critics thought it could not be done.

Well, today we announced the first of those proposals on the Department of Commerce, to eliminate the Department of Commerce, and we are proving our critics wrong.

Three of these four Cabinet-level agencies have been targeted for elimination by the House budget that was passed last week by this body, as we move to balance the budget by the year 2002.

And I would point out for people who are watching and our colleagues that are looking at this, a clear reason why we need to do this, and there are a number of them, one I want to draw their attention to is the thing that is right to my left, and that is the Federal debt. This is the mortgage on America, and it is now at nearly $5 trillion. If we do not balance the budget, this mortgage on America goes to nearly $7 trillion by the year 2000. If we do nothing on this, if we keep adding nearly $200 billion annually, and we just keep mortgaging and mortgaging the future of our children, and somebody some day has to pay.

Well, I think it is time for this Congress to step up to the plate and to make the tough choices and to do that in a responsible fashion. I think we can actually do this and improve the Government, making it smaller, more efficient, and more focused.

We announced today the plans of eliminating the Department of Commerce. We were joined today in our efforts by the Senate task force to release the first of these four proposals which represents a thoughtful approach to dismantling the Commerce bureaucracy.

The question we applied to each of these programs and these bureaucracies is this: Is this program an essential and necessary function of the Federal Government, of a limited Federal Government that was never intended to be all things to all people? Let me repeat that question: Is this program an essential and necessary function of a limited Federal Government?

James Madison, one of the chief architects of the Constitution, said this about the Federal Government and its limitations, he said, ''The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined.''

Yet lately over the course of this century we have lost sight of this vision. The Federal Government has tried to become all things to all people and done a poor job in the process. Every time our Nation has faced an internal challenge, we respond with centralized solutions. We look to the Federal Government to solve our problems; yet, by nearly every measure, these centralized bureaucratic command-and-control solutions have failed, and you can just go off and tick off some of the things we have done recently.

In 1965 we decided we had an urban problem in this country. And what did we do? Let us create a Department of Housing and Urban Development, in 1965. Where are we? In 1995. We have worse urban problems than we had at that time. We created a centralized focus.

We are going to solve the problems out of Washington, where the truth of the matter is these problems are solved at the local community by individuals and States and by people committed there, rather those focus our attention and our focus here in a centralized, bureaucratic approach.

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We said we had an energy problem in 1979, and what did we do? ''Let's create a Department of Energy,'' that that is going to solve the problem, and yet I think, as we found, our real problem is we had too much regulation in a market sector in the Department of Energy, and we decided in 1979, or thereabouts, we had a problem in education. What do we do? ''Let's create a centralized, command-and-control answer that

we are going to answer it all out of Washington and create a Department of Education,'' and yet our test scores have gotten worse since 1979.

The truth is that the genius of America is not centralized planning, is not centralized control. The genius of America is the individual, that individual working out there, struggling, pushing to solve their own problems, and the more we focused on centralized answers, the more we will fail. We need to give it back to the people.

So we announced the program on the Department of Commerce today. Tomorrow we will announce the program on the Department of Education for a sensible, thoughtful elimination of the Department of Education that is proeducation, and elimination of the Department of Commerce is probusiness, and elimination of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is prohousing and urban issues, and elimination of the Department of Energy is proenergy. We just think the solutions are not here and we would be better off if we did not focus here. We would be better off if we got it out to the marketplace, to the community, to the individual, to States and local units of government, and certainly, if the debt is not enough of a reason, then we can just go back to our basic federalist principles of the Federal Government being a limited, focused Federal Government.

Those are the things that we are doing, and I think those are responsible, I think it is what the American people voted on this past November as things we are going to get done with this Congress, and I would yield back to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman for yielding back.

Congressman BROWNBACK, I think it is very clear today from the testimony that was given at the press conference that even former Secretary Mosbacher, who was in charge of the Department of Commerce, made eloquent testimony about the fact that many of these functions can be privatized, downsized, and eliminated, and I think that having a former Secretary of his renown coming forward certainly tells us a lot about what can be done.

Mr. BROWNBACK. It is interesting to note in all four of our task forces to eliminate these departments, we have a former Secretary of that department working with us on each of these that believes clearly we can get this eliminated, and do a better job in the process and get us back to that limited government.

One final point I would make is the Supreme Court is starting to look at this this way as well. The Lopez case that just came out said the Federal Government is a limited government, first time in 60 years that the Supreme Court has spoken about the Federal Government being a limited government. It is time we limited back in.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. I hope you will remain with us as we call on a colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT], to tell us his impressions of where he thinks the reforms should be made and where the agencies should be downsized.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Thank you, Representative FOX, and I want to congratulate Representative BROWNBACK. He has been really the spirit behind a group that meets every Thursday morning at 7:30 in the morning, and I have been privileged to join him virtually every Thursday at that time. We do not seem to always get things done, so I suggested this morning we start meetings at 6:30 in the morning. It may be only SAM and I that will be at those meetings, but I want to thank you and congratulate you for sort of rekindling this whole notion of new federalism.

You know, if you look at what has happened in the private sector over the last number of years, the major corporations have understood that large, centralized bureaucracies cannot compete in the world marketplace, and, you know, earlier this year Speaker GINGRICH said to us—really he posed the question—can America compete in an increasingly competitive world marketplace going into the 21st century with a 19th century bureaucracy, and I think we all know the answer to that question, and the answer is ''no,'' and so I think it has been cast upon us to try and come up with some solutions, and look at things differently, and find out if we cannot maybe reshape government, reform government, reorganize government, downsize government, reduce the dependency on centralized bureaucracy, ship more of the decisionmaking back to the States, back to the local units and ultimately back to individuals, because I think the American people understand that they can spend money more efficiently than the Federal Government. The decisions made at the local level are much better decisions and are much more responsive to what people really need and want in those local communities.

I would like to talk for a few moments this evening just about the Department of Energy, and the Department of Energy, like all of the other departments, I am certain, has a certain constituency out there, and people can say it does a number of good things, and it does some things well, and I am certain that there are people who believe it ought to be retained, but let me just talk a little bit tonight, if I could, about the—an act that the Congress passed in 1982. It was entitled the Nuclear Waste Policy Act and essentially made the U.S. Department of Energy responsible for developing permanent waste disposal facilities for nuclear waste sites.

So, in 1982, the Congress went on record that we wanted to do something at the Federal level. The Federal Government would take responsibility for nuclear waste, and they would develop a permanent storage site for this nuclear waste.

Well, I think it is time we get a little report card and find out exactly how well the Department of Energy has been doing. To date, the American nuclear utilities' customers have paid well over $10 billion into a Government-operated nuclear waste fund. Let me say that again: America's electric consumers have paid over $10 billion in fees to the nuclear waste fund. We have spent from that fund in excess of $4 billion. The Department of Energy is still in a state—still on the site of determining where exactly that should be. They have spent most of the money on a facility or potential facility in Yucca Mountain, NV, but we have spent over $4 billion studying that facility, and here is the incredible fact:

We are nearly 15 years away from coming up with a permanent site. In other words, we have spent 13 years and $4 billion, and according to the latest study that I have seen, we are probably at least 15 years away from having an operational permanent waste repository, and I should remind the people who are gathered here on the House floor and people who may be watching in other places that we won World War II in less than 4 years, we were able to put a man on the moon in less than 8 years, and yet we have already invested over $4 billion and spent 13 years, and we are still 15 years away from a permanent waste repository site, which makes it even more interesting to me that I was told by someone from the nuclear industry that they believe they can build a facility complete for less than $150 million, and I am not talking about billion dollars. I mean that is just one example, and probably there are other examples that we can repeat again and again here on the House floor.

But the point really is this: All of these departments, I think, were started for the best of intentions. I think that many of them employ people who were very sincere and believed that what they are doing is important, but the bottom line is that the bureaucratization of many of these Federal bureaucracies here in Washington really has not done a very good job of solving some of the fundamental problems that they were supposed to solve, and so, as happened in corporate America, I think the time has come to downsize the Federal bureaucracy to eliminate some of the bureaucracies that are here in Washington.

I congratulate Representative CHRYSLER on what he brought up today in leading the charge with the Department of Commerce. We hope they will be coming out soon with the reorganization of the Department of Energy, the Department of Education, and ultimately I am actively involved in working with a task force that is looking at how we can ultimately eliminate the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and again I want to repeat something that Representative BROWNBACK said.

This is not some mean-spirited accounting exercise. We are not trying to do this because we want to hurt school children or hurt electric utility customers or destroy our ability to compete internationally in energy or education or any other field. We are doing it because we honestly believe that the only way to really change the way we do business is to take a serious look and find out if there are not better ways that these programs and these issues can be tackled without these huge bureaucracies here in Washington. I think that is what the American people want, and I think they have seen it happen in the private sector. We have seen a downsizing in the private sector, and I think it is long overdue here in the Federal Government as well.

So I congratulate you, Representative FOX, and, as I indicated, Representative BROWNBACK has been doing an excellent job in articulating the basic message that I think our founding fathers had, and that is that the best government is the least government. There are obviously legitimate functions for the Federal Government, but I think it is our task as Members of this Congress to turn over every rock, to ask the tough questions and to try and find more efficient ways to solving problems. I think that is what the American people want, that is what they expect, and frankly I hope that is what we are going to deliver before this 104th Congress is gaveled into history.

So I appreciate a few moments to share tonight some of the issues that I am concerned about, particularly back in Minnesota as it relates to nuclear waste policy, how much money has been wasted, in my opinion, over the last 13 years, and we have got to somehow bring closure to this basic issue because I think American electric consumers have been paying for it long enough. I think they expect some real solutions.

Again I thank Representative FOX for asking for this special order tonight and thank him for allowing me to participate a few moments.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Thank you, Congressman GUTKNECHT. I want to thank you for your leadership in the freshman class and this new 104th Congress in looking for ways to downsize wasted Federal dollars, but to put them where they are most needed, and I think that your private sector experience and experience in the legislature in your own home State in Minnesota has brought you the kind of leadership that is going to help us save funds and help our seniors, and our families, our small businesses and our children.

At this time I call on one of the leaders of the freshman class who is on the Committee on the Budget, and he is working to move us forward into the 21st century in a fiscally responsible way. I would like to call on Congressman SHADEGG from Arizona for that purpose.

Congressman SHADEGG, I appreciate your joining us here on the House floor tonight to give us your view on where the reforms need to go for this House, and this Congress, and, for that matter, this country, that it can move forward.

Mr. SHADEGG. Thank you, Congressman FOX. I certainly appreciate your allowing me to participate in this effort tonight and the leadership you have demonstrated on it in seeking this time and giving us an opportunity to raise the issues for the American people to consider.

I would like to start, and I know this sounds a little silly, but it is important to thank people and to recognize their efforts. Representative BROWNBACK, who was just here, and Representative GUTKNECHT, who just spoke, have been two consistent leaders in this area.

I recall, as I am sure, Mr. FOX, you do from the early freshmen meetings when we first met as a group of revolutionaries, when we drafted the idea of calling ourselves the New Federalists, when we got bold and talked about, well, should we propose eliminating an agency or maybe two agencies, and then we got even bolder and said, ''Well, why not four agencies?'' And I noticed that the Senate is now matching our trend and saying that if we can eliminate four in the House, we can eliminate four in the Senate, and some of the conservative think tanks around town, Heritage, I think, with a tremendous national reputation, is proposing eliminating, I believe, nine agencies. I have to say that Representative GUTKNECHT and Representative BROWNBACK have been in the lead in that effort and have demonstrated great courage and great determination in going forward. It is also interesting to me tonight to note that most of the people involved in this effort right now, at least here on the floor tonight, are freshmen who came here with a new sense of the direction the American people want this Government to go. Having said that about the other leaders of this, I could not—I would be remiss if I did not mention Representative CHRYSLER from Michigan. He has done yeoman's work.

The announcement they made today to eliminate the Commerce Department is indeed a bold step forward and a very important step forward for the American people. It is this kind of change that the American people want from us, demand from us, and they do it, and it is important to understand they are doing it out of a sense of frustration. We have spent 40 years building up the Federal Government larger and larger, ever increasing its size, ever increasing its scope, ever increasing its power, saying to the American people time and time and time again that, if they will just give us a little more power and a few more tax dollars, we will solve their problems, and at the end of this 40 years' experience, one message is clear:

It is failed. Central planning does not work. We cannot solve the problems of commerce in this country by creating a Department of Commerce. What we can do is suck a ton of money out of an otherwise vibrant economy, put thousands of bureaucrats into high marble buildings, and burden the economy even further, and that is what we have proven, and the bold steps taken today by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER] and the others on his task force are testament to the fact we finally sat back and listened carefully and recognized that our efforts to centrally plan commerce in America has failed the way efforts to centrally plan commerce in the Soviet Union failed, and to centrally planned commerce in all the Eastern-bloc countries fails and to centrally planned commerce everywhere throughout the world has failed.

