

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 984

To provide additional trade benefits to certain beneficiary countries in the Caribbean, to provide assistance to the countries in Central America and the Caribbean affected by Hurricane Mitch and Hurricane Georges, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 4, 1999

Mr. CRANE (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. MATSUI) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, Banking and Financial Services, the Judiciary, and Armed Services, 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

A BILL

To provide additional trade benefits to certain beneficiary countries in the Caribbean, to provide assistance to the countries in Central America and the Caribbean affected by Hurricane Mitch and Hurricane Georges, 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,*

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
 3 “Caribbean and Central America Relief and Economic
 4 Stabilization Act”.

5 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
 6 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
 Sec. 2. Findings.
 Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN TRADE PARTNERSHIP

Sec. 101. Short title.
 Sec. 102. Policy.
 Sec. 103. Definitions.
 Sec. 104. Temporary provisions to provide NAFTA parity to partnership countries.
 Sec. 105. Effect of NAFTA on sugar imports from beneficiary countries.
 Sec. 106. Duty-free treatment for certain beverages made with Caribbean rum.
 Sec. 107. Meetings of trade ministers and USTR.
 Sec. 108. Report on economic development and market oriented reforms in the Caribbean.

TITLE II—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Subtitle A—Microcredit and Agricultural Assistance

Sec. 201. Declaration of policy.
 Sec. 202. Microenterprise assistance.
 Sec. 203. Support for producer-owned cooperative marketing associations.
 Sec. 204. Agricultural research and extension activities.
 Sec. 205. Nonemergency food assistance programs.

Subtitle B—Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Sec. 211. Private sector development activities of OPIC.

Subtitle C—Economic Support Fund Assistance

Sec. 221. Economic support fund assistance.
 Sec. 222. Reimbursement of international disaster account.
 Sec. 223. Rule of construction; availability of amounts.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Sec. 301. Replacement of funds used for disaster relief and reconstruction.

TITLE IV—IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Sec. 401. Detention facilities.

TITLE V—DEBT RESCHEDULING AND REDUCTION FOR HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA; FUNDING FOR THE CENTRAL AMERICAN EMERGENCY TRUST FUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Subtitle A—Debt Rescheduling and Reduction for Honduras and Nicaragua

Sec. 501. Rescheduling of interest payments owed by Honduras and Nicaragua.

Sec. 502. Reduction of debt owed by Honduras.

Subtitle B—Authorization of Funding for the Central American Emergency Trust Fund of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Sec. 511. Authorization of funding.

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) In October of 1998, Hurricane Mitch dev-
4 astated areas of the Caribbean and Central America.

5 The National Hurricane Center has called this storm
6 “the most deadly hurricane in the Atlantic in over
7 200 years”. Hurricane Mitch killed 9,860 people and
8 left approximately 3,000,000 people homeless in the
9 region.

10 (2) Hurricane Georges hit the Florida Keys, the
11 islands of the Caribbean, and the Gulf coast of the
12 United States in September of 1998, causing more
13 than \$1,000,000,000 in damage. The storm killed
14 250 people.

15 (3) The total direct economic impact of Hurri-
16 cane Mitch and Hurricane Georges on Honduras,
17 Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador
18 and Guatemala amounts to \$4,200,000,000. Hon-
19 duras’ losses represent more than 50 percent of its

1 gross domestic product and Nicaragua lost a quarter
2 of its gross domestic product.

3 (4) The United States must continue to play a
4 leading role in responding to the disaster and en-
5 courage others to contribute to the recovery effort.
6 For example, Taiwan has contributed \$50,800,000
7 in assistance for the construction of roads and hous-
8 ing, the rehabilitation of agricultural production,
9 and the distribution of supplies. Sweden, Spain, and
10 France have sent engineering teams to the region to
11 assess damage to roads, and Japan and the Euro-
12 pean Union have pledged millions of dollars in as-
13 sistance. The United States praises the efforts of
14 these and other nations in assisting with the reha-
15 bilitation of the region.

16 (5) Approximately 356 bridges were destroyed
17 in the region, and 57 percent of the region's roads
18 were impacted. The United States equivalent of this
19 would be the destruction of 3,900,000 miles of high-
20 way. These roads must be reconstructed quickly so
21 that farmers can transport their goods to market
22 and much-needed medical supplies can reach rural
23 areas.

24 (6) Hurricane Mitch devastated the agricultural
25 sector in the affected areas of Central America and

1 the Caribbean, particularly the countries of Hon-
2 duras and Guatemala. An estimated 70 percent of
3 Honduras' crops were destroyed by Hurricane
4 Mitch, including 90 percent of the country's banana
5 and grain crops. In Guatemala, an estimated 95 per-
6 cent of the nation's banana crop was damaged, 25-
7 60 percent of the corn, bean, coffee, and sugar crops
8 were destroyed, and 30 percent of the cattle was
9 lost.

10 (7) Approximately 50 percent of Central Amer-
11 ica and the Caribbean's workforce is employed in ag-
12 riculture. The devastation to the agriculture sector
13 by Hurricane Mitch has resulted in a widespread
14 shortage of food which is likely to continue in the
15 long term unless the region's agricultural sector is
16 rehabilitated.

17 (8) Significant numbers of displaced Central
18 Americans are moving north to the United States in
19 the wake of Hurricane Mitch's devastation. Border
20 Patrol agents in Brownsville, Texas, report that ap-
21 prehensions of Hondurans alone increased by 61
22 percent in the last three months of 1998. The mas-
23 sive influx of immigrants places severe pressures
24 upon the ability of the Immigration and Naturaliza-
25 tion Service (INS) to detain and remove non-crimi-

1 nal illegal immigrants. At current funding levels, the
2 INS does not have the resources to detain illegal
3 non-criminal border crossers from Central America.
4 If this situation continues, the INS is concerned that
5 many more people will attempt to illegally cross the
6 border.

