

104<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# S. 770

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

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 9 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1995

Mr. DOLE (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. INOUE, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MACK, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BOND, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. LOTT, Mr. HATCH, Mr. COATS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. THOMAS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and ordered held at the desk until the close of business on May 10, 1995

MAY 10 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1995

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## A BILL

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 Relocation Implementation 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

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

3 (9) In 1992, the United States Senate and  
4 House of Representatives unanimously adopted Sen-  
5 ate Concurrent Resolution 113 of the One Hundred  
6 Second Congress to commemorate the 25th anniver-  
7 sary of the reunification of Jerusalem, and  
8 reaffirming congressional sentiment that Jerusalem  
9 must remain an undivided city.

10 (10) The September 13, 1993, Declaration of  
11 Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrange-  
12 ments lays out a timetable for the resolution of  
13 “final status” issues, including Jerusalem.

14 (11) The Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the  
15 Jericho Area was signed May 4, 1994, beginning the  
16 five-year transitional period laid out in the Declara-  
17 tion of Principles.

18 (12) In March of 1995, 93 members of the  
19 United States Senate signed a letter to Secretary of  
20 State Warren Christopher encouraging “planning to  
21 begin now” for relocation of the United States Em-  
22 bassy to the city of Jerusalem.

23 (13) The United States maintains its embassy  
24 in the functioning capital of every country except in

1 the case of our democratic friend and strategic ally,  
2 the State of Israel.

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

7 (15) In 1996, the State of Israel will celebrate  
8 the 3,000th anniversary of the Jewish presence in  
9 Jerusalem since King David's entry.

10 **SEC. 3. TIMETABLE.**

11 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the  
12 United States that—

13 (1) Jerusalem should be recognized as the cap-  
14 ital of the State of Israel;

15 (2) groundbreaking for construction of the  
16 United States Embassy in Jerusalem should begin  
17 no later than December 31, 1996; and

18 (3) the United States Embassy should be offi-  
19 cially open in Jerusalem no later than May 31,  
20 1999.

21 (b) CONSTRUCTION DETERMINATION.—Not more  
22 than 50 percent of the funds appropriated to the Depart-  
23 ment of State for fiscal year 1997 for “Acquisition and  
24 Maintenance of Buildings Abroad” may be obligated until  
25 the Secretary of State determines and reports to Congress

1 that construction has begun on the site of the United  
2 States Embassy in Jerusalem.

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

10 **SEC. 4. FISCAL YEAR 1995 FUNDING.**

11 Of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 1995 for  
12 the Department of State and related agencies, not less  
13 than \$5,000,000 shall be made available until expended  
14 for costs associated with relocating the United States Em-  
15 bassy in Israel to Jerusalem, including but not limited to  
16 site identification, surveys, and land acquisition. Such  
17 funds shall be made available in accordance with the pro-  
18 cedures contained in section 34 of the State Department  
19 Basic Authorities Act (22 U.S.C. 2706).

20 **SEC. 5. FISCAL YEARS 1996 AND 1997 FUNDING.**

21 (a) FISCAL YEAR 1996.—Of the funds authorized to  
22 be appropriated for “Acquisition and Maintenance of  
23 Buildings Abroad” for the Department of State in fiscal  
24 year 1996, not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made avail-  
25 able until expended only for construction and other costs

1 associated with the relocation of the United States Em-  
2 bassy in Israel to the capital of Jerusalem.

3 (b) FISCAL YEAR 1997.—Of the funds authorized to  
4 be appropriated for “Acquisition and Maintenance of  
5 Buildings Abroad” for the Department of State in fiscal  
6 year 1997, not less than \$75,000,000 shall be made avail-  
7 able until expended only for construction and other costs  
8 associated with the relocation of the United States Em-  
9 bassy in Israel to the capital of Jerusalem.

10 **SEC. 6. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.**

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

17 (1) estimated dates of completion for each  
18 phase of the relocation of the United States Em-  
19 bassy, including site identification, land acquisition,  
20 architectural, engineering and construction surveys,  
21 site preparation, and construction; and

22 (2) an estimate of the funding necessary to im-  
23 plement this Act, including all costs associated with  
24 relocating the United States Embassy to Jerusalem.

1 **SEC. 7. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.**

2       Beginning January 1, 1996, and every six months  
3 thereafter, the Secretary of State shall report to the  
4 Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Commit-  
5 tee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the progress  
6 made toward opening the United States Embassy in Jeru-  
7 salem.

8 **SEC. 8. DEFINITION.**

9       As used in this Act, the term “United States Em-  
10 bassy” means the offices of the United States diplomatic  
11 mission and the residence of the United States chief of  
12 mission.

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