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Since the rest of the world got the message that planned economies do not work, it is about time the American Government got that message and began moving in the right direction.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will yield for a moment, I think the gentleman has been at the forefront of working with Congressman KASICH, who is the budget chairman. His committee and your committee have done what has not happened since 1969, the last time we had a balanced budget in this Federal Government. So your fellow colleagues who are not on the Committee on the Budget, but respect what you have done, have to appreciate that we are part of a very important first, since 1969, that we have balanced the budget; that we are going to give our children and grandchildren, and in fact senior citizens, everybody, a chance to know that we can get out from under this debt.

I have to tell the gentleman that what you have done is handled in hand with what Congressman CHRYSLER has done and Congressman BROWNBACK in making sure we get the reform and the elimination of the duplication that we have seen here in the Federal Government.

Mr. SHADEGG. I appreciate that. It is actually a great segue into where I was going, and I would like to talk about that issue a little bit. I want to bring you some facts and statistics. Congressman GUTNECHT pointed out the elimination of these agencies is not just about numbers. It is not just about eliminating bureaucracy, but it is in part about that issue.

I want to bring you some facts and statistics, and I will try to go slow and want you to think about them. I am reading from statistics produced by the Browning Newsletter, and they tell an amazing, a shocking story.

Between 1963 and 1993, the average weekly wages of a blue collar worker in America went up 398 percent. Let's call it 400 percent. So average wages, blue collar worker, up 400 percent. The consumer price index is up 458 percent. Call it 460. Wages are up 400 percent, CPI is up 460 percent, consumer price index. That is the private sector, you

and me at home trying to get by everyday. Let me talk to you about what has happened to the Federal Government.

Receipts at the Federal Government in that same time period, between 1963 and 1993, receipts are up 1,024 percent. Expenditures, we all know we have created a deficit. It is no accident I put the debt up here. Here it is, the red ink, and it scares us. Expenditures at the Federal level, they are not up 400 percent or 460 percent like wages and the Consumer Price Index. Expenditures at the Federal level are up 1,241 percent, a staggering increase, three times the amount of increase in Government spending as the amount of earnings for the average blue collar worker in America.

The figure I like to cite the most is the deficit. Between 1963 and 1993, while your wages and my wages and the average American's wages were going up 400 to 460 percent, the deficit that you and I ran up by spending too much on the floor of this Congress is up a staggering 6,102 percent. 6,000 percent increase in the deficit that we are racking up.'

That burden is immoral. I look here in the audience and there are some people, I would say some young people, watching us here tonight, late in the evening, kind of watching the floor of the House when most of the Members are gone. And those people in that audience tonight and the people back home need to understand that it is simply morally wrong to impose that deficit, an increase of 6,100 percent, and this red ink and debt, on them? To carry their lifetimes? On our children? On my children? I have a 13-year-old and a 9-year-old. I am going to ask them to pay that back because I didn't have the discipline? And on our grandchildren? I am telling you, we cannot do it.

So that brings us to why we are about this task. We are abut this task because in part it has failed. Central planning has failed. But it has not failed to burden our children and grandchildren.

By dismantling the four agencies we are working on, Education, Commerce, Energy and HUD, we are simply recognizing it is time to think outside the box, that we can do better. That education, I will tell you, in education in my district in Arizona, the constituents are clear. They sent me with one message: Education is not the business of the Federal Government. They believe that their local school board ought to be responsible for setting the policy and the parents and the teachers can do the job.

Energy, I am on the task force to eliminate the Energy Department. In 1970 there was an energy crunch. There was a security concern. Today, with a $7.8 trillion debt being the greatest threat to our children and grandchildren, the Energy Department is a demonstrated failure. If we cannot recognize that and go into it conscientiously, seriously, thoughtfully, as we have done today in Commerce and as we are doing in Energy and see what are these functions, which should be performed at the Federal level and which of these should not, and which should be performed by some other agency and which should be handed back to the States and which do not need to be done by Government at all. That is what this problem is about. And it will, if we dismantle these inefficient agencies, if we have the courage to be bold, it will save billions of dollars on our national debt and begin to eliminate that line.

Let me conclude with just one last point. Each time I go home to my district, I do not run into people who say to me ''I need more government.'' I do not run into people who ask me for more programs. We did a town hall in my district a few weeks ago. A gentleman came up to me and said he was an executive, mid-level executive in a company in Phoenix, and that in the last 8 years his company had downsized 50 percent. It was half the size that it was simply 8 years ago. And he said,

> John, we are producing twice the product that we produced that 8 short years ago. Why? Because we have forced efficiencies. Each year I take my budget in from my department to this corporation. Each year I tell them what I think I need to get the job done. Each year they come back to me and give me a number that is too small. I tell them I can't do it. You know what? Each year I have done it. Each year we have become more efficient.

That kind of efficiency is what we need to bring to the Federal Government, and the elimination of these wasteful agencies, like Commerce, like Energy, like HUD, and like Education, which have small functions that perhaps should be borne by the Federal Government, but which ought to be passed on to other agencies, and then get rid of the Washington bureaucracy, the Washington bureaucrats, we do not need them. That is the way the American people expected us to lead their Government.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Thank you for your contribution and leadership not only on the Committee on the Budget, but as a federalist working to make sure the freshman class works with leadership to reduce the size of the Federal Government and make it more responsive.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts to let us illuminate our colleagues on this issues.

REVITALIZING THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, to continue this discussion of why it is important to downsize Government and how we reach our goal of having fewer taxes and greater responsibility in Government and greater individual responsibility for our citizens, I would call on the esteemed chairman of the task force that led the effort to structure the dismantling of the Department of Commerce, Mr. DICK CHRYSLER from Michigan.

Mr. CHRYSLER. Thank you very much, NICK. It is good to be here. You know, this task force that we put together to dismantle the Department of Commerce, we had some very courageous and energetic and innovative freshmen work on that committee as well as some sophomores. Between the freshmen and the sophomores, we are 54 percent of the majority, so we are the majority of the majority. But HELEN CHENOWETH, MARK SANFORD, SUE KELLY, WES COOLEY, JIM TALENT, JOE SCARBOROUGH, MARK NEUMANN, JACK METCALF, SAM BROWNBACK, TODD TIAHRT, and even NICK SMITH from Michigan, helped us put this task force together and brought this proposal forward today.

It was only 3 months ago that we announced a goal that had been unthinkable in previous Congresses, and that was the elimination of the Departments of Commerce, Education, Energy, and Housing and Urban Development. The House budget resolution that passed last week calls for the elimination of three of those four Departments, and the Senate budget resolution calls for the elimination of the Department of Commerce.

We said it back in February that it was time to put the Department of Commerce out of business, and we promised to have specific legislation to do just that by the spring. Today we unveiled the vehicle to achieve this goal, the Department of Commerce Dismantling Act. It is promises made and promises kept.

Our Commerce task force spent the last 3 months studying every program in the Department, putting each one under the microscope. We asked three questions of every program: First, is this program necessary and is it worth borrowing the money to pay for it only to have our children pay it back? Second, if it is necessary, does the Federal Government need to be involved or is it something better left to the States, communities, and/or individuals? Third, if the Federal Government does need to be involved, are we currently doing the job in the most effective and efficient manner?

The result of this analysis is what I hold in my hand today, a specific step-by-step plan that will eliminate, privatize, or consolidate every aspect of the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce Dismantling Act creates a temporary Commerce Program Resolution Agency that will oversee a 3-year windup period of the Department of Commerce. By cutting the unnecessary and wasteful programs immediately, we will save our constituents $7.765 billion over the

next 5 years. By consolidating the beneficial programs to be more streamlined and efficient, we are creating a government that is more accountable and responsible.

This is not just a reckless effort to slash programs for the sake of cutting Government. Our plan is well thought out and clear in its intentions. If we found that a program was duplicative, we consolidated it. If a program was better performed by the private sector, we privatized it. If it was beneficial, we streamlined it. And if we found a program that was unnecessary, we eliminated it.

As we said in February, the November election was a clear call for a smaller, more efficient, and more focused Federal Government. The Department of Commerce Dismantling Act delivers on this mandate by beginning to downsize a government that is too big and spends too much money.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. If the gentleman would yield on that point, I think, DICK, it is so important that we remind the American people the catastrophe that can happen if we do not do some of the things that you are talking about here today, that we are talking about in our efforts to balance the budget.

Let us just remind ourselves that we have got a huge deficit, and we use the words making our children and our grandchildren pay for our overindulgence.

But what does that mean? That means that today, with our overspending, we are taking money out of circulation by borrowing. We are borrowing this year 42 percent of all of the money that is borrowed in the United States.

Now, what happens when we demand that we have that money, not caring what the interest rate is? We drive up interest rates. By demanding that we have 42 percent of the money that is out there to loan, that pressure on interest rates alone is going to be a depressant. It is going to be a downward pressure on economic expansion and jobs.

It is estimated that we can save 1.5 percent reduction in interest rates if we end up balancing the budget. What else do we do? We take the money out of circulation. This year the money that we are overspending could be used for people to go to college, to build homes, maybe, more importantly, to expand their business and their jobs, to have better jobs in this country.

If we are going to encourage those businesses to buy the better tools to put in the hands of great American workers to make us more efficient, then the downward pressure on interest rates by balancing the budget is going to do just that by tremendously lowering costs. If we allow businesses to expense the items that they buy, we could reduce the cost of those items by an estimated 16 percent.

I think it is important to just note that we are not just doing this for the sake of cutting down government. We are going it because this pressure on the economy of America is going to do what all of the economists suggest, and that is we are going to lose jobs for our kids and our grandkids, in addition to making them pay back the tremendous debt that we have accumulated.

□ 1900

Five trillion dollars we have now accumulated in debt, having no idea how we are going to pay back. This effort to look at the different departments and agencies of government is so important, and I compliment you so very much for the tremendous 80- and 90-hour weeks that you have put in.

Mr. CHRYSLER. Certainly, we do need lower taxes and less government, and we need to let people keep more of what they earn and save. We need to let people make their own decisions about how they spend their money, not government, because people will always make a better decision. And we cannot continue business as usual in our Federal Government. We must make the tough choices, as the gentleman said, in our budget priorities.

Our plan to dismantle the Department of Commerce provides positive and constructive change in bringing government back to the role it should and must play. I know in the words of Robert Frost, one of my favorite poems, the last verse says, and I think this speaks volumes for both the freshman and the sophomore class, we do have promises yet to keep and miles to go before we sleep, and miles to go before we sleep.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I thank the gentleman very much.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX].

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I appreciate the opportunity to take a moment just to thank Congressman CHRYSLER and you for your leadership on this issue. Congressman CHRYSLER has for the last 3 months worked exhaustively to make sure that in a businesslike way because he is someone who came to the Congress, who has been involved himself in starting businesses and employing individuals, fighting the Federal regulations, trying to make a change.

Now he has brought that horse sense, that common sense, business sense to make us save dollars and cents here in the Federal Government. I think we as Members of Congress are the beneficiaries of DICK CHRYSLER's wisdom and his energy and the principles he has brought here to help us reshape our thinking.

We can talk about different agencies, as Congressman SMITH has talked about, in elimination and the duplication or consolidate or privatize. That all sounds good, but every American can make a difference in giving us recommendations on the kinds of activities that we are now involved with, Mr. Speaker, whatever they are. Whatever agencies that are now doing good activities for the country, if there are ways we can do them better, let your Congressman know, let Congressman CHRYSLER know, let Congressman SMITH know, let me know. Any agency that can do a better job because of an idea you have, they want to do their job better. If it is better done in the private sector, as Congressman CHRYSLER said, because it is really better left to the private sector because it is not a government function, we also need to know that.

We started with four agencies. We started historically for the first time since 1969 having a balanced budget. We think it is going to lead to a more responsible position, one that is more accountable to the American people.

I appreciate the time the gentleman has given me to reflect on where we are trying to go as a Congress in a bipartisan manner, Republicans and Democrats alike, Senators and Congressmen, alike to work with the President to move forward to make the Government better, to make it more responsive and more accountable. I think this is the beginning. We have finished the contract and we are now into looking closely at those Federal agencies. I think we can make a difference, not only in this Congress but in Congresses to come. I appreciate the time you have yielded to me.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's bipartisan efforts. I was delighted when the President said that he was going to offer a balanced budget that might take 10 years to balance but such a difference between that and the budget that the President gave Congress here just 6, 7 weeks ago.