7 (9) Partially in an effort to alleviate these pres-
8 sures, the Attorney General provided temporary pro-
9 tected status to aliens from Honduras and Nica-
10 ragua on December 30, 1998 for a period of 18
11 months. No such status was provided to immigrants
12 from El Salvador and Guatemala.

13 (10) Agricultural assistance and training and
14 microcredit assistance will provide much needed aid
15 to the affected areas of Central America and the
16 Caribbean as the areas rebuild their agriculture sec-
17 tors. The immediate distribution of food aid is im-
18 portant in the short term, but it is essential that the
19 region be able to return to self-sufficiency in food
20 production so the citizens of Central America and
21 the Caribbean will be able to feed themselves once
22 again.

23 (11) The goal of United States assistance to
24 the region should focus on, in addition to the short-
25 term disaster assistance, long-term solutions for a

1 successful economic recovery of Central America and
2 the Caribbean. Successful economic recovery lies in
3 the region's ability to expand its international trade
4 with important trading partners such as the United
5 States.

6 (12) Since 1983, the Caribbean Basin Eco-
7 nomic Recovery Act has represented a permanent
8 and successful commitment by the United States to
9 encourage the development of strong democratic gov-
10 ernments and revitalized economies in neighboring
11 countries in the Caribbean Basin.

12 (13) Thirty-four democratically elected leaders
13 agreed at the 1994 Summit of the Americas to con-
14 clude negotiation of a Free Trade Area of the Amer-
15 icas (referred to in this Act as "FTAA") by the year
16 2005.

17 (14) The economic security of the countries in
18 the Caribbean Basin will be enhanced by the comple-
19 tion of the FTAA.

20 (15) Offering temporary benefits to Caribbean
21 Basin countries on the 30 percent of imports from
22 the region that are not currently duty-free under the
23 Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and other
24 trade programs, will promote the growth of free en-
25 terprise and economic opportunity in these neighbor-

1 ing countries and thereby enhance the national secu-
2 rity interests of the United States.

3 (16) Given the greater propensity of countries
4 located in the Western Hemisphere to use United
5 States components and to purchase United States
6 products compared to other countries, increased
7 trade and economic activity between the United
8 States and countries in the Western Hemisphere will
9 create new jobs in the United States as a result of
10 expanding export opportunities.

11 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

12 In this Act:

13 (1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Adminis-
14 trator” means the Administrator of the United
15 States Agency for International Development.

16 (2) **AFFECTED AREAS OF CENTRAL AMERICA
17 AND THE CARIBBEAN.**—The term “affected areas of
18 Central America and the Caribbean” means areas in
19 the Central American countries and the Caribbean
20 countries that incurred damage from Hurricane
21 Georges in September of 1998 and Hurricane Mitch
22 in October of 1998.

23 (3) **CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES.**—The term “Carib-
24 bean countries” means any country listed in section
25 212(b) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery

1 Act (19 U.S.C. 2702(b)) (other than Central Amer-
2 ican countries).

3 (4) CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES.—The
4 term “Central American countries” means Belize,
5 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras,
6 Nicaragua, and Panama.

7 (5) OPIC.—The term “OPIC” means the Over-
8 seas Private Investment Corporation.

9 **TITLE I—UNITED STATES-CARIB-
10 BEAN TRADE PARTNERSHIP**

11 **SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.**

12 This title may be cited as the “United States-Carib-
13 bean Trade Partnership Act”.

14 **SEC. 102. POLICY.**

15 It is the policy of the United States to offer to the
16 products of Caribbean Basin partnership countries tariffs
17 and quota treatment equivalent to that accorded to certain
18 products of countries that are parties to the NAFTA, and
19 to seek the accession of these partnership countries to the
20 NAFTA or a free trade agreement comparable to the
21 NAFTA at the earliest possible date, with the goal of
22 achieving full participation in the NAFTA or in a free
23 trade agreement comparable to the NAFTA by all part-
24 nership countries by not later than January 1, 2005.

1 **SEC. 103. DEFINITIONS.**

2 As used in this title:

3 (1) PARTNERSHIP COUNTRY.—The term “partner-
4 nership country” means a beneficiary country as de-
5 fined in section 212(a)(1)(A) of the Caribbean Basin
6 Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2702(a)(1)(A)).7 (2) NAFTA.—The term “NAFTA” means the
8 North American Free Trade Agreement entered into
9 between the United States, Mexico, and Canada on
10 December 17, 1992.11 (3) TRADE REPRESENTATIVE.—The term
12 “Trade Representative” means the United States
13 Trade Representative.14 (4) WTO AND WTO MEMBER.—The terms
15 “WTO” and “WTO member” have the meanings
16 given those terms in section 2 of the Uruguay
17 Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501).18 **SEC. 104. TEMPORARY PROVISIONS TO PROVIDE NAFTA
19 PARITY TO PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES.**20 (a) TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.—Section 213(b) of the
21 Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C.
22 2703(b)) is amended to read as follows:

23 “(b) IMPORT-SENSITIVE ARTICLES.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2)
25 through (5), the duty-free treatment provided under
26 this title does not apply to—

1 “(A) textile and apparel articles which
2 were not eligible articles for purposes of this
3 title on January 1, 1994, as this title was in ef-
4 fect on that date;

5 “(B) footwear not designated at the time
6 of the effective date of this title as eligible arti-
7 cles for the purpose of the generalized system
8 of preferences under title V of the Trade Act of
9 1974;

10 “(C) tuna, prepared or preserved in any
11 manner, in airtight containers;

12 “(D) petroleum, or any product derived
13 from petroleum, provided for in headings 2709
14 and 2710 of the HTS;

15 “(E) watches and watch parts (including
16 cases, bracelets and straps), of whatever type
17 including, but not limited to, mechanical, quartz
18 digital, or quartz analog, if such watches or
19 watch parts contain any material which is the
20 product of any country with respect to which
21 HTS column 2 rates of duty apply; or

22 “(F) articles to which reduced rates of
23 duty apply under subsection (h).

