### 104TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION S. 1322

## AN ACT

To provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### **3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Jerusalem Embassy

5 Act of 1995".

#### 1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2	The Congress makes the following findings:
3	(1) Each sovereign nation, under international
4	law and custom, may designate its own capital.
5	(2) Since 1950, the city of Jerusalem has been
6	the capital of the State of Israel.
7	(3) The city of Jerusalem is the seat of Israel's
8	President, Parliament, and Supreme Court, and the
9	site of numerous government ministries and social
10	and cultural institutions.
11	(4) The city of Jerusalem is the spiritual center
12	of Judaism, and is also considered a holy city by the
13	members of other religious faiths.
14	(5) From 1948–1967, Jerusalem was a divided
15	city and Israeli citizens of all faiths as well as Jew-
16	ish citizens of all states were denied access to holy
17	sites in the area controlled by Jordan.
18	(6) In 1967, the city of Jerusalem was reunited
19	during the conflict known as the Six Day War.
20	(7) Since 1967, Jerusalem has been a united
21	city administered by Israel, and persons of all reli-
22	gious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy
23	sites within the city.
24	(8) This year marks the 28th consecutive year
25	that Jerusalem has been administered as a unified

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city in which the rights of all faiths have been re spected and protected.

(9) In 1990, the Congress unanimously adopted
Senate Concurrent Resolution 106, which declares
that the Congress "strongly believes that Jerusalem
must remain an undivided city in which the rights
of every ethnic and religious group are protected".

8 (10) In 1992, the United States Senate and 9 House of Representatives unanimously adopted Sen-10 ate Concurrent Resolution 113 of the One Hundred 11 Second Congress to commemorate the 25th anniverreunification 12 sary of the of Jerusalem, and 13 reaffirming congressional sentiment that Jerusalem 14 must remain an undivided city.

(11) The September 13, 1993, Declaration of
Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements lays out a timetable for the resolution of
"final status" issues, including Jerusalem.

(12) The Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the
Jericho Area was signed May 4, 1994, beginning the
five-year transitional period laid out in the Declaration of Principles.

(13) In March of 1995, 93 members of the
United States Senate signed a letter to Secretary of
State Warren Christopher encouraging "planning to

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begin now" for relocation of the United States Em-2 bassy to the city of Jerusalem. (14) In June of 1993, 257 members of the 3 4 United States House of Representatives signed a letter to the Secretary of State Warren Christopher 5 6 stating that the relocation of the United States Em-7 bassy to Jerusalem "should take place no later than 8 . . . 1999". 9 (15) The United States maintains its embassy 10 in the functioning capital of every country except in the case of our democratic friend and strategic ally, 11

the State of Israel. 12

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13 (16) The United States conducts official meet-14 ings and other business in the city of Jerusalem in 15 de facto recognition of its status as the capital of Israel. 16

17 (17) In 1996, the State of Israel will celebrate 18 the 3,000th anniversary of the Jewish presence in 19 Jerusalem since King David's entry.

#### 20 SEC. 3. TIMETABLE.

21 (a) STATEMENT OF THE POLICY OF THE UNITED 22 STATES.—

(1) Jerusalem should remain an undivided city 23 24 in which the rights of every ethnic and religious 25 group are protected;

(2) Jerusalem should be recognized as the cap ital of the State of Israel; and

3 (3) the United States Embassy in Israel should
4 be established in Jerusalem no later than May 31,
5 1999.

6 (b) OPENING DETERMINATION.—Not more than 50 7 percent of the funds appropriated to the Department of 8 State for fiscal year 1999 for "Acquisition and Mainte-9 nance of Buildings Abroad" may be obligated until the 10 Secretary of State determines and reports to Congress 11 that the United States Embassy in Jerusalem has offi-12 cially opened.

#### 13 SEC. 4. FISCAL YEARS 1996 AND 1997 FUNDING.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 1996.—Of the funds authorized to
be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of
Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal
year 1996, not less than \$25,000,000 should be made
available until expended only for construction and other
costs associated with the establishment of the United
States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 1997.—Of the funds authorized to
be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of
Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal
year 1997, not less than \$75,000,000 should be made
available until expended only for construction and other

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costs associated with the establishment of the United
 States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

#### **3 SEC. 5. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.**

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment
of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report
to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the
Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate detailing
the Department of State's plan to implement this Act.
Such report shall include—

(1) estimated dates of completion for each
phase of the establishment of the United States Embassy, including site identification, land acquisition,
architectural, engineering and construction surveys,
site preparation, and construction; and

(2) an estimate of the funding necessary to implement this Act, including all costs associated with
establishing the United States Embassy in Israel in
the capital of Jerusalem.

#### **19 SEC. 6. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.**

At the time of the submission of the President's fiscal year 1997 budget request, and every six months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the progress made toward opening the United States Embassy in Jerusalem.

#### **1** SEC. 7. PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.

2 (a) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—(1) Beginning on October 3 1, 1998, the President may suspend the limitation set 4 forth in section 3(b) for a period of six months if he deter-5 mines and reports to Congress in advance that such sus-6 pension is necessary to protect the national security inter-7 ests of the United States.

8 (2) The President may suspend such limitation for 9 an additional six month period at the end of any period 10 during which the suspension is in effect under this sub-11 section if the President determines and reports to Con-12 gress in advance of the additional suspension that the ad-13 ditional suspension is necessary to protect the national se-14 curity interests of the United States.

15 (3) A report under paragraph (1) or (2) shall in-16 clude—

(A) a statement of the interests affected by the
limitation that the President seeks to suspend; and
(B) a discussion of the manner in which the
limitation affects the interests.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF WAIVER TO AVAILABILITY OF
FUNDS.—If the President exercises the authority set forth
in subsection (a) in a fiscal year, the limitation set forth
in section 3(b) shall apply to funds appropriated in the
following fiscal year for the purpose set forth in such section 3(b) except to the extent that the limitation is sus-

1 pended in such following fiscal year by reason of the exer-

2 cise of the authority in subsection (a).

#### 3 SEC. 8. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "United States Em-5 bassy" means the offices of the United States diplomatic 6 mission and the residence of the United States chief of 7 mission.

Passed the Senate October 24, 1995.

Attest:

Secretary.

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