That budget actually increased deficit spending over the years so that by the year 2002, we would have been borrowing or overspending $314 billion in that year 2002. That is the year that we call it zero with the budget proposal that came out of the budget.

Mr. CHRYSLER. It is amazing to me that in just 18 months, we will be spending more money on just the interest on the debt than we spend right now on the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines, the CIA, the FBI, and the Pentagon combined. And that is money that is not going for any good programs or any good purposes, not for Medicare, not for Social Security, not to help people that need the help, not for Pell grants, not for education, nothing except interest on a debt.

I tell you, we have got to get this deficit under control. Then we have got to start working on eliminating this debt. I think by holding spending to 1 percent less than our revenues, we can have the debt paid off in this country by the year 2025. I think that is every bit as important as eliminating the deficit.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman again. It is so important to our future economy. Greenspan, who is the head banker for this country, chairman of the Federal

Reserve, said that if we do not balance the budget, because of the increased interest rates, because of the money that we take out of circulation, because of the overspending, because of the tremendous amount of this budget that it takes to service the debt, pay interest on the public debt, let me just mention as a footnote, the interest this year on the public debt is $339 billion. That represents 25 percent of all revenues coming in from all sources to the U.S. Government. We just cannot continue to dig ourselves deeper in this hole of public debt.

Then if we look at Social Security, the unfunded liability of Social Security, the actuary deficit now amounts to an estimated $5 trillion. Medicare, the unfunded liability or the actuary deficit amounts to close to $8 trillion. Depending on future workers to pay the bills for current expenses, whether we are talking about pension benefits or whether we are talking about Social Security or whether we are talking about Medicare or whether we are talking about borrowing from future generations to pay for the overzealous spending of this Congress must stop.

I complement WALLY HERGER for his extraordinary efforts on the Committee on the Budget and as a member, esteemed member of this Congress that is looking for ways to bring about more responsible government.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CALVERT (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business relating to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Mr. LAHOOD (at the request of Mr. ARMEY), for today, on account of attending his daughter's graduation from high school.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes each day, for today and May 24.

Mr. MCINNIS, for 5 minutes each day, for today and May 24.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. POSHARD.

Mr. FORD.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mr. MORAN.

Mr. FAZIO of California.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. TORRICELLI.

Mr. OBERSTAR.

Mr. VENTO.

Mr. COYNE.

Mr. REED.

Mr. UNDERWOOD in two instances.

Mrs. SCHROEDER.

Mr. WAXMAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HAYWORTH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TALENT.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. FORBES.

Mr. BAKER of California.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia in three instances.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. BEREUTER.

Mr. PACKARD.

Mr. HOUGHTON in two instances.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut in two instances.

Mrs. ROUKEMA.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. EMERSON.

Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. SHUSTER.

Mr. LARGENT.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mr. ROGERS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Michigan) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CLAY.

Mr. BONILLA.

Mr. BENTSEN.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Wednesday, May 24, 1995, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

899. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report entitled , ''Not-To-Exceed Cost Estimates for C–17 Aircraft''; to the Committee on National Security.

900. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on assistance to Red Cross for emergency communications services for members of the Armed Forces and their families, pursuant to section 383 of the fiscal year 1995 National Defense Authorization Act; to the Committee on National Security.

901. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a certification by the President; regarding use of the Exchange Stabilization Fund and Federal Reserve in relation to the economic crisis in Mexico, pursuant to section 406 of the Mexican Debt Disclosure Act of 1995; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

902. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the interim report on the performance standards and measurement systems developed by States for their vocational education programs, pursuant to Public Law 101–392, section 404 (104 Stat. 809); to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

903. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the efforts of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to assist States in implementing a voluntary reporting system on child abuse and neglect, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5106f–1; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

904. A letter from the Postmaster General, U.S. Postal Service, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

905. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the 24th annual report of the actual operation during water year 1994 for the reservoirs along the Colorado River; projected plan of operation for water year 1995, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1552(b); to the Committee on Resources.

906. A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting the 1994 annual report of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. [FPI], pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4127; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

907. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report entitled, ''Military Bases: Analysis of DOD's 1995 Process and Recommendations for Closure and Realignment'' (GAO/NSIAD–95–133, Apr. 14, 1995), pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committees on National Security and Government Reform and Oversight.

908. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report for the National Security Education Program, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1906; jointly, to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select) and Economic and Educational Opportunities.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1683. A bill to establish a Federal cause of action for failure of State and local public employee pension plans to meet the terms of such plans, subject to differing burdens of proof depending on whether changes in the plan relating to employer contributions are subject, under the law of the principal State involved, to qualified review boards; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLILEY (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. SISISKY, and Mr. BATEMAN):

H.R. 1684. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of

James Madison; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, and Mrs. MALONEY):

H.R. 1685. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat academic health centers like other educational institutions for purposes of the exclusion for employer-provided housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. SHAW, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky, Mr. MCCRERY, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts):

H.R. 1686. A bill to amend the Revenue Act of 1987 to provide a permanent extension of the transition rule for certain publicly traded partnerships; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KASICH, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. LOWEY, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. KLUG, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. COX, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. TALENT, Mr. WAMP, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. BASS, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. YATES, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. HOKE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WYNN, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. NEY, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mrs. SEASTRAND, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. SOUDER):

H.R. 1687. A bill to terminate the agricultural price support and production adjustment programs for sugar; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SERRANO, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 1688. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of providing information and education to the public on the prevention and treatment of eating disorders; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD (for himself, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. FRAZER):

H.R. 1689. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for appointments to the military service academies by the Resident Representative to the United States for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; to the Committee on National Security.

By Mr. DORNAN:

H.J. Res. 90. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to protect the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANFORD:

H.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to allow the States to limit the period of time U.S. Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H. Con. Res. 71. Concurrent resolution providing a sense of the Congress that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996 should reach a balanced Federal budget by fiscal year 2001 through expenditure reductions and not tax increases; to the Committee on the Budget.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

88. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Fort Indiantown Gap, PA; to the Committee on National Security.

89. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to requesting Hawaii's congressional delegation to support the continuation of community action in the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

90. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, relative to the Republic of China (Taiwan's) participation in the United Nations; to the Committee on International Relations.

91. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Nevada, relative to the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Resources.

92. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Nevada, relative to urging the U.S. Congress to maintain the U.S. Geological Survey; to the Committee on Resources.

93. Also memorial of the Senate of the State of Nevada, relative to the 10th amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

94. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Nevada, relative to urging the U.S. Congress to pass legislation prohibiting each State from imposing a tax on the income from a pension of a person who is not a resident of that State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

95. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Nevada, relative to proposing to amend the ordinance of the Nevada constitution to repeal the disclaimer of interest of the State in unappropriated public lands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

96. Also memorial of the Senate of the State of Iowa, relative to border city trucking agreements; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

97. Also memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, relative to the Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

98. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, relative to NASA's proposed reorganization plan; to the Committee on Science.

99. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to requesting a study of the welfare system of the State of Hawaii; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

100. Also, memorial of the Senate of Hawaii, relative to urging the U.S. Congress to support legislation to safeguard veterans' disability compensation and Social Security disability compensation from elimination, reduction, or taxation; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 28: Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. QUILLEN.

H.R. 38: Mr. FUNDERBURK, Mr. SALMON, Mr. WISE, Mrs. CUBIN, Mrs. SEASTRAND, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 57: Mr. PICKETT and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 193: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 195: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 250: Mr. VENTO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. YATES, and Mr. THOMPSON.

H.R. 311: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 353: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 359: Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 491: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 553: Mr. TUCKER and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 580: Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BARR, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 592: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 656: Mr. SHAYS and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 674: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 700: Mr. LUTHER.

H.R. 709: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 713: Mr. KLUG.

H.R. 783: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 788: Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 789: Mr. DORNAN, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mrs. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 820: Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. FUNDERBURK.

H.R. 860: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 888: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 891: Mr. DELLUMS and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 912: Mr. ROHRABACHER and Mr. WHITE.

H.R. 940: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Mr. YATES.

H.R. 945: Mr. COYNE, Mr. NEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 951: Mr. HAYES.

H.R. 1000: Mr. TORRICELLI and Mr. DIXON.

H.R. 1018: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 1021: Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 1023: Mr. ROEMER.

H.R. 1024: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1091: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. SCOTT.

H.R. 1118: Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 1120: Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 1124: Mr. FRAZER and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1152: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1201: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 1204: Ms. FURSE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CANADY, Ms. LOWEY, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 1210: Mr. WISE.

H.R. 1229: Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 1274: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 1281: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1317: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. BREWSTER, and Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 1386: Mr. DELAY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. CANADY.

H.R. 1404: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1434: Mr. REGULA and Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky.

H.R. 1460: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1462: Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WISE, and Mr. MOAKLEY.

H.R. 1484: Mr. TORRES, Mr. MCHALE, Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 1504: Mr. ZIMMER, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 1516: Mr. LUTHER.

H.R. 1521: Mr. LUTHER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. FROST, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE.

H.R. 1542: Miss COLLINS of Michigan.

H.R. 1568: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. JACOBS, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 1617: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. ROGERS.

H.R. 1642: Mr. HAMILTON.

H.R. 1645: Mr. WALSH, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.J. Res. 79: Mr. COLEMAN and Mr. HILLIARD.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PORTER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. PETRI, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Ms. FURSE, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. HEINEMAN, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. BEVILL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUPAK, and Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.

H. Res. 40: Mr. HAMILTON.

H. Res. 118: Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. FAZIO of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEACH, Mr. CLAY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. BERMAN.

H. Res. 127: Mr. HAMILTON.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ABERCROMBIE

AMENDMENT NO. 21: Page 108, lines 8 and 9, strike ''$15,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''$24,500,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $24,500,000 for the fiscal year 1997''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ACKERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 22: On page 11, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 82, line 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

''DIVISION A—STREAMLINING OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Foreign Affairs Agencies Streamlining Act of 1995''.

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The 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) The United States budget deficit requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed for potential savings. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(3) As part of an overall review to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the President has had under review the organization and functions of those departments and agencies responsible for administering the international affairs (150) budget function.

(4) The President deserves commendation for the results of such review to date, including significant numbers of foreign posts closed and personnel reductions made by some foreign affairs agencies.

(5) In order to achieve further budgetary savings and eliminate overlapping responsibilities and duplication of efforts in the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, continued careful review and strong effective leadership will be required.

(6) A streamlined foreign affairs structure under the leadership of the President can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States in the next century.

TITLE II—ONGOING REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT

SEC. 201. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) REVIEW.—The President shall review, as part of an overall effort to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the programs described in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, as well as other initiatives within the administration of international affairs programs, to determine how best to achieve the cost savings and streamlining.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—The review conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include a review of—

(1) any additional costs or cost savings that would result from reorganizing the agencies administering programs under the international affairs (150) budget function;

(2) the management implications of any agency reorganization;

(3) the optimal organizational structure for the foreign affairs agencies;

(4) the implications for United States foreign policy and United States foreign assistance programs of any agency reorganization;

(5) the justification for staffing levels of non-foreign affairs agencies overseas, including the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, Treasury, and any intelligence agencies;

(6) the extent to which the activities of such non-foreign affairs agencies contribute to United States foreign policy and national security interests;

(7) the implications for the United States foreign operations of recent developments in communications technology;

(8) the feasibility of centralizing worldwide financial services of all foreign affairs agencies in the United States, including the feasibility of moving all such services to a location outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area;

(9) the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of contracting with private companies or other United States Government agencies for certain services, including payroll, vendor payments, and Foreign Service pension payments systems, medical examination programs, and certain training programs; and

(10) efforts to consolidate management of all U.S. international exchange programs to eliminate duplication and overlap.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of the comprehensive review required by subsection (a).