24 “(2) TRANSITION PERIOD TREATMENT OF CER-
25 TAIN TEXTILE AND APPAREL ARTICLES.—

1 “(A) EQUIVALENT TARIFF AND QUOTA
2 TREATMENT.—During the transition period—

3 “(i) the tariff treatment accorded at
4 any time to any textile or apparel article
5 that originates in the territory of a part-
6 nership country shall be identical to the
7 tariff treatment that is accorded at such
8 time under section 2 of the Annex to an
9 article described in the same 8-digit sub-
10 heading of the HTS that is a good of Mex-
11 ico and is imported into the United States;

12 “(ii) duty-free treatment under this
13 title shall apply to any textile or apparel
14 article that is imported into the United
15 States from a partnership country and
16 that—

17 “(I) is assembled in a partner-
18 ship country, from fabrics wholly
19 formed and cut in the United States
20 from yarns formed in the United
21 States, and is entered—

22 “(aa) under subheading
23 9802.00.80 of the HTS; or

24 “(bb) under chapter 61, 62,
25 or 63 of the HTS if, after such

1 assembly, the article would have
2 qualified for treatment under
3 subheading 9802.00.80 of the
4 HTS, but for the fact the article
5 was subjected to bleaching, gar-
6 ments dyeing, stone-washing, en-
7 zyme-washing, acid-washing,
8 perma-pressing, oven-baking, or
9 embroidery;

10 “(II) is knit-to-shape in a part-
11 nership country from yarns wholly
12 formed in the United States;

22 “(II) does not qualify as a good
23 that originates in the territory of a
24 partnership country or is eligible for
25 benefits under subparagraph (A)(ii),

1 tariff treatment that is identical to the in-
2 preference-level tariff treatment accorded
3 at such time under Appendix 6.B of the
4 Annex to an article described in the same
5 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is a
6 product of Mexico and is imported into the
7 United States. For purposes of this clause,
8 the 'in-preference-level tariff treatment' ac-
9 corded to an article that is a product of
10 Mexico is the rate of duty applied to that
11 article when imported in quantities less
12 than or equal to the quantities specified in
13 Schedule 6.B.1, 6.B.2., or 6.B.3. of the
14 Annex for imports of that article from
15 Mexico into the United States.

16 “(ii) LIMITATIONS ON ALL ARTI-
17 CLES.—(I) Tariff treatment under clause
18 (i) may be extended, during any calendar
19 year, to not more than 45,000,000 square
20 meter equivalents of cotton or man-made
21 fiber apparel, to not more than 1,500,000
22 square meter equivalents of wool apparel,
23 and to not more than 25,000,000 square
24 meter equivalents of goods entered under
25 subheading 9802.00.80 of the HTS.

1 “(II) Except as provided in subclause
2 (III), the amounts set forth in subclause
3 (I) shall be allocated among the 7 partner-
4 ship countries with the largest volume of
5 exports to the United States of textile and
6 apparel goods in calendar year 1997, based
7 upon a pro rata share of the volume of tex-
8 tile and apparel goods of each of those 7
9 countries that entered the United States
10 under subheading 9802.00.80 of the HTS
11 during the first 12 months of the 14-
12 month period ending on the date of the en-
13 actment of the United States-Caribbean
14 Trade Partnership Act.

15 “(III) Five percent of the amounts set
16 forth in subclause (I) shall be allocated
17 among the partnership countries, other
18 than those to which subclause (II) applies,
19 based upon a pro rata share of the exports
20 to the United States of textile and apparel
21 goods of each of those countries during the
22 first 12 months of the 14-month period
23 ending on the date of the enactment of the
24 United States-Caribbean Trade Partner-
25 ship Act.

1 “(iii) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The
2 President may implement the preferential
3 tariff treatment described in clause (i) only
4 after consultation with representatives of
5 the United States textile and apparel in-
6 dustry and other interested parties
7 regarding—

8 “(I) the specific articles to which
9 such treatment will be extended,

10 “(II) the annual quantities of
11 such articles that may be imported at
12 the preferential duty rates described
13 in clause (i), and

14 “(III) the allocation of such an-
15 nual quantities among partnership
16 countries.

17 “(C) HANDLOOMED, HANDMADE, AND
18 FOLKLORE ARTICLES.—For purposes of sub-
19 paragraph (A)(ii)(V), the Trade Representative
20 shall consult with representatives of a partner-
21 ship country for the purpose of identifying par-
22 ticular textile and apparel goods that are mutu-
23 ally agreed upon as being handloomed, hand-
24 made, or folklore goods of a kind described in

1 section 2.3 (a), (b), or (c) or Appendix 3.1.B.11
2 of the Annex.

3 “(D) BILATERAL EMERGENCY ACTIONS.—

4 (i) The President may take—

5 “(I) bilateral emergency tariff actions
6 of a kind described in section 4 of the
7 Annex with respect to any textile or ap-
8 parel article imported from a partnership
9 country if the application of tariff treat-
10 ment under subparagraph (A) to such arti-
11 cle results in conditions that would be
12 cause for the taking of such actions under
13 such section 4 with respect to an article
14 described in the same 8-digit subheading
15 of the HTS that is imported from Mexico;
16 or

17 “(II) bilateral emergency quantitative
18 restriction actions of a kind described in
19 section 5 of the Annex with respect to im-
20 ports of any textile or apparel article de-
21 scribed in subparagraphs (B)(i) (I) and
22 (II) if the importation of such article into
23 the United States results in conditions that
24 would be cause for the taking of such ac-

3 “(ii) The requirement in paragraph (5) of
4 section 4 of the Annex (relating to providing
5 compensation) shall not be deemed to apply to
6 a bilateral emergency action taken under this
7 subparagraph.

