perhaps the most troubling is that there are complaints of illness and environmental deg-
radation resulting from the fumigation policy our country is promoting. As long as US users
of the US crave drugs, greedy drug lords will find new territory to produce their product. As long as
there is crushing poverty in the region, there will be a supply of poor farmers to grow coca
and poppy. Sending guns to Colombia cannot solve the problems of hunger in Latin America
and addiction in the US.

The roots of Andean problems are social
and economic as are the roots of many of the
problems in this country and the rest of the
world. This bill is a good bill, but by far it is
not the best. It could go a lot further in ad-
ressing the social and economic concerns
that fuel many of the world’s problems.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker. I have no further requests for time, and
I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, again supporting the rule, urging our
colleagues to support it as well as the underlying legislation which is so im-
portant. I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question
on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered
The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unan-
imous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revi-
se and extend their remarks on H.R. 2506, and that I may include tab-
ular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the re-
quest of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS DURING
CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2506,
FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2002

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unan-
imous consent that during consider-
ation of H.R. 2506 in the Committee of the Whole pursuant to House Resolu-
tion 199–

(1) no amendment to the bill may be
offered after the legislative day of July 19, 2001, except pro forma
amendments offered by the chairman or ranking mi-
nority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees for the
purpose of debate; and amendments printed in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL
RECORD of the legislative day of July 19, 2001, or any CONGRESSIONAL
RECORD before that date, designated for the purpose specified in clause 8 of rule
XVIII and not earlier disposed of.

(2) each such amendment may be of-
fered after the Clerk reads through
printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
of the bill not yet read (except that
amendment numbered 25 must conform
to the requirements of clause 2(f) of rule XXI);

(3) no further amendment to the bill
may be offered after the legislative day
of July 19, 2001, except pro forma
amendments offered by the chairman
or ranking minority member of the
Committee on Appropriations or their
designees for the purpose of debate; and
amendments printed in the portion of
the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the
legislative day of July 19, 2001, or any
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD before that date, designated for
the purpose specified in clause 8 of rule
XVIII and not earlier disposed of.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
objection to the request of the gen-
tleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT
FINANCING, AND RELATED PRO-
GRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursu-
ant to House Resolution 199 and rule
XVIII, the Chair declares the House in
the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union for the consid-
eration of the bill, H.R. 2506.

[44] 1944

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. 2506)
making appropriations for foreign op-
erations, export financing, and related
programs for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 2002, and for other pur-
poses, with Mr. THORNBERRY 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 gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentle-
woman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman
from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

[45] 1945

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

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to
present to the Members H.R. 2506, the
fiscal year 2002 appropriations bill for
Foreign Operations, Export Financing,
and Related Programs. The privilege of
managing this bill, one that provides
the wherewithal for a effective and
humane foreign policy, means a great
deal to me personally. I especially ap-
preciate the trust that the Speaker and
the gentleman from Florida (Chairman
YOUNG) have placed in me, and I thank
my subcommittee colleagues in par-
ticular for their advice and support.

Following the example of the Sub-
committee on Foreign Operations, I set
out three priorities for myself: first, re-
versing the spread of infectious dis-
eases such as HIV-AIDS, tuberculosis
and malaria; second, encouraging eco-
nomic growth through open trade and
transparent laws; and, third, improving
the accountability of the agencies
funded through this bill. Making
progress on the first two priorities, to
at least some degree, is contingent on
effective management of the Agency
for International Development.

Our recommended bill is the product of
bipartisan compromise. It funds the
President’s priorities, though there are
a few critical differences. Above all,
the bill promotes interests abroad,
while improving the prospects for a
better life for millions of poor people
from Latin America to Asia.

H.R. 2506 appropriates $15.2 billion in
new discretionary budget authority,
amongst it the President’s request, but $304 million
more than last year. The major reason
for the increase over last year is that
$676 million is in the bill in new fund-
ing for the Andean Counterdrug Initia-
tive. Members will remember that the initial Plan Colombia adopted by Con-
gress last year was funded by a supple-
mental appropriation bill, which put
the spending outside the boundaries of
the subcommittee’s fiscal year 2001 al-
location. Now, unlike the original Plan
Colombia, approximately half of the
Andean Initiative funds long-term eco-
nomic development and good govern-
ance projects.

The committee recommendation
fully funds the military and economic aid request for Israel, for Egypt, and
for Jordan. Overall, $5.14 billion is pro-
vided for the Middle East, and I will re-
turn to that region momentarily.

For export and investment assistance
programs, the committee is recom-
mending $604 million, which is $137 mil-
lion below the 2001 level, but $118 mil-
lion above the administration request.
The committee accepts a portion of the
proposed cut from the current appro-
priations for the Export-Import Bank,
but provides sufficient funds to main-
tain current program levels.

For international HIV-AIDS
programs, the committee is recom-
mending a total of $474 million. That
compares with $315 million in fiscal
year 2001. The committee fully funds
the President’s request of $100 million
for an International AIDS development trust fund, 80 percent of which would be
allocated for AIDS. The supplemental appro-
priation bill which we will consider tomor-
ow also includes an additional $100 million from current year funds for
the international trust fund.

In addition, no less than $414 million
is available for bilateral HIV and AIDS
programs. This amount exceeds the
President’s request by $45 million and
the level authorized in law by $114 mil-
lion. Of the $114 million, $65 million
is provided by a new international
programs in vulnerable countries such as
Burma, where little donor assistance is
available to restrict the spread of AIDS.