SEC. 202. REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to submit to the Congress a reorganization plan, if he determines such reorganization is necessary, to enhance the coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency of programs within the international affairs (150) budget function.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Any plan submitted pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) may be submitted pursuant to chapter 9 of title 5 (relating to executive reorganization) of the United States Code, notwithstanding section 905(b) of that chapter.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ACKERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 23: On page 67, after line 9, insert the following new section:

SEC. 501. CONSOLIDATION REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—No agency of the United States Government may be abolished or its functions transferred or consolidated with another such agency pursuant to this division or any other provision of this Act relating to reorganization unless the Director of the Congressional Budget Office and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget independently calculate and submit to the Congress a joint report analyzing the costs and benefits of any such action.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The cost/benefit analysis required by subsection (a) shall include, but not be limited to—

(1) An assessment of direct and indirect costs for the first five years associated with the implementation of the provisions of this division or any other provision of this Act relating to reorganization; and

(2) The effects of consolidation on personnel, management systems, real property, decisionmaking processes, administrative costs, and costs associated with terminating, amending, renegotiating, or negotiating existing and new contracts.

(c) FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTION REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, if the Director of the Congressional Budget Office and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget either jointly or independently determine and report that the costs associated with the consolidation required by this division or any other provision of this act relating to reorganization exceed the fiscal year 1995 operating costs of the affected agencies, such provisions shall not become effective unless—

(1) the President determines that such consolidation is in the national interest of the United States; or

(2) a joint resolution is enacted specifying that such provisions shall become effective upon enactment of such resolution.

Redesignate sections 501 through 511 as sections 502 through 512.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ANDREWS

AMENDMENT NO. 24, At the end of title XXXIII (relating to regional provisions), add the following new section:

SEC. 3314. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR TURKEY.

(a) RESTRICTIONS.—Of the funds made available for fiscal year 1996 for assistance to the Government of Turkey under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, the President shall withhold, first from grant assistance, if any, and then from loan assistance, $500,000 for each day that Turkey does not meet the conditions of subsection (c).

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) if the President determines that it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The conditions of this subsection are met when the President certifies to Congress that the Government of Turkey—

(1) allows free and unfettered monitoring of the human rights situation within its territory by domestic and international human rights monitoring organizations, including but not limited to, the Turkish Human Rights Association, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch;

(2) recognizes the civil, cultural, and human rights of its Kurdish citizens, ceases its military operations against Kurdish civilians, and takes demonstrable steps toward a peaceful resolution of the Kurdish issue;

(3) takes demonstrable steps toward the total withdrawal of its military forces from Cyprus and demonstrates its support for a settlement recognizing the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Cyprus, with a constitutional democracy based on majority rule, the rule of law, and the protection of minority rights;

(4) completely removes its blockade of United States and international assistance to Armenia; and

(5) removes official restrictions on Christian churches and schools and offers sufficient protection against acts of violence and harassment directed at members of the clergy, and offers sufficient protection against acts of vandalism directed at church and school property.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BEREUTER

AMENDMENT NO. 25, In section 3242 (relating to authorization of appropriations for title III for Public Law 480), strike ''No funds are authorized to be appropriated for either'' and insert the following: ''(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated $25,000,000 for each''.

At the end of section 3242, add the following new subsection:

(b) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may be used to carry out title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 *et seq.*).

In section 2106 (relating to authorizations of appropriations for United States informational, educational, and cultural programs)—

(1) in paragraph (1) (relating to salaries and expenses) strike ''$450,645,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $428,080,000 for the fiscal year 1'997'' and insert ''$445,645,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $423,080,000 for the fiscal year 1997''.

(2) in paragraph (3)(F) (relating to educational and cultural exchange programs) strike ''$87,265,800 for the fiscal year 1996 and $87,341,400 for the fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''$67,265,800 for the fiscal year 1996 and $67,341,400 for the fiscal year 1997''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BEREUTER

AMENDMENT NO. 26: At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION D—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

TITLE XLI—PUBLIC LAW 480

SEC. 4001. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TITLE III.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3242 of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated $25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 for the provision of agricultural commodities under title III of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1727 et seq.).

(b) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER AMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may be used to carry out title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

SEC. 4002. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CERTAIN UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS.

Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (3)(F) of section 2106 of this Act, the following amounts are authorized to be appropriated to carry out international information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Board for International Broadcasting Act, the Inspector General Act of 1978, the North/South Center Act of 1991, the National Endowment for Democracy Act, and to carry out other countries in law consistent with such purposes:

(1) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—For ''Salaries and Expenses'', $445,645,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $423,080,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(3) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—For ''Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program'', ''Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program'', ''International Visitors Program'', and ''Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program'', ''Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program of the Washington Workshops Foundation'', ''Citizen Exchange Programs'', ''Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program'', ''Newly Independent States and Eastern Europe Training'', ''Institute for Representative Government'', and ''Arts America'', $67,265,800 for the fiscal year 1996 and $67,341,400 for the fiscal year 1997.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 27: On page 11, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 82, line 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

''DIVISION A—STREAMLINING OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Foreign Affairs Agencies Streamlining Act of 1995''.

SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The 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) The United States budget deficit requires that the foreign as well as the domestic programs and activities of the United States be carefully reviewed for potential savings. Wherever possible, foreign programs and activities must be streamlined, managed more efficiently, and adapted to the requirements of the post-Cold War era.

(3) As part of an overall review to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the President has had under review the organization and functions of those departments and agencies responsible for administering the international affairs (150) budget function.

(4) The President deserves commendation for the results of such review to date, including significant numbers of foreign posts closed and personnel reductions made by some foreign affairs agencies.

(5) In order to achieve further budgetary savings and eliminate overlapping responsibilities and duplication of efforts in the foreign programs and activities of the United States without jeopardizing United States interests, continued careful review and strong effective leadership will be required.

(6) A streamlined foreign affairs structure under the leadership of the President can more effectively promote the international interests of the United States in the next century.

TITLE II—ONGOING REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT

SEC. 201. REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) REVIEW.—The President shall review, as part of an overall effort to foster efficiencies in the executive branch, the programs described in the Foreign assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, as well as other initiatives within the administration of international affairs programs, to determine how best to achieve the cost savings and streamlining.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—The review conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include a review of—

(1) any additional costs or cost savings that would result from reorganizing the agencies administering programs under the international affairs (150) budget function;

(2) the management implications of any agency reorganization;

(3) the optimal organizational structure for the foreign affairs agencies;

(4) the implications for United States foreign policy and United States foreign assistance programs of any agency reorganization;

(5) the justification for staffing levels of non-foreign affairs agencies overseas, including the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, Treasury, and any intelligence agencies;

(6) the extent to which the activities of such non-foreign affairs agencies contribute to the United States foreign policy and national security interests;

(7) the implications for the United States foreign operations of recent developments in communications technology;

(8) the feasibility of centralizing worldwide financial services of all foreign affairs agencies in the United States, including the feasibility of moving all such services to a location outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area;

(9) the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of contracting with private companies or other United States Government agencies for certain services, including payroll, vendor payments, and Foreign Service pension payments systems, medical examination programs, and certain training programs; and

(10) efforts to consolidate management of all U.S. international exchange programs to eliminate duplication and overlap.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of the comprehensive review required by subsection (a).

SEC. 202. REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The President is authorized to submit to the Congress a reorganization plan, if he determines such reorganization is necessary, to enhance the coordination, effectiveness, and efficiency of programs within the international affairs (150) budget function.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Any plan submitted pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) may be submitted pursuant to chapter 9 of title 5 (relating to executive reorganization) of the United States Code, notwithstanding section 905(b) of that chapter.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 28: In section 2104(a)(1)(A) strike ''$560,000,000'' and insert in lieu thereof ''$590,000,000''.

Strike Section 2104(a)(4) and insert the following:

''(4) RESETTLEMENT OF VIETNAMESE, LAOTIANS AND CAMBODIANS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated in (a)(1)(A) up to $30,000,000 may be made available for fiscal

year 1996 for assistance and admission of persons who—

(A) are or were nationals and residents of Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia;

(B) are within a category of aliens referred to in section 599D(b)(2)(C) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167); and

(C) are or were at any time after January 1, 1989, residents of refugee camps in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, or the Philippines.''

Strike Section 2104(b) and insert the following:

''(b) GENERAL LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) are authorized to be available for any program or activity that provides for, or promotes or funds the involuntary repatriation of any person to Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia, unless the President has certified that all persons described in subsection (a)(4) who were residents of refugee camps as of July 1, 1995, have been considered for resettlement to third countries, including to the United States.''

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. BERMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 29: At the end of chapter 6 of title XXXI (relating to other provisions of defense and security assistance), add the following new section:

SEC. 3194. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO RECOUPMENT OF NONRECURRING COSTS FOR CERTAIN SALES OF MAJOR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT.

(a) RECOUPMENT OF COSTS IN COMMERCIAL EXPORT SALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i)(1) Any sale involving the export of major defense equipment pursuant to a license or other approval granted under this section shall include an appropriate charge for a proportionate amount of the nonrecurring costs incurred by the United States in the research, development, and production of such equipment. Such charge shall be comparable to the charge imposed pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(B) of this Act relating to government-to-government sales of major defense equipment.

''(2) The charge provided for in paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to major defense equipment that is at least 90 percent paid for from funds transferred under section 503(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311(a)(3)) or from funds made available on a grant or other nonrepayable basis under section 23 of this Act.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 38(i) of the Arms Export Control Act, as added by paragraph (1), applies with respect to major defense equipment sold pursuant to a contract entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ELIMINATION OF AUTHORITY TO REDUCE OR WAIVE CHARGES FOR COSTS IN FOREIGN MILITARY SALES FOR NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.—Section 21(e) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) of such section.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. CONDIT

AMENDMENT NO. 30: After chapter 2 of title XXXIV (relating to special authorities and other provisions), insert the following new chapter (and redesignate the subsequent chapter accordingly):

CHAPTER 3—FOREIGN AID REPORTING REFORM ACT OF 1995

SEC. 3421. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the ''Foreign Aid Reporting Reform Act of 1995''.

SEC. 3422. 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. 3423. REQUIREMENT FOR CONGRESSIONAL EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET.

Any committee of the Congress reporting legislation authorizing the enactment of new budget authority for, or providing new budget authority for, foreign assistance programs shall 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. 3424. 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.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. FILNER

AMENDMENT NO. 31: Page 100, line 10, strike ''$12,472,000'' and insert ''$21,825,000''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GEJDENSON

AMENDMENT NO. 32: Page 196, after line 13, insert the following section:

SEC. 2712. POLICY TOWARD IRAN.

(a) IRAN'S ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The Congress makes the following fundings with respect to Iran's acts of international terrorism:

(1) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran was the greatest supporter of state terrorism in 1992, supporting over 20 terrorist acts, including the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 people.

(2) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran is a sponsor of radical religious groups that have used terrorism as a tool. These include such groups as Hezballah, HAMAS, the Turkish Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP–GC).

(3) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran has resorted to international terrorism as a means of obtaining political gain. These actions have included not only the assassination of former Prime Minister Bakhitiar, but the death sentence imposed on Salman Rushdie, and the assassination of the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran.

(4) As cited by the Department of State and the Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, the Government of Iran has long been a proponent of terrorist actions against the United States, beginning with the takeover of the United States Embassy in Tehran in 1979. Iranian support of extremist groups has led to the following attacks upon the United States as well:

(A) The car bomb attack on the United States Embassy in Beirut killing 49 in 1983 by the Hezballah.

(B) The car bomb attack on the United States Marine Barracks in Beirut killing 241 in 1983 by the Hezballah.

(C) The assassination of American University President in 1984 by the Hezballah.

(D) The kidnapping of all American hostages in Lebanon from 1984–86 by the Hezballah.

(5) The Government of Iran provides several hundred million dollars annually in financial and logistical support to organizations that use terrorism and violence as a tool to undermine the Middle East peace process.

(6) The Government of Iran provides financial, political, and logistical support and safe haven to groups that seek the violent overthrow of secular governments in the Middle East and North Africa.

(b) IRAN'S PROGRAM TO ACQUIRE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THE MEANS BY WHICH TO DELIVER THEM.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's program to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them—

(1) the Government of Iran has intensified its efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them;

(2) given Iran's petroleum reserves, the desire of the Government of Iran to obtain gas centrifuge equipment and light water nuclear power reactors clearly demonstrates what had already been apparent, that Iran seeks to develop its nuclear weapons capability; and

(3) Iran has been relentless in its attempt to acquire the missiles needed to deliver nuclear and chemical weapons.

(c) IRAN'S VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's violations of human rights:

(1) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the United States Department of State, the Government of Iran has conducted assassinations outside of Iran, such as that of former Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhitiar for which the Government of France issued arrest warrants for several Iranian governmental officials.

(2) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has conducted revolutionary trials which do not meet internationally recognized standards of fairness or justice. These trials have included such violations as a lack of procedural safeguards, trial times of 5 minutes or less, limited access to defense counsel, forced confessions, and summary executions.