8 “(iii) For purposes of applying bilateral
9 emergency action under this subparagraph—

22 “(3) NAFTA TRANSITION PERIOD TREATMENT
23 OF CERTAIN OTHER ARTICLES ORIGINATING IN BEN-
24 EFICIARY COUNTRIES —

25 “(A) EQUIVALENT TABIEF TREATMENT —

1 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause
2 (ii), the tariff treatment accorded at any
3 time during the transition period to any
4 article referred to in any of subparagraphs
5 (B) through (F) of paragraph (1) that
6 originates in the territory of a partnership
7 country shall be identical to the tariff
8 treatment that is accorded at such time
9 under Annex 302.2 of the NAFTA to an
10 article described in the same 8-digit sub-
11 heading of the HTS that is a good of Mex-
12 ico and is imported into the United States.

13 “(ii) EXCEPTION.—Clause (i) does not
14 apply to any article accorded duty-free
15 treatment under U.S. Note 2(b) to sub-
16 chapter II of chapter 98 of the HTS.

17 “(B) RELATIONSHIP TO SUBSECTION (h)
18 DUTY REDUCTIONS.—If at any time during the
19 transition period the rate of duty that would
20 (but for action taken under subparagraph (A)(i)
21 in regard to such period) apply with respect to
22 any article under subsection (h) is a rate of
23 duty that is lower than the rate of duty result-
24 ing from such action, then such lower rate of

1 duty shall be applied for the purposes of imple-
2 menting such action.

3 “(4) CUSTOMS PROCEDURES.—

tion of the article originate or undergo production that contributes to a claim that the article qualifies for such preferential tariff treatment,
has implemented and follows, or is making substantial progress toward implementing and following, procedures and requirements similar in all material respects to the relevant procedures and requirements under chapter 5 of the NAFTA.

20 “(C) PENALTIES FOR TRANSSHIPMENTS.—
21 If the President determines, based on sufficient
22 evidence, that an exporter has engaged in will-
23 ful illegal transshipment or willful customs
24 fraud with respect to textile or apparel articles
25 for which preferential tariff treatment under

1 subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) is
2 claimed, then the President shall deny all bene-
3 fits under this title to such exporter, and any
4 successors of such exporter, for a period of 2
5 years.

6 “(D) REPORT BY USTR ON COOPERATION
7 OF OTHER COUNTRIES CONCERNING CIR-
8 CUMVENTION.—The United States Commis-
9 sioner of Customs shall conduct a study analyzing
10 the extent to which each partnership
11 country—

12 “(i) has cooperated fully with the
13 United States, consistent with its domestic
14 laws and procedures, in instances of cir-
15 cumvention or alleged circumvention of ex-
16 isting quotas on imports of textile and ap-
17 parel goods, to establish necessary relevant
18 facts in the places of import, export, and,
19 where applicable, transshipment, including
20 investigation of circumvention practices,
21 exchanges of documents, correspondence,
22 reports, and other relevant information, to
23 the extent such information is available;

24 “(ii) has taken appropriate measures,
25 consistent with its domestic laws and pro-

13 The Trade Representative shall submit to the
14 Congress, not later than October 1, 1999, a re-
15 port on the study conducted under this sub-
16 paragraph.

17 “(5) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this
18 subsection—

19 “(A) The term ‘the Annex’ means Annex
20 300–B of the NAFTA.

21 “(B) The term ‘NAFTA’ means the North
22 American Free Trade Agreement entered into
23 between the United States, Mexico, and Canada
24 on December 17, 1992.

1 “(C) The term ‘partnership country’
2 means a beneficiary country.

3 “(D) The term ‘textile or apparel article’
4 means any article referred to in paragraph
5 (1)(A) that is a good listed in Appendix 1.1 of
6 the Annex.

7 “(E) The term ‘transition period’ means,
8 with respect to a partnership country, the pe-
9 riod that begins on the date of the enactment
10 of the United States-Caribbean Trade Partner-
11 ship Act and ends on the earlier of—

12 “(i) the date that is 5 years after such
13 date of enactment; or

14 “(ii) the date on which—

15 “(I) the United States first ap-
16 plies the NAFTA to the partnership
17 country upon its accession to the
18 NAFTA, or

19 “(II) there enters into force with
20 respect to the United States and the
21 partnership country a free trade
22 agreement comparable to the NAFTA
23 that makes substantial progress in
24 achieving the negotiating objectives
25 set forth in section 108(b)(5) of the

1 North American Free Trade Agree-
2 ment Implementation Act (19 U.S.C.
3 3317(b)(5)).

4 “(F) An article shall be deemed as originating
5 in the territory of a partnership country
6 if the article meets the rules of origin for a
7 good set forth in chapter 4 of the NAFTA, and,
8 in the case of an article described in Appendix
9 6.A of the Annex, the requirements stated in
10 such Appendix 6.A for such article to be treated
11 as if it were an originating good. In applying
12 such chapter 4 or Appendix 6.A with respect to
13 a partnership country for purposes of this
14 subsection—

1 Parties shall be deemed to refer to any
2 combination of partnership countries and
3 the United States.”.

4 (b) DETERMINATION REGARDING RETENTION OF
5 DESIGNATION.—Section 212(e)(1) of the Caribbean Basin
6 Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2702(e)) is amended—

7 (1) by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”;
8 (2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and
9 (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;

10 (3) by adding at the end the following:

11 “(B)(i) Based on the President’s review and
12 analysis described in subsection (f), the President
13 may determine if the preferential treatment under
14 section 213(b)(2) and (3) should be withdrawn, sus-
15 pended, or limited with respect to any article of a
16 partnership country. Such determination shall be in-
17 cluded in the report required by subsection (f).

18 “(ii) Withdrawal, suspension, or limitation of
19 the preferential treatment under section 213(b)(2)
20 and (3) with respect to a partnership country shall
21 be taken only after the requirements of subsection
22 (a)(2) and paragraph (2) of this subsection have
23 been met.”.

1 (c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 212(f) of
2 the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C.
3 2702(f)) is amended to read as follows:

4 “(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 1
5 year after the date of the enactment of the United States-
6 Caribbean Trade Partnership Act and at the close of each
7 3-year period thereafter, the President shall submit to the
8 Congress a complete report regarding the operation of this
9 title, including—

10 “(1) with respect to subsections (b) and (c) of
11 this section, the results of a general review of bene-
12 ficiary countries based on the considerations de-
13 scribed in such subsections;

14 “(2) with respect to subsection (c)(4), the de-
15 gree to which a country follows accepted rules of
16 international trade provided for under the WTO
17 Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements
18 (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and
19 (4), respectively, of section 2 of the Uruguay Round
20 Agreements Act);

21 “(3) with respect to subsection (c)(9), the ex-
22 tent to which beneficiary countries are providing or
23 taking steps to provide protection of intellectual
24 property rights comparable to the protection pro-

1 vided to the United States in bilateral intellectual
2 property rights agreements;

3 “(4) with respect to subsection (b)(2) and sub-
4 section (c)(5), the extent that beneficiary countries
5 are providing or taking steps to provide protection of
6 investment and investors comparable to the protec-
7 tion provided to the United States in bilateral in-
8 vestment treaties;

9 “(5) with respect to subsection (c)(3), the ex-
10 tent that beneficiary countries are providing the
11 United States and other WTO members (as such
12 term is defined in section 2(10) of the Uruguay
13 Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3501(10)) with
14 equitable and reasonable market access in the prod-
15 uct sectors for which benefits are provided under
16 this title;

17 “(6) with respect to subsection (c)(11), the ex-
18 tent that beneficiary countries are cooperating with
19 the United States in administering the provisions of
20 section 213(b); and

21 “(7) with respect to subsection (c)(8), the ex-
22 tent that beneficiary countries are meeting the inter-
23 nationally recognized worker rights criteria under
24 such subsection.

1 In the first report under this subsection, the President
2 shall include a review of the implementation of section
3 213(b), and his analysis of whether the benefits under
4 paragraphs (2) and (3) of such section further the objec-
5 tives of this title.”.

6 (d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 213(a)(1)
7 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act is amend-
8 ed by inserting “and except as provided in section
9 213(b)(2) and (3),” after “Tax Reform Act of 1986.”.

10 **SEC. 105. EFFECT OF NAFTA ON SUGAR IMPORTS FROM
11 BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES.**

12 The President shall monitor the effects, if any, that
13 the implementation of the NAFTA has on the access of
14 beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic
15 Recovery Act to the United States market for sugars, syr-
16 ups, and molasses. If the President considers that the im-
17 plementation of the NAFTA is affecting, or will likely af-
18 fect, in an adverse manner the access of such countries
19 to the United States market, the President shall
20 promptly—

21 (1) take such actions, after consulting with in-
22 terested parties and with the appropriate committees
23 of the House of Representatives and the Senate, or
24 (2) propose to the Congress such legislative ac-
25 tions,

1 as may be necessary or appropriate to ameliorate such ad-
2 verse effect.

3 **SEC. 106. DUTY-FREE TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN BEV-**
4 **ERAGES MADE WITH CARIBBEAN RUM.**

5 Section 213(a) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Re-
6 covery Act (19 U.S.C. 2703(a)) is amended—

7 (1) in paragraph (5), by striking “chapter” and
8 inserting “title”; and

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

11 “(6) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the duty-free
12 treatment provided under this title shall apply to liqueurs
13 and spirituous beverages produced in the territory of Can-
14 ada from rum if—

15 “(A) such rum is the growth, product, or manu-
16 facture of a beneficiary country or of the Virgin Is-
17 lands of the United States;

18 “(B) such rum is imported directly from a ben-
19 efficiary country or the Virgin Islands of the United
20 States into the territory of Canada, and such li-
21 queurs and spirituous beverages are imported di-
22 rectly from the territory of Canada into the customs
23 territory of the United States;

24 “(C) when imported into the customs territory
25 of the United States, such liqueurs and spirituous

1 beverages are classified in subheading 2208.90 or
2 2208.40 of the HTS; and

3 "(D) such rum accounts for at least 90 percent
4 by volume of the alcoholic content of such liqueurs
5 and spirituous beverages.”.

6 **SEC. 107. MEETINGS OF TRADE MINISTERS AND USTR.**

7 (a) SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS.—The President shall
8 take the necessary steps to convene a meeting with the
9 trade ministers of the partnership countries in order to
10 establish a schedule of regular meetings, to commence as
11 soon as is practicable, of the trade ministers and the
12 Trade Representative, for the purpose set forth in sub-
13 section (b).

14 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the meetings sched-
15 uled under subsection (a) is to reach agreement between
16 the United States and partnership countries on the likely
17 timing and procedures for initiating negotiations for part-
18 nership countries to accede to the NAFTA, or to enter
19 into mutually advantageous free trade agreements with
20 the United States that contain provisions comparable to
21 those in the NAFTA and would make substantial progress
22 in achieving the negotiating objectives set forth in section
23 108(b)(5) of the North American Free Trade Agreement
24 Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3317(b)(5)).