(3) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran systematically represses its Baha'i population. Persecutions of this small religious community include assassinations, arbitrary arrests, electoral prohibitions, and denial of applications for documents such as passports.

(4) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran suppresses opposition to its government. Political organizations such as the Freedom Movement are banned from parliamentary elections, have their telephones tapped and their mail opened, and are systematically harassed and intimidated.

(5) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has failed to recognize the importance of international human rights. This includes suppression of Iranian human rights movements such as the Freedom Movement, lack of cooperation with international human rights organizations such as the International Red Cross, and an overall apathy toward human rights in general. This lack of concern prompted the Special Representative to state in his report that Iran had made ''no appreciable progress towards improved compliance with human rights in accordance with the current international instruments''.

(6) As cited by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran continues to torture its political prisoners. Torture methods include burns, arbitrary blows, severe beatings, and positions inducing pain.

(d) UNITED STATES POLICY AND RESPONSE.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to United States policy and response to Iran:

(1) The actions by the Government of Iran identified in subsections (a), (b), and (c) threaten the national security and offend the democratic values of the United States and many other nations in the Middle East and elsewhere.

(2) In response to this record of violent, destabilizing, and antidemocratic conduct, it has been the policy of the United States to seek to isolate the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically, thereby making the continuation of such conduct increasingly costly.

(3) The policies the United States has pursued in an effort to pressure the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically have included refusing to conduct normal diplomatic relations with Iran; barring the importation of Iranian oil and other products into the United States; prohibiting the export or reexport to Iran of weapons or of goods or technology with potential military uses; voting against all loans to Iran by international financial institutions; and, most recently, imposing a total economic embargo on Iran.

(4) To further increase the cost to the Government of Iran of its objectionable conduct the United States has urged other countries with economic ties to Iran to take equivalent steps to isolate Iran economically and diplomatically.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATIONS.—The Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) The imposition of an economic embargo on Iran by President Clinton was an important and necessary measure to increase economic and political pressure on Iran.

(2) The President should, as a matter of the highest priority, intensify efforts to persuade Iran's leading trade partners and creditors to join with the United States in ceasing all trade with Iran and ending any rescheduling or other relaxation of debts owed to them.

(3) The President should take whatever steps are appropriate to dissuade those who are aiding Iran's efforts to develop nuclear weapons and the means by which to deliver them from continuing such assistance.

(4) The United States should convene a special summit of the world's leading heads of state to address the issue of international terrorism and the means for improving the efforts to combat international terrorism.

(5) The Secretary of State should promptly take steps to strengthen each of the existing multilateral nonproliferation regimes to make them more effective in counteracting rogue regimes such as Iran.

(6) The President should make the development of a multilateral economic embargo on Iran a top priority on the agenda at the meeting of the G–7 industrial partners scheduled for June 1995 in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 33: In Title XXXI, Chapter 6, add the following new section:

"SEC. RETURN AND EXCHANGES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES PREVIOUSLY TRANSFERRED PURSUANT TO THE ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—

(a) For the purpose of improving procedures among the United States Armed Forces for the repair of defense articles under the Foreign Military Sales program, section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act is amended as follows:

(j)(1) AUTHORITY—The President may acquire a repairable defense article from a foreign country or international organization, if such defense article:

(A) previously was transferred to such country or organization under this Act;

(B) is not an end item; and

(C) will be exchanged for a defense article of the same type that is in the stocks of the Department of Defense

(2) LIMITATION—The President may exercise the authority provided in subsection (a) only to the extent that the Department of Defense:

(A)(i) has a requirement for the defense article being returned, and (ii) has available sufficient funds authorized and appropriated for such purpose, or

(B)(i) is accepting the return of the defense article for subsequent transfer to another foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act, and (ii) has available sufficient funds provided by or on behalf of such other foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act.

(3) REQUIREMENT—(A) The foreign government or international organization receiving a new or repaired defense article in exchange for a repairable defense article pursuant to subsection (a) shall, open the acceptance by the United States Government of the repairable defense article being returned, be charged the total cost associated with the repair and replacement transaction.

(B) The total cost charged pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be the same as that charged the United States Armed Forces for a similar repair and replacement transaction, plus an administrative surcharge in accordance with subsection (e)(1)(A) of this section.

(4) RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW—The authority of the President to accept the return of a repairable defense article as provided in subsection (a) is not subject to chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision relating to the conclusion of contracts.

(b) For the purpose of establishing a more efficient process for the United States Armed Forces to acquire defense articles previously sold by the United States Government to a foreign government or international organization under the Arms Export Control Act, section 21 of that Act is amended as follows:

(k)(1) AUTHORITY—The President may accept the return of a defense article from a foreign country or international organization, if such defense article:

(A) previously was transferred to such country or organization under this Act; and

(B) is not significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of this Act; and

(C) is in fully functioning condition without need of repair or rehabilitation.

(2) LIMITATION—The President may exercise the authority provided in subsection (a) only to the extent that the Department of Defense:

(A)(i) has a requirement for the defense article being returned, and (ii) has available sufficient funds authorized and appropriated for such purpose, or

(B)(i) is accepting the return of the defense article for subsequent transfer to another foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act; and (ii) has available sufficient funds provided by or on behalf of such other

foreign government or international organization pursuant to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance implemented in accordance with this Act.

(3) CONDITION—Upon acquisition and acceptance by the United States Government of a defense article under subsection (a), the appropriate Foreign Military Sales account of the provider will be credited to reflect the transaction.

(4) RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW—The authority of the President to accept the return of a defense article as provided in subsection (a) is not subject to chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, or any other provision relating to the conclusion of contracts.

(c) REGULATIONS—Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of Defense shall promulgate regulations to implement the provisions of this section.''

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 34. At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

"SEC. . REPEAL OF TERMINATION OF PROVISIONS OF THE NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT OF 1994.

Part D of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1994 (title VIII of the Foreign Relations Administration Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995; Public Law 103–236; 108 Stat. 507) is repealed.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 35. On page 203, line 2, section 3108(b) (relating to audit of certain private firms) is amended by striking the words ''for such fiscal year''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 36. At the end of chapter 1 of title XXI (relating to Department of State authorities and activities) insert the following new section:

SEC. 2211. REDESIGNATION OF NATIONAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING CENTER.

The National Foreign Affairs Training Center is hereby redesignated as the ''National Center for Graduate Instruction in Language, Management, and Advanced Negotiation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 37. In title XXV (relating to international organizations and commissions) insert the following new section at the end of chapter 1:

SEC. 2502. REPEAL OF AUTHORITY FOR PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

The Act entitled ''An Act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union'', approved June 28, 1935 (22 U.S.C. 276–276a–4) is repealed.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 38. Strike section 3412 of the bill (relating to prohibition on assistance to foreign governments engaged in espionage against the United States).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 39. At the end of chapter 2 of title XXV (relating to the United Nations and affiliated agencies and organizations), add the following new section:

SEC. 2525. LIMITATION ON PLACEMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES UNDER FOREIGN CONTROL FOR A UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287d) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 6. (a) AGREEMENTS WITH SECURITY COUNCIL.—(1) Any special agreement described in paragraph (2) that is concluded by the President with the Security Council shall not be effective unless approved by the Congress by law.

''(2) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is an agreement providing for the numbers and types of United States Armed Forces, their degree of readiness and general locations, or the nature of facilities and assistance, including rights of passage, to be made available to the Security Council for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security in accordance with Article 43 of the Charter of the United Nations.

''(b) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), the President may not place any element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control, as defined in subsection (g).

''(c) EXCEPTION FOR PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION.—(1) Subsection (b) shall not apply in the case of a proposed placement of an element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control if the President, not less than 15 days before the date on which such United Nations command or control is to become effective (or as provided in paragraph (2)), meets the requirements of subsection (e).

''(2) If the President certifies to Congress that an emergency exists that precludes the President from meeting the requirements of subsection (e) 15 days before placing an element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control, the President may place such forces under such command or control and meet the requirements of subsection (e) in a timely manner, but in no event later than 48 hours after such command or control becomes effective.

''(d) ADDITIONAL EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) EXCEPTION FOR AUTHORIZATION BY LAW.—Subsection (b) shall not apply in the case of a proposed placement of any element of the Armed Forces under United Nations command or control if the Congress specifically authorizes by law that particular placement of United States forces under United Nations command or control.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR NATO OPERATIONS.—Subsection (b) shall not apply in the case of a proposed placement of any element of the Armed Forces in an operation conducted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

''(e) PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATIONS.—The requirements referred to in subsection (c)(1) are that the President submit to Congress the following:

''(1) Certification by the President that—

''(A) such a United Nations command or control arrangement is necessary to protect national security interests of the United States;

''(B) the commander of any unit of the Armed Forces proposed for placement under United Nations command or control will at all times retain the right—

''(i) to report independently to superior United States military authorities; and

''(ii) to decline to comply with orders judged by the commander to be illegal, militarily imprudent, or beyond the mandate of the mission to which the United States agreed with the United Nations, until such time as that commander receives direction from superior United States military authorities with respect to the orders that the commander has declined to comply with;

''(C) any element of the Armed Forces proposed for placement under United Nations command or control will at all times remain under United States administrative command for such purposes as discipline and evaluation; and

''(D) the United States will retain the authority to withdraw any element of the Armed Forces from the proposed operation at any time and to take any action it considers necessary to protect those forces if they are engaged.

''(2) A report setting forth the following:

''(A) A description of the national security interests that require the placement of United States forces under United Nations command or control.

''(B) The mission of the United States forces involved.

''(C) The expected size and composition of the United States forces involved.

''(D) The incremental cost to the United States of participation in the United Nations operation by the United States forces which are proposed to be placed under United Nations command or control.

''(E) The premise command and control relationship between the United States forces involved and the United Nations command structure.

''(F) The precise command and control relationship between the United States forces involved and the commander of the United States unified command for the region in which those United States forces are to operate.

''(G) The extent to which the United States forces involved will rely on non-United States forces for security and self-defense and an assessment on the ability of those non-United States forces to provide adequate security to the United States forces involved.

''(H) The timetable for complete withdrawal of the United States forces involved.

''(f) CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT.—A report under subsection (e) shall be submitted in unclassified form and, if necessary, in classified form.

''(g) UNITED NATIONS COMMAND OR CONTROL.—For purposes of this section, an element of the Armed Forces shall be considered to be placed under United Nations command or control if—

''(1) that element is under the command or operational control of an individual acting on behalf of the United Nations for the purpose of international peacekeeping, peacemaking, peace-enforcing, or similar activity that is authorized by the Security Council under chapter VI or VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and

''(2) the senior military commander of the United Nations force or operation—

''(A) is a foreign national or is a citizen of the United States who is not a United States military officer serving on active duty; or

''(B) is a United States military officer serving on active duty but—

''(i) that element of the Armed Forces is under the command or operational control of a subordinate commander who is a foreign national or a citizen of the United States who is not a United States military officer serving on active duty; and

''(ii) that senior military commander does not have the authority—

''(I) to dismiss any subordinate officer in the chain of command who is exercising command or operational control over United States forces and who is a foreign national or a citizen of the United States who is not a United States military officer serving on active duty;

''(II) to establish rules of engagement for United States forces involved; and

''(III) to establish criteria governing the operational employment of United States forces involved.

''(h) INTERPRETATION.—Except as authorized in section 7 of this act, nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as an authorization to the President by the Congress to make available to the Secretary Council United States Armed Forces, facilities, or assistance.''.

''(b) REPORT RELATING TO CONSTITUTIONALITY.—No certification may be submitted by the President under section 6(e)(1) of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended by subsection (a), until the President has submitted to the Congress (after the date of the enactment of this Act) a memorandum of legal points and authorities explaining why the placement of elements of United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national acting on behalf of the United Nations does not violate the Constitution.

''(e) EXCEPTION FOR ONGOING OPERATION IN MACEDONIA AND CROATIA.—Section 6 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended by subsection (a), does not apply in the case of activities of the Armed Forces as part of the United Nations force designated as the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) that are carried out—

''(1) in Macedonia pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 795, adopted December 11, 1992, and subsequent reauthorization Resolutions; or

''(2) in Croatia pursuant to United National Security Council Resolution 743, adopted February 21, 1992, and subsequent reauthorization Resolutions.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. GILMAN

AMENDMENT NO. 40: In section 3286 of the bill (in section 668 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as proposed to be added by such section 3286)—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) of such section 668, strike ''3 years'' and insert ''2 years''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1) of such section 668, strike ''3 years'' and insert ''2 years''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 41: On page 264, line 14, strike ''$629,214,000'' and insert in lieu thereof ''$802,000,000''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 42: At the end of the bill add the following new title:

TITLE XXXVI—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3601. ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA.