1 **SEC. 108. REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MAR-**2 **KET ORIENTED REFORMS IN THE CARIB-**3 **BEAN.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Trade Representative shall
5 make an assessment of the economic development efforts
6 and market oriented reforms in each partnership country
7 and the ability of each such country, on the basis of such
8 efforts and reforms, to undertake the obligations of the
9 NAFTA. The Trade Representative shall, not later than
10 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit
11 to the President and to the Committee on Finance of the
12 Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the
13 House of Representatives a report on that assessment.

14 (b) ACCESSION TO NAFTA.—

15 (1) ABILITY OF COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT
16 NAFTA.—The Trade Representative shall include in
17 the report under subsection (a) a discussion of pos-
18 sible timetables and procedures pursuant to which
19 partnership countries can complete the economic re-
20 forms necessary to enable them to negotiate acces-
21 sion to the NAFTA. The Trade Representative shall
22 also include an assessment of the potential phase-in
23 periods that may be necessary for those partnership
24 countries with less developed economies to imple-
25 ment the obligations of the NAFTA.

6 (A) whether the country has joined the
7 WTO;

11 (C) the degree to which the country uses
12 export subsidies or imposes export performance
13 requirements or local content requirements;

14 (D) macroeconomic reforms in the country
15 such as the abolition of price controls on traded
16 goods and fiscal discipline;

17 (E) progress the country has made in the
18 protection of intellectual property rights;

19 (F) progress the country has made in the
20 elimination of barriers to trade in services;

21 (G) whether the country provides national
22 treatment to foreign direct investment;

23 (H) the level of tariffs bound by the coun-
24 try under the WTO (if the country is a WTO
25 member);

6 (c) PARITY REVIEW IN THE EVENT A NEW COUNTRY

7 ACCEDES TO NAFTA.—If—

10 (2) the United States negotiates a comparable
11 free trade agreement with another country or group
12 of countries,

13 the Trade Representative shall provide to the committees
14 referred to in subsection (a) a separate report on the eco-
15 nomic impact of the new trade relationship on partnership
16 countries. The report shall include any measures the
17 Trade Representative proposes to minimize the potential
18 for the diversion of investment from partnership countries
19 to the new NAFTA member or free trade agreement part-
20 ner.

1 **TITLE II—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE**
2 **FOR CENTRAL AMERICA AND**
3 **THE CARIBBEAN**
4 **Subtitle A—Microcredit and**
5 **Agricultural Assistance**

6 **SEC. 201. DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

7 It is the policy of the United States, consistent with
8 title XII of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance
9 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2220a), to support the govern-
10 ments of Central American countries and Caribbean coun-
11 tries, United States and nongovernmental organizations,
12 universities, businesses, and international organizations,
13 to help ensure the availability of basic nutrition and eco-
14 nomic opportunities for individuals in the affected areas
15 of Central America and the Caribbean, through sustain-
16 able agriculture and rural development.

17 **SEC. 202. MICROENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE.**

18 (a) **BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.**—In providing disaster
19 assistance in the aftermath of Hurricane Georges and
20 Hurricane Mitch, the Administrator of the United States
21 Agency for International Development shall, to the extent
22 practicable, use credit and microcredit assistance to reha-
23 bilitate agriculture production in the affected areas of
24 Central America and the Caribbean. In providing such as-
25 sistance, the Administrator should use the applied re-

1 search and technical assistance capabilities of United
2 States land-grant universities.

3 (b) MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—The Adminis-
4 trator shall continue to work with other countries, inter-
5 national organizations (including multilateral development
6 institutions), and entities assisting microenterprises and
7 shall develop a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for
8 providing microenterprise assistance for Central America
9 and the Caribbean.

10 **SEC. 203. SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER-OWNED COOPERATIVE
11 MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.**

12 (a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—
13 (1) to support producer-owned cooperative pur-
14 chasing and marketing associations in Central
15 America and the Caribbean;
16 (2) to strengthen the capacity of farmers in
17 Central America and the Caribbean to participate in
18 national and international private markets and to
19 promote rural development in the region;
20 (3) to encourage the efforts of farmers in Cen-
21 tral America and the Caribbean to increase their
22 productivity and income through improved access to
23 farm supplies, seasonal credit, technical expertise;
24 and

1 (4) to support small businesses in Central
2 America and the Caribbean as such businesses grow
3 beyond microenterprises.

4 (b) SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER-OWNED COOPERATIVE
5 MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.—

14 (2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In addition to carry-
15 ing out paragraph (1), the Administrator is
16 encouraged—

17 (A) to cooperate with governments of for-
18 eign countries, including governments of politi-
19 cal subdivisions of such countries, their agricul-
20 tural research universities, and particularly with
21 United States nongovernmental organizations
22 and United States land-grant universities, that
23 have demonstrated expertise in the development
24 and promotion of successful private producer-
25 owned cooperative marketing associations; and

1 (B) to facilitate partnerships between
2 United States and Central America and the
3 Caribbean cooperatives and private businesses
4 to enhance the capacity and technical and mar-
5 keting expertise of business associations in the
6 Central America and the Caribbean region.

7 SEC. 204. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION AC-
8 TIVITIES.

9 (a) DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.—The Administrator of
10 the United States Agency for International Development,
11 in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and ap-
12 propriate other officials in the Department of Agriculture,
13 especially the head of the Cooperative State, Research,
14 Education and Extension Service (CSREES), shall de-
15 velop a comprehensive plan to coordinate and build on the
16 research and extension activities of United States land-
17 grant universities, international agricultural research cen-
18 ters, and national agricultural research and extension cen-
19 ters in Central America and the Caribbean.