Notwithstanding section 3221(a)(2) of this Act, $802,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2293 et seq.).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HOKE

AMENDMENT NO. 43: At the end of chapter 2 of title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions), add the following new section:

SEC. 3420. PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS NOT IMPLEMENTING EXTRADITION TREATIES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the President may not provide foreign assistance to the government of a country that is not effectively implementing a treaty entered into by such country with the United States relating to the extradition of individuals who have been charged with or who have committed felony offenses.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The President may provide foreign assistance to the government of a country that would otherwise be prohibited from receiving such assistance under subsection (a) if the President—

(1) determines that the provision of such assistance is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(2) notifies the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of such determination.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) FELONY OFFENSE.—The term ''felony offense'' means an offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

(2) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term ''foreign assistance'' means any funds made available to carry out any program, project, or activity funded under major functional budget category 150 (relating to international affairs), except such term does not include funds used to provide humanitarian assistance.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The prohibition contained in subsection (a) applies with respect to the provision of foreign assistance on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HOKE

AMENDMENT NO. 44: Page 289, add the following after line 26 and redesignate the succeeding chapter accordingly:

CHAPTER 8—OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SEC. 3275. REDUCTION IN SUBSIDY COST OF OPIC PROGRAMS.

Section 235(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2195(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) The subsidy cost of the investment guaranties and direct loan programs under subsections (b) and (c) of section 234 may not exceed $45,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, and no subsidy cost of such programs may be incurred after September 30, 1996.''.

SEC. 3276. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON PRIVATIZATION.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall conduct and, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, report to the Congress on the feasibility of privatizing the noncredit activities of the Corporation.

SEC. 3277. PRIVATIZATION OF NONCREDIT ACTIVITIES.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall take the necessary steps so that, by not later than 1 year after the report on the feasibility study is made under section 3276, all the evidences of ownership of the Corporation with respect to the noncredit activities of the Corporation, have been sold in the private market, whether through the sale of the Corporation's stock, contracts, leases, or other agreements or rights, or otherwise.

SEC. 3278. REPEAL.

Effective on the date that is 1 year after the report on the feasibility study is made under section 3276, title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is repealed, and any reference in any other law to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall cease to be effective.

SEC. 3279. ADMINISTRATION OF EXISTING CONTRACTS.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States shall, beginning October 1, 1996, exercise the functions of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation immediately before that date, only for purposes of administering guaranties and loans issued by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation before that date which are effective on such date, and for purposes of determining any claim pending on such date or brought after such date with respect to any guaranty or loan issued by the Corporation.

SEC. 3280. DEFINITION.

As used in this chapter, the term ''noncredit activities'' has the meaning given that term in section 238(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2198(e)).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HOYER

AMENDMENT NO. 45: In title XXVI (relating to foreign policy provisions) insert the following at the end of chapter 1:

SEC. 2604. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Bosnia and Herzegovina Self-Defense Act''.

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

(1) The Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina continues into its third year, the violence has escalated and become widespread, and ethnic cleansing by Serbs has been renewed.

(2) It has been almost one year since the Bosnian Government unconditionally, and on time, accepted the ''Contact Group'' plan, which the Serb forces have rejected.

(3) The United Nations has failed to protect its declared safe havens from continuing and relentless Serbian aggression, and has failed to order North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) air strikes against Serb forces in retaliation for their attacks on Sarajevo, despite calls from its own field commander to do so.

(4) The United Nations Security Council has not considered a resolution providing for the multilateral termination of the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be the preferred course of action to allow that country to defend itself.

(5) The United Nations Security Council has not taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the aggression against that country began in April 1992.

(6) For the reasons stated in section 520 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236), the Congress has found that continued application of an international arms embargo to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina contravenes that Government's inherent right of individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and therefore is inconsistent with international law.

(c) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.—The Congress supports the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina—

(1) to defend its people and the territory of the Republic;

(2) to preserve the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic; and

(3) to bring about a peaceful, just, fair, viable, and sustainable settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(d) TERMINATION OF ARMS EMBARGO.—

(1) TERMINATION.—The President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina upon receipt from that Government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United States Charter.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ''United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina'' means the application to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina of—

(A) the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and published in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 (58 F.R. 33322) under the heading ''Suspension of Munitions Export Licensees to Yugoslavia''; and

(B) any similar policy applied by the United States Government as of the date of receipt of the request described in paragraph (1) pursuant to which approval is denied for transfers of defense articles and defense services to the former Yugoslavia.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as authorization for deployment of United States forces in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for any purpose, including training, support, or delivery of military equipment.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HYDE

AMENDMENT NO. 46: Strike section 2707 (relating to recommendations of the President for reform of war powers resolution) and insert the following new section:

SEC. 2707. REPEAL OF WAR POWERS RESOLUTION.

(a) REPEAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The War Powers Resolution (Public Law 93–148; 50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.) is repealed.

(2) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) is repealed.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—

(1) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The President shall in every possible instance consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

(2) CONSULTATION AFTER INTRODUCTION OF ARMED FORCES.—The President shall, after every such introduction, consult regularly with Congress until United States Armed Forces are no longer engaged in hostilities or have been removed from such situations.

(c) REPORTING TO CONGRESS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—The President shall, in the absence of a declaration of war, submit a report to Congress in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced—

(A) into hostilities or into a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;

(B) into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat, except for a deployment which relates solely to supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces; or

(C) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation.

(2) TIME AND CONTENT OF REPORT.—A report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted within 48 hours of the introduction of United States Armed Forces described in that paragraph. Each such report shall be in writing and shall set forth—

(A) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of United States Armed Forces;

(B) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place; and

(C) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement.

(3) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The President shall provide such other information as Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to committing the Nation to war and to the use of United States Armed Forces abroad.

(4) PERIODIC REPORTS.—Whenever United States Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities or into any situation described in paragraph (1), the President shall, so long as such Armed Forces continue to be engaged in such hostilities or situation, report to Congress periodically (and not less often than once every six months) on the status of such hostilities or situation as well as on the scope and duration of such hostilities or situation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. HYDE

AMENDMENT NO. 47: Strike section 2707 (relating to recommendations of the President for reform of war powers resolution) and insert the following new section:

SEC. 2707. REPEAL OF WAR POWERS RESOLUTION.

(a) REPEAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—THE WAR POWERS RESOLUTION (PUBLIC LAW 93–148; 50 U.S.C. 1541 ET SEQ.) IS REPEALED.

(2) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1013 of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (50 U.S.C. 1546a) is repealed.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS.—

(1) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The President shall in every possible instance consult with Congress before introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

(2) CONSULTATION AFTER INTRODUCTION OF ARMED FORCES.—The President shall, after every such introduction, consult regularly with Congress until United States Armed Forces are no longer engaged in hostilities or have been removed from such situations.

(c) REPORTING TO CONGRESS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the President shall, in the absence of a declaration of war, submit a report to Congress in any case in which United States Armed Forces are introduced—

(i) into hostilities or into a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;

(ii) into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat, except for a deployment which relates solely to supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces; or

(iii) in numbers which substantially enlarge United States Armed Forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement that the President submit a report to Congress in accordance with subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the President determines that to submit such a report would jeopardize the operational success of United States Armed Forces in a situation described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of such subparagraph.

(2) TIME AND CONTENT OF REPORT.—A report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted within 48 hours of the introduction of United States Armed Forces described in that paragraph. Each such report shall be in writing and shall set forth—

(A) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of United States Armed Forces;

(B) the constitutional and legislative authority under which such introduction took place; and

(C) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement.

(3) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The President shall provide such other information as Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to committing the Nation to war and to the use of United States Armed Forces abroad.

(4) PERIODIC REPORTS.—Whenever United States Armed Forces are introduced into hostilities or into any situation described in paragraph (1), the President shall, consistent with the constitutional responsibilities of the President and so long as such Armed Forces continue to be engaged in such hostilities or situation, report to Congress periodically on the status of such hostilities or situation as well as on the scope and duration of such hostilities or situation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KANJORSKI

AMENDMENT NO. 48: In section 2106(10) of Title XXI (relating to authorization of appropriations to the National Endowment for Democracy), strike lines 10–13.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KING

AMENDMENT NO. 49: Page 196, after line 13, insert the following section:

SEC. 2712. POLICY TOWARD IRAN.

(a) IRAN'S ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's acts of international terrorism:

(1) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran was the greatest supporter of state terrorism in 1992, supporting over 20 terrorist acts, including the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires that killed 29 people.

(2) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran is a sponsor of radical religious groups that have used terrorism as a tool. These include such groups as Hezballah, HAMAS, the Turkish Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP–GC).

(3) As cited by the Department of State, the Government of Iran has resorted to international terrorism as a means of obtaining political gain. These actions have included not only the assassination of former Prime Minister Bakhitiar, but the death sentence imposed on Salman Rushdie, and the assassination of the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran.

(4) As cited by the Department of State and the Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism, the Government of Iran has long been a proponent of terrorist actions against the United States, beginning with the takeover of the United States Embassy in Tehran in 1979. Iranian support of extremist groups has led to the following attacks upon the United States as well:

(A) The car bomb attack on the United States Embassy in Beirut killing 49 in 1983 by the Hezballah.

(B) The car bomb attack on the United States Marine Barracks in Beirut killing 241 in 1983 by the Hezballah.

(C) The assassination of American University President in 1984 by the Hezballah.

(D) The kidnapping of all American hostages in Lebanon from 1984–86 by the Hezballah.

(5) The Government of Iran provides several hundred million dollars annually in financial and logistical support to organizations that use terrorism and violence as a tool to undermine the Middle East peace process.

(6) The Government of Iran provides financial, political, and logistical support and safe haven to groups that seek the violent overthrow of secular governments in the Middle East and North Africa.

(b) IRAN'S PROGRAM TO ACQUIRE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND THE MEANS BY WHICH TO DELIVER THEM.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's program to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them—

(1) the Government of Iran has intensified its efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction and the means by which to deliver them;

(2) given Iran's petroleum reserves, the desire of the Government of Iran to obtain gas centrifuge equipment and light water nuclear power reactors clearly demonstrates what had already been apparent, that Iran seeks to develop its nuclear weapons capability; and

(3) Iran has been relentless in its attempt to acquire the missiles needed to deliver nuclear and chemical weapons.

(c) IRAN'S VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to Iran's violations of human rights:

(1) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, Amnesty International, and the United States Department of State, the Government of Iran has conducted assassinations outside of Iran, such as that of former Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhitiar for which the Government of France issued arrest warrants for several Iranian governmental officials.

(2) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has conducted revolutionary trials which do not meet internationally recognized standards of fairness or justice. These trials have included such violations as a lack of procedural safeguards, trial times of 5 minutes or less, limited access to defense counsel, forced confessions, and summary executions.

(3) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran systematically represses its Baha'i population. Persecutions of this small religious community include assassinations, arbitrary arrests, electoral prohibitions, and denial of applications for documents such as passports.

(4) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights, the Government of Iran suppresses opposition to its government. Political organizations such as the Freedom Movement are banned from parliamentary elections, have their telephones tapped and their mail opened, and are systematically harassed and intimidated.

(5) As cited by the 1991 United Nations Special Representative on Human Rights and Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has failed to recognize the importance of international human rights. This includes suppression of Iranian human rights movements such as the Freedom Movement, lack of cooperation with international human rights organizations such as the International Red Cross, and an overall apathy toward human rights in general. This lack of concern prompted the Special Representative to state in his report that Iran had made ''no appreciable progress towards improved compliance with human rights in accordance with the current international instruments''.

(6) As cited by Amnesty International, the Government of Iran continues to torture its political prisoners. Torture methods include burns, arbitrary blows, severe beatings, and positions inducing pain.

(d) UNITED STATES POLICY AND RESPONSE.—The Congress makes the following findings with respect to United States policy and response to Iran:

(1) The actions by the Government of Iran identified in subsections (a), (b), and (c) threaten the national security and offend the democratic values of the United States and many other nations in the Middle East and elsewhere.

(2) In response to this record of violent, destabilizing, and antidemocratic conduct, it has been the policy of the United States to seek to isolate the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically, thereby making the continuation of such conduct increasingly costly.

(3) The policies the United States has pursued in an effort to pressure the Government of Iran diplomatically and economically have included refusing to conduct normal diplomatic relations with Iran; barring the importation of Iranian oil and other products into the United States; prohibiting the export or reexport to Iran of weapons or of goods or technology with potential military uses; voting against all loans to Iran by international financial institutions; and, most recently, imposing a total economic embargo on Iran.

(4) To further increase the cost to the Government of Iran of its objectionable conduct the United States has urged other countries with economic ties to Iran to take equivalent steps to isolate Iran economically and diplomatically.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATIONS.—The Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) The imposition of an economic embargo on Iran by President Clinton was an important and necessary measure to increase economic and political pressure on Iran.

(2) The President should, as a matter of the highest priority, intensify efforts to persuade Iran's leading trade partners and creditors to join with the United States in ceasing all trade with Iran and ending any rescheduling or other relaxation of debts owed to them.

(3) The President should take whatever steps are appropriate to dissuade those who are aiding Iran's efforts to develop nuclear weapons and the means by which to deliver them from continuing such assistance.

(4) The United States should convene a special summit of the world's leading heads of state to address the issue of international terrorism and the means for improving the efforts to combat international terrorism.

(5) The Secretary of State should promptly take steps to strengthen each of the existing multilateral nonproliferation regimes to make them more effective in counteracting rogue regimes such as Iran.

(6) The President should make the development of a multilateral economic embargo on Iran a top priority on the agenda at the meeting of the G–7 industrial partners scheduled for June 1995 in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KING

AMENDMENT NO. 50: At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION D—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

TITLE XLI—IRAN FOREIGN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1995

SEC. 4001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Iran Foreign Sanctions Act of 1995''.

SEC. 4002. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS ENGAGING IN TRADE WITH IRAN.

(a) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) if the President determines in writing that, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, a foreign person has, with requisite knowledge, engaged in trade with Iran in any goods or technology (as defined in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979).

(2) PERSONS AGAINST WHICH THE SANCTIONS ARE TO BE IMPOSED.—The sanctions shall be imposed pursuant to paragraph (1) on—

(A) the foreign person with respect to which the President makes the determination described in that paragraph;

(B) any successor entity to that foreign person;

(C) any foreign person that is a parent or subsidiary of that person if that parent or subsidiary with requisite knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination; and

(D) any foreign person that is an affiliate of that person if that affiliate with requisite knowledge engaged in the activities which were the basis of that determination and if that affiliate is controlled in fact by that person.

(b) SANCTIONS.—

(1) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions to be imposed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, as follows:

(A) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government shall not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from any person described in subsection (a)(2).

(B) EXPORT SANCTION.—The United States Government shall not issue any license for any export by or to any person described in subsection (a)(2).

(C) IMPORT SANCTION.—The importation into the United States of any good or service from, or produced (in whole or in part) by, any person described in subsection (a)(2) is prohibited.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain the sanctions under this section—

(A) in the case of procurement of defense articles or defense services—

(i) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy requirements essential to the national security of the United States;

(ii) if the President determines in writing that the person or other entity to which the sanction would otherwise be applied is a sole source supplier of the defense articles or services, that the defense articles or services are essential, and that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(iii) if the President determines in writing that such articles or services are essential to the national security under defense coproduction agreements;

(B) to products or services provided under contracts entered into before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose the sanction;

(C) to—

(i) spare parts which are essential to United States products or production;

(ii) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production; or

(iii) routine servicing and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available;

(D) to information and technology essential to United States products or production; or

(E) to medical or other humanitarian items.

(c) SUPERSEDES EXISTING LAW.—The provisions of this section supersede the provisions of section 1604 of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (as contained in Public Law 102–484) as such section applies to Iran.

SEC. 4003. WAIVER AUTHORITY.

The provisions of section 4002 shall not apply if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Iran—

(1) has substantially improved its adherence to internationally recognized standards of human rights;

(2) has ceased its efforts to acquire a nuclear explosive device; and

(3) has ceased support for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 4004. REPORT REQUIRED.

Beginning 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the nuclear and other military capabilities of Iran; and

(2) the support, if any, provided by Iran for acts of international terrorism.

SEC. 4005. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term ''act of international terrorism'' means an act—

(A) which is violent or dangerous to human life and that is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any State; and

(B) which appears to be intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committees on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means—

(A) an individual who is not a United States national or an alien admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) a corporation, partnership, or other nongovernment entity which is not a United States national.

(4) IRAN.—The term ''Iran'' includes any agency or instrumentality of Iran.

(5) NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICE.—The term ''nuclear explosive device'' means any device, whether assembled or disassembled, that is designed to produce an instantaneous release of an amount of nuclear energy from special nuclear material that is greater than the amount of energy that would be released from the detonation of one pound of trinitrotoluene (TNT).

(6) REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE.—The term ''requisite knowledge'' means situations in which a person ''knows'', as ''knowing'' is defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd–2).

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(8) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(9) UNITED STATES NATIONAL.—The term ''United States national'' means—

(A) a natural person who is a citizen of the United States or who owes permanent allegiance to the United States;

(B) a corporation or other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, if natural persons who are nationals of the United States own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the outstanding capital stock or other beneficial interest in such legal entity; and

(C) any foreign subsidiary of a corporation or other legal entity described in subparagraph (B).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KLUG

AMENDMENT NO. 51: In section 2106 strike paragraph (5) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for radio construction).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. KLUG

AMENDMENT NO. 52: In section 2106(4)(A) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for international broadcasting activities) strike ''$321,191,000 for the fiscal year 1996, and $286,191,000 for the fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''$159,095,500 for the fiscal year 1996, and $3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. LIPINSKI

AMENDMENT NO. 53: At the end of title XXVII (relating to congressional statements) insert the following new section:

SEC. 2712. FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, should promote an authentic women's perspective on issues of equality, peace, and development; and

(2) if the United States sends a delegation to the Conference, the delegation should—

(A) in accordance with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ensure that ''motherhood [is] entitled to special care and assistance.'';

(B) in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, uphold the family as ''the natural and fundamental group unit of society'' and therefore ''entitled to protection by society and the state'';

(C) oppose female feticide;

(D) define gender as the existence of woman and man as the two sexes and acknowledge that the roles of women and men in society are not necessarily linked with their sex; and

(E) in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights uphold ''the right to freedom of conscience'', particularly with regard to the provision of health services.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. LIVINGSTON

AMENDMENT NO. 54: On page 265, line 22, strike ''shall'' and insert ''should'';

On page 266, line 6, strike ''shall'' and insert ''should'';

On page 267, line 19, strike ''shall'' and insert ''should''; and

On page 268, line 2, strike ''shall'' and insert ''should''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. MANZULLO

AMENDMENT NO. 55: Strike section 2106(3) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for United States educational and cultural exchange programs) and insert the following:

(3) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(A) FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—For the ''Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs'', $117,484,200 for the fiscal year 1996 and $ 113,680,800 for the fiscal year 1997.

(B) SOUTH PACIFIC EXCHANGES.—For the ''South Pacific Exchanges'', $450,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $450,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(C) EAST TIMORESE SCHOLARSHIPS.—For the ''East Timorese Scholarships'', $400,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $400,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(D) CAMBODIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—For the ''Cambodian Scholarships'', $70,500 for the fiscal year 1996 and $70,500 for the fiscal year 1997.

(E) TIBETAN EXCHANGES.—For the ''Educational and Cultural Exchanges with Tibet'' under section 236 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236), $250,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $250,000 for the fiscal year 1997.

(F) OTHER PROGRAMS.—For ''Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program'', ''Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program'', ''International Visitors Program'', ''Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program'', ''Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program of the Washington Workshops Foundation'', ''Citizen Exchange Programs'', ''Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program'', ''Newly Independent States and Eastern Europe Training'', ''Institute for Representative Government'', and ''Arts America'', $43,670,700 for the fiscal year 1996 and $43,670,700 for the fiscal year 1997.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. MICA

AMENDMENT NO. 56: At the end of chapter 3 of title XXXII (relating development assistance), add the following new subchapter:

Subchapter C—Personnel of Agency for International Development

SEC. 3236. LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF PERSONNEL.

On and after September 30, 1996, the number of individuals authorized to be employed by the Agency for International Development (excluding temporary and intermittent employees), as determined on a full time equivalent basis, and the number of individuals serving with such Agency under a personal service contract, shall not exceed 6,302.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. OBEY

AMENDMENT NO. 57: In section 2104(a)(1)(A) (relating to authorizations of appropriations for migration and refugee assistance) strike ''$560,000,000'' and insert ''$590,000,000''.

In section 2104 strike subsection (a)(4), subsection (b), and subsection (d).

In section 2104 redesignate subsection (c) as subsection (b).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. REED

AMENDMENT NO. 58: Strike section 3142 (relating to international military education and training assistance for Indonesia), and insert the following new section:

SEC. 3142. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR INDONESIA.

Funds made available for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to carry out chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347 et seq.) may not be obligated for Indonesia.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROEMER

AMENDMENT NO. 59: At the end of title XXVII of division B (relating to congressional statements), add the following new section:

SEC. 2712. CONFLICT IN CHECHNYA.

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

(1) Russian troops advanced into Chechnya on December 10, 1994, and were met with strong resistance from Chechen rebels who have now moved to the Caucasus mountains where they are engaging in what even the most optimistic Russian military officers predict will be a drawn-out guerrilla war.

(2) The cost of the Chechen battle is estimated to cost the Government of Russia at least $2,000,000,000 and will further exacerbate the budget deficit of the Government of Russia.

(3) The budget implications of the Chechen battle may compel the International Monetary Fund, in which the United States is the largest shareholder, to abandon its efforts to assist Russia in transforming itself into a free market economy.

(4) The United States has approved over $2,400,000,000 in loan guarantees through the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

(5) The United States has provided Russia with significant direct assistance to promote a free market economy, support democracy, meet humanitarian needs, and dismantle nuclear weapons.

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

(1) United States investment in Russia has been significant in promoting democracy and stabilizing the economy of Russia and this progress is imperiled and undermined by Russia's continued war with Chechnya.

(2) President Yeltsin has refused to negotiate an end to this crisis and this action illustrates an indifference to the economic implications the Chechen war would bring to bear on the ability of Russia to fulfill its commitments to the International Monetary Fund, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

(3) The involvement of Russia in Chechnya shows an alarming disregard for abiding by the principles of economic cooperation contained in the Partnership for Economic Progress that were agreed upon in September 1994 during the United States-Russia Washington Summit.

(4) In further contacts with President Yeltsin, it is imperative that President Clinton request an immediate end to the war in Chechnya.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROEMER

AMENDMENT NO. 60: In paragraph (3) of section 3221(a) (relating to authorization of appropriations for development assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union), strike ''$643,000,000'' and insert ''$578,000,000'' and strike ''$650,000,000'' and insert ''$585,000,000''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROHRABACHER

AMENDMENT NO. 61: At the end of title XXXIII (relating to regional provisions), add the following new sections:

SEC. 3314. ASSISTANCE FOR LAOS.

(a) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a permanent waiver on the prohibition of foreign assistance for Laos should be granted following the fullest possible accounting of all outstanding POW/MIA cases involving Laos;

(2) the United States should continue to improve its relationship with Laos as the mutual cooperation between the two countries on POW/MIA issues improves;

(3) no Lao citizen or government official should be held accountable by the United States for activities involved in holding America POW/MIAs if those citizens or officials cooperate with efforts to return such POW/MIAs alive or to otherwise account for such POW/MIAs;

(4) the future relationship of the United States with Laos should be characterized by economic cooperation and friendly diplomatic ties;

(5) such bilateral relationship will improve as respect for human rights in Laos improves, including human rights for Hmong people; and

(6) in the event an American POW/MIA is returned alive from Laos, the United States should view this action as a positive development and as strong incentive for the United States to rapidly improve our economic and diplomatic relationship with Laos.

(b) Notwithstanding section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and any other provision of law, foreign assistance may be provided for Laos for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 only if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the Government of Laos is fully cooperating with the United States on all outstanding POW/MIA cases involving Laos.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROTH

AMENDMENT NO. 62: At the end of section 501 (relating to reorganization authority) insert the following new subsection:

(c) REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURES.—A reorganization plan pursuant to any title of this division shall provide for a one-third reduction for the first full fiscal year after implementation of such plan in the total level of expenditures for the functions transferred to the Department of State from amounts appropriated for such transferred functions for fiscal year 1995.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ROTH

AMENDMENT NO. 63: Add a new Section 2604 as follows:

''The Secretary shall assess the impact of the foreign policy of the United States on the ability of United States entities engaged in the manufacture, sale, distribution, or provision of goods or services to compete in foreign markets. The Secretary shall provide such assessments annually to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and shall publish such assessments in the Federal Register.''