20 (b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The plan de-
21 scribed in subsection (a) shall seek to ensure that—

22 (1) research and extension activities respond to
23 the needs of the agriculture sectors devastated by
24 Hurricane Georges and Hurricane Mitch while devel-
25 oping the potential and skills of researchers, exten-

1 sion agents, farmers, and agribusiness persons in
2 the region; and

3 (2) sustainable agricultural methods of farming
4 will be considered together with new technologies in
5 rehabilitating agricultural production in the region.

6 **SEC. 205. NONEMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—In providing nonemergency assist-
8 ance under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development
9 and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), the
10 Administrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
11 national Development shall ensure that—

12 (1) in planning, decisionmaking, and providing
13 assistance, the Administrator takes into consider-
14 ation local input and participation directly and
15 through United States and indigenous private and
16 voluntary organizations;

17 (2) each of the nonemergency activities de-
18 scribed in paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 201
19 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1721), including programs
20 that provide assistance to people of any age group
21 who are otherwise unable to meet their basic food
22 needs (including feeding programs for the disabled,
23 orphaned, elderly, sick and dying), are carried out;
24 and

5 (b) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In providing assistance
6 under the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance
7 Act of 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture and the
8 Administrator shall ensure that commodities are provided
9 in a manner that is consistent with subsections (a) and
10 (b) of section 403 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1733(a) and (b)).

11 **Subtitle B—Overseas Private**
12 **Investment Corporation**

13 SEC. 211. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF
14 OPIC.

15 (a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to com-
16 mend OPIC for its recent initiative to provide financing
17 and insurance to an investment facility in partnership with
18 Citibank and to encourage OPIC to continue to work with
19 United States businesses and other United States entities
20 to invest in the affected areas of Central America and the
21 Caribbean, particularly in ways that will help promote sus-
22 tainable development.

23 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
24 Congress that OPIC should, in accordance with its man-
25 date to foster private investment and enhance the ability

1 of private enterprise to make its full contribution to the
2 development process, exercise the authorities it has to fur-
3 ther increase efforts to promote and support United States
4 sponsored private investment in the affected areas of Cen-
5 tral America and the Caribbean, including—

6 (1) issuing loans, guaranties, and insurance, to
7 support infrastructure, agriculture, small business,
8 tourism, and other projects as appropriate; and

9 (2) undertaking a special initiative that
10 includes—

11 (A) sending a needs assessment team to
12 the affected areas of Central America and the
13 Caribbean to determine ways in which OPIC
14 can best support the essential investment re-
15 quired to restore infrastructure and other criti-
16 cal services in those affected areas;

17 (B) engaging in an exhaustive outreach
18 program to involve United States companies in
19 the recovery process and exploring potential
20 new projects which will assist those affected
21 areas;

22 (C) consulting and coordinating with host
23 country governments to promote private invest-
24 ment in priority sectors; and

(D) utilizing existing equity funds to support developmental private sector projects.

3 (c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 234 of the
4 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2194) is
5 amended—

6 (1) by redesignating subsection (c) (the second
7 place it appears) as paragraph (5);

11 “(5) CREATION OF FUND FOR ACQUISITION OF
12 EQUITY.—”; and

13 (3) by indenting paragraph (5), as redesignated
14 by paragraph (1) of this subsection, one full meas-
15 ure.

Subtitle C—Economic Support Fund Assistance

18 SEC. 221. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE.

19 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is
20 authorized to be appropriated to the President for fiscal
21 year 1999 \$611,000,000 to carry out chapter 4 of part
22 II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346
23 et seq.) for reconstruction and disaster mitigation assist-
24 ance for affected areas of Central America and the Carib-
25 bean.

1 (b) USE OF AMOUNTS.—Of the amount appropriated
2 under subsection (a), the President shall reserve the fol-
3 lowing amounts for the following purposes:

4 (1) AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
5 TION.—\$283,000,000 for the construction and re-
6 pair of rural roads, the provision of micro-enterprise
7 loans, the provision of tools, seed, and fertilizer, and
8 for assistance for rural farmers to adopt sustainable
9 production techniques.

10 (2) DISEASE CONTROL, SURVEILLANCE, AND
11 PREVENTION.—\$136,000,000 for the reconstruction
12 and rehabilitation of health posts and clinics, the
13 provision of water and sanitation services, and dis-
14 ease control, surveillance, and prevention.

15 (3) EDUCATION AND HOUSING.—\$55,000,000
16 for construction, repair, and re-equipment of edu-
17 cational facilities, including the provision of school
18 supplies, and the re-equipment of new housing units.

19 (4) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DISAS-
20 TER MITIGATION.—\$64,000,000 for environmental
21 management and disaster mitigation, including land
22 use planning and resources management.

23 (5) ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES.—
24 \$22,000,000 for the efficient management of local
25 reconstruction assistance, including anti-corruption

1 training for municipal governments, nongovern-
2 mental organizations, and law enforcement.

3 (6) ASSISTANCE FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUB-
4 LIC AND OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES AFFECTED
5 BY HURRICANE GEORGES.—\$42,000,000 for recon-
6 struction assistance related to health, economic revi-
7 talization, and housing for the Dominican Republic
8 and other Caribbean countries affected by Hurricane
9 Georges.

10 (c) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the amount
11 authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), the
12 President shall reserve \$6,000,000 for the operating ex-
13 penses of the United States Agency for International De-
14 velopment incurred in connection with assistance provided
15 under this Act.

16 **SEC. 222. REIMBURSEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISASTER**
17 **ACCOUNT.**

18 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Presi-
19 dent for fiscal year 1999 \$25,000,000 to reimburse the
20 international disaster assistance account for expenses in-
21 curred with respect to international disaster assistance
22 provided for affected areas of Central America and the
23 Caribbean under chapter 9 of part I of the Foreign Assist-
24 ance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2292 et seq.) for recovery
25 from Hurricane Georges and Hurricane Mitch.