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 64: Add the following at the end of Division A:

TITLE VI—OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

SEC. 601. ABOLITION OF OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

(a) ABOLITION.—The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is abolished, effective October 1, 1995.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF EXISTING OBLIGATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall carry out the functions performed on September 30, 1995, by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation only for purposes of administering insurance, reinsurance, financing, and other contracts or agreements issued or entered into by the Corporation that are effective on October 1, 1995. Such functions shall terminate when all such insurance, reinsurance, financing, and other contracts or agreements expire.

(c) TERMINATION OF PROVISIONS.—Title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 and following) shall cease to be effective on October 1, 1995, except that such title shall continue in effect with respect to the functions performed by the Secretary of State under subsection (b).

(d) TERMINATION OF AFFAIRS.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall take the necessary steps to terminate the affairs of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SAWYER

AMENDMENT NO. 65: At the end of title XXVII (relating to congressional statements) insert the following new section:

SEC. 2712. UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States delegation to the Fourth World Conference on Women should include at least one representative of a United States-based nongovernmental organization representing Tibetan women.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SAWYER

AMENDMENT NO. 66: At the end of chapter 6 of title XXXI (relating to other provisions of defense and security assistance), add the following new section:

SEC. 3194. ANNUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORT.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting after section 654 (22 U.S.C. 2414) the following new section:

''SEC. 657. ANNUAL REPORT ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MILITARY EXPORTS.

''Not later than February 1 of each year, the President shall transmit to the Congress an annual report for the fiscal year ending the previous September 30, showing the aggregate dollar value and quantity of defense articles (including excess defense articles) and defense services, and of military education and training, furnished by the United States to each foreign country and international organization, by category, specifying whether they were furnished by grant under chapter 2 or chapter 5 of part II of this Act, by sale under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act, by commercial sale licensed under section 38 of that Act, or by any other authority.''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MRS. SCHROEDER

AMENDMENT NO. 67: Strike section 2252 (relating to persecution for resistance to coercive population control methods).

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MRS. SCHROEDER

AMENDMENT NO. 68: In subsection (b) of section 3104 (relating to assistance for Egypt under the Foreign Military Financing program), strike ''The assistance'' and insert ''(1) The assistance'' and add at the end of such subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

(2)(A) Such assistance may be provided for Egypt only if the President determines that the Government of Egypt does not officially sanction the practice of female genital mutilation.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''female genital mutilation'' means—

(i) the partial or total removal of the clitoris;

(ii) the removal of the entire clitoris and the cutting of the labia minora; or

(iii) the removal of all external genitalia and the stitching together of the two sides of the vulva.

In subsection (b) of section 3203 (relating to assistance for Egypt under the economic support fund), strike ''REQUIREMENT.—'' and insert ''REQUIREMENTS.—'', strike ''In exercising'' and insert ''(1) In exercising'', and add at the end the following new paragraph:

(2)(A) The assistance provided for Egypt for each fiscal year under subsection (a) may be provided only if the President determines that the Government of Egypt does not officially sanction the practice of female genital mutilation.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''female genital mutilation'' means—

(i) the partial or total removal of the clitoris;

(ii) the removal of the entire clitoris and the cutting of the labia minora; or

(iii) the removal of all external genitalia and the stitching together of the two sides of the vulva.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

AMENDMENT NO. 69: In section 2102(b)(2)(C) (relating to voluntary contributions for the war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia)—

(1) in the heading strike ''FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA'';

(2) strike ''budget for the tribunal'' and insert ''combined budgets for the tribunals''; and

(3) after ''Yugoslavia'' insert ''and the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda''.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. SOLOMON

AMENDMENT NO. 70: In section 2201, add the following at the end:

(c) USE OF EARNINGS FROM FROZEN ASSETS FOR PROGRAM.—

(1) AMOUNTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE.—Up to 2 percent of the earnings accruing, during periods beginning October 1, 1995, on all assets of foreign countries blocked by the President pursuant to the International Emergency Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 and following) shall be available, subject to appropriations Acts, to carry out section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended by this section, except that the limitation contained in subsection (d)(2) of such section shall not apply to amounts made available under this paragraph.

(2) CONTROL OF FUNDS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President is authorized and directed to take possession and exercise full control of so much of the earnings described in paragraph (1) as are made available under such paragraph.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TORRICELLI

AMENDMENT NO. 71: On page 326 of the committee substitute, after line 13 insert the following new section:

SEC. 3314. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE FOR GUATEMALA.

(a) RESTRICTION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated for grant assistance under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to foreign military financing) or for 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) may be made available to the Government of Guatemala unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) substantial progress has been made in the prosecution of all those responsible for the human rights abuses against Michael DeVine, Nicholas Blake, Griffin Davis, Dianna Ortiz, Myrna Mack, and Efrain Bamaca Velasquez;

(2) former Guatemalan Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Rene Ochoa Ruiz, who is under indictment in the State of Florida for narcotics trafficking, has been extradited to the United States; and

(3) substantial progress has been made in the dismantling of the Voluntary Civil Self-Defense Committees, curbing their patrols, and returning their weapons to the Guatemalan military.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 72: After title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions of foreign assistance authorizations), insert the following new title (and redesignate the subsequent title accordingly):

TITLE XXXV—REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3501. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS.

Notwithstanding the specific authorizations of appropriations in the preceding provisions of this division, each amount authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under this division or any amendment made by this division (except for chapters 3 and 4 of title XXXI and for chapters 6 and 7 of title XXXII) is hereby reduced by 5 percent.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 73: After title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions of foreign assistance authorizations), insert the following new title (and redesignate the subsequent title accordingly):

TITLE XXXV—REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3501. REDUCTION IN AUTHORIZATIONS.

Notwithstanding the specific authorizations of appropriations in the preceding provisions of this division, each amount authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under this division or any amendment made by this division (except for chapters 3 and 4 of title XXXI and for chapters 6 and 7 of title XXXII) is hereby reduced by 10 percent.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT NO. 74. At the end of chapter 2 of title XXXIV of division C (relating to special authorities and other provisions of foreign assistance authorizations), add the following new section:

SEC. 3420. LIMITATION ON PROCUREMENT OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Funds made available for assistance for fiscal years 1996 and 1997 under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Arms Export Control Act, or any other provision of law described in this division for which amounts are authorized to be appropriated for such fiscal years, may be used for procurement outside the United States or less developed countries only if—

(1) such funds are used for the procurement of commodities or services, or defense articles or defense services, produced in the country in which the assistance is to be provided, except that this paragraph only applies if procurement in that country would cost less than procurement in the United States or less developed countries;

(2) the provision of such assistance requires commodities or services, or defense articles or defense services, of a type that are not produced in, and available for purchase from, the United States, less developed countries, or the country in which the assistance is to be provided; or

(3) the President determines on a case-by-case basis that procurement outside the United States or less developed countries would result in the more efficient use of United States foreign assistance resources.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. UPTON

AMENDMENT NO. 75. At the end of chapter 3 of title XXII (relating to refugees and migration) insert the following new sections:

SEC. 2256. VIETNAM POW/MIA ASYLUM PROGRAM.

(a) ASYLUM FOR ELIGIBLE ALIENS.—The Attorney General shall grant asylum in the United States to any alien described in subsection (b), upon the application of that alien.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Asylum shall be granted under subsection (a) to any alien (1) who is a national of Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, or Burma, and (2) who, while acting other than in an official or unofficial capacity on behalf of any government or agency, personally delivers into the custody of the United States Government a living Vietnam POW/MIA (or participates in such a delivery).

(c) VIETNAM POW/MIA DEFINED.—

(1) For purposes of this section, the term ''Vietnam POW/MIA'' means an individual—

(A) who is a member of a uniformed service (within the meaning of section 101(3) of title 37, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 551(2) of such title) as a result of the Vietnam conflict, unless it is official determined under section 552(c) of such title that such individual is officially absent from such individual's post of duty without authority; or

(B) who is an employee (as defined in section 5561(2) of title 5, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 5561(5) of such title) as a result of the Vietnam conflict.

Such term does not include an individual who the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines remained in Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia voluntarily.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) the Vietnam conflict began on February 28, 1961, and ended on May 7, 1975; and

(B) an individual in a missing status shall be considered to be in a missing status as a result of the Vietnam conflict if immediately before that status began the individual—

(i) was performing service in Vietnam; or

(ii) was performing service in Southeast Asia in direct support of military operations in Vietnam.

SEC. 2257. KOREA POW/MIA ASYLUM PROGRAM.

(a) ASYLUM FOR ELIGIBLE ALIENS.—The Attorney General shall grant asylum in the United States to any alien described in subsection (b), upon the application of that alien.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—Asylum shall be granted under subsection (a) to any alien (1) who is a national of North Korea, South Korea, or China and (2) who, while acting other than in an official or unofficial capacity on behalf of any government or agency, personally delivers into the custody of the United States Government a living Korea POW/MIA (or participates in such a delivery).

(c) KOREA POW/MIA DEFINED.—

(1) For purposes of this section, the term ''Korea POW/MIA'' means an individual—

(A) who is a member of a uniformed service (within the meaning of section 101(3) of title 37, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 551(2) of such title) as a result of the Korean conflict, unless it is officially determined under section 552(c) of such title that such individual is officially absent from such individual's post of duty without authority; or

(B) who is an employee (as defined in section 5561(2) of title 5, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 5561(5) of such title) as a result of the Korean conflict.

Such term does not include an individual who the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines remained in North Korea, South Korea, or China voluntarily.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) the Korean conflict began on June 27, 1950, and ended on January 31, 1955; and

(B) an individual in a missing status shall be considered to be in a missing status as a result of the Korean conflict if immediately before that status began the individual—

(i) was performing service in the Korean peninsula ; or

(ii) was performing service in Asia in direct support of military operations in the Korean peninsula.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. WYNN

AMENDMENT NO. 76: In section 2102(a) (relating to assessed contributions to international organizations) strike ''$873,505,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $867,050,000 for the

fiscal year 1997'' and insert ''$861,505,000 for the fiscal year 1996 and $852,050,000 for the fiscal year 1997''.

In section 3414 of the bill (in subsection (e) of section 711 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961)—

(1) in paragraph (1) of such subsection (e), strike ''$3,000,000'' and insert ''$15,000,000'';

(2) redesignate paragraph (2) of such subsection as paragraph (3); and

(3) insert after paragraph (1) of such subsection the following new paragraph:

''(2) USE OF AMOUNTS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, $12,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available for the sale, reduction, and cancellation of loans, or portions thereof, for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. WYNN

AMENDMENT NO. 77: In section 3414 of the bill (in subsection (e) of section 711 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961)—

(1) in paragraph (1) of such subsection (e), strike ''$3,000,000'' and insert ''$15,000,000'';

(2) redesignate paragraph (2) of such subsection as paragraph (3); and

(3) insert after paragraph (1) of such subsection the following new paragraph:

''(2) USE OF AMOUNTS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) for fiscal years 1996 and 1997, $12,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available for the sale, reduction, and cancellation of loans, or portions thereof, for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

H.R. 1561

OFFERED BY: MR. ZIMMER

AMENDMENT NO. 78: At the end of title XXXIII (relating to regional provisions), add the following new section:

SEC. 3314. PROHIBITION ON ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MAURITANIA UNLESS APPROPRIATE ACTION IS TAKEN TO ELIMINATE CHATTEL SLAVERY.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The President may not provide economic assistance, military assistance or arms transfers to the Government of Mauritania unless the President certifies to the Congress that such Government has taken appropriate action to eliminate chattel slavery in Mauritania, including—

(1) the enactment of anti-slavery laws that provide appropriate punishment for violators of such laws; and

(2) the rigorous enforcement of such laws.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—The term ''economic assistance'' means any assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and any assistance under chapter 4 of part II of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.) (relating to the economic support fund), except that such term does not include humanitarian assistance.

(2) MILITARY ASSISTANCE OR ARMS TRANSFERS.—The term ''military assistance or arms transfers'' means—

(A) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2311 et seq.) (relating to military assistance), including the transfer of excess defense articles under sections 516 through 519 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2321j through 2321m);

(B) 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);

(C) assistance under the ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763); or

(D) the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), including defense articles and defense services licensed or approved for export under section 38 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 2778).