1 **SEC. 223. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION; AVAILABILITY OF**
2 **AMOUNTS.**

3 (a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Amounts authorized
4 to be appropriated under this subtitle are in addition to
5 amounts otherwise available for the purposes described in
6 the section of this subtitle involved.

7 (b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts author-
8 ized to be appropriated under this subtitle are authorized
9 to remain available until expended.

10 **TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF**
11 **DEFENSE**

12 **SEC. 301. REPLACEMENT OF FUNDS USED FOR DISASTER**
13 **RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION.**

14 In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated
15 under any other law for the Department of Defense for
16 fiscal year 1999, funds are hereby authorized to be appro-
17 priated for the use of the Armed Forces and other activi-
18 ties and agencies of the Department of Defense for ex-
19 penses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and
20 maintenance, in amounts as follows:

21 (1) For replenishment of Department of De-
22 fense accounts used in providing disaster relief and
23 reconstruction to affected areas of Central America
24 and the Caribbean, \$135,200,000, of which—

1 (A) \$75,000,000 may be used for replen-
2 ishment of operation and maintenance and mili-
3 tary personal accounts;

4 (B) \$37,500,000 may be used for replen-
5 ishment of the Overseas Humanitarian Disaster
6 and Civic Aid account (including demining ini-
7 tiatives); and

TITLE IV—IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

17 SEC. 401. DETENTION FACILITIES.

18 There is authorized to be appropriated to the Presi-
19 dent \$80,000,000 to be used for Enforcement and Border
20 Affairs within the Immigration and Naturalization Service
21 (INS) to support increased detention requirements for
22 Central American criminal aliens held in detention by the
23 Immigration and Naturalization Service and to address an
24 expected influx of illegal immigrants from Central Amer-
25 ica.

1 **TITLE V—DEBT RESCHEDULING**
2 **AND REDUCTION FOR HON-**
3 **DURAS AND NICARAGUA;**
4 **FUNDING FOR THE CENTRAL**
5 **AMERICAN EMERGENCY**
6 **TRUST FUND OF THE INTER-**
7 **NATIONAL BANK FOR RECON-**
8 **STRUCTION AND DEVELOP-**
9 **MENT**

10 **Subtitle A—Debt Rescheduling and**
11 **Reduction for Honduras and**
12 **Nicaragua**

13 **SEC. 501. RESCHEDULING OF INTEREST PAYMENTS OWED**
14 **BY HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA.**

15 The President is authorized to reschedule the repay-
16 ment of interest owed to the United States (or any agency
17 of the United States) in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 by
18 the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua on debt
19 owed by such Governments to the United States that is
20 outstanding as of October 1, 1998.

21 **SEC. 502. REDUCTION OF DEBT OWED BY HONDURAS.**

22 (a) **AUTHORITY.—**

23 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall reduce
24 the amount owed to the United States (or any agen-
25 cy of the United States) by the Government of Hon-

1 duras that is outstanding as of October 1, 1998, as
2 a result of concessional loans made to Honduras by
3 the United States under part I or chapter 4 of part
4 II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or prede-
5 cessor foreign economic assistance legislation.

6 (2) APPROPRIATIONS REQUIREMENT.—The au-
7 thority provided by this section may be exercised
8 only in such amounts or to such extent as is pro-
9 vided in advance by appropriations Acts.

10 (3) CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.—
11 (A) A reduction of debt pursuant to this section
12 shall not be considered assistance for purposes of
13 any provision of law limiting assistance to a country.

14 (B) The authority of this section may be exer-
15 cised notwithstanding section 620(r) of the Foreign
16 Assistance Act of 1961 or section 321 of the Inter-
17 national Development and Food Assistance Act of
18 1975.

19 (b) IMPLEMENTATION OF DEBT REDUCTION.—

20 (1) IN GENERAL.—The debt reduction pursuant
21 to subsection (a) shall be accomplished by the ex-
22 change of a new obligation for obligations outstand-
23 ing as of the date specified in subsection (a)(1).

24 (2) EXCHANGE OF OBLIGATIONS.—The Presi-
25 dent shall notify the agency primarily responsible for

1 administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act
2 of 1961 of the agreement with Honduras to ex-
3 change a new obligation for outstanding obligations
4 pursuant to this subsection. At the direction of the
5 President, the old obligations shall be canceled and
6 a new debt obligation for the country shall be estab-
7 lished, and such agency shall make an adjustment in
8 its accounts to reflect the debt reduction.

9 (c) CURRENCY OF PAYMENT.—The principal amount
10 of each new obligation issued pursuant to subsection (b)
11 shall be repaid in United States dollars.

12 (d) DEPOSIT OF PAYMENTS.—Principal repayments
13 of new obligations shall be deposited in the United States
14 Government account established for principal repayments
15 of the obligations for which those obligations were ex-
16 changed.

17 (e) RATE OF INTEREST.—New obligations issued by
18 a beneficiary country pursuant to subsection (b) shall bear
19 interest at concessional rates.

20 (f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be
22 appropriated for fiscal year 2000 \$16,000,000 to
23 carry out this section.

4 **Subtitle B—Authorization of Fund-**
5 **ing for the Central American**
6 **Emergency Trust Fund of the**
7 **International Bank for Recon-**
8 **struction and Development**

9 SEC. 511. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING.

10 The Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286–
11 286nn) is amended by adding at the end the following:

12 "SEC. 62. SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR THE CENTRAL
13 AMERICAN EMERGENCY TRUST FUND OF THE
14 INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUC-
15 TION AND DEVELOPMENT.

16 "(a) CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Gov-
18 ernor of the Bank may, on behalf of the United
19 States, contribute \$25,000,000 to the Central Amer-
20 ican Emergency Trust Fund of the Bank.

21 “(2) SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—The au-
22 thority provided by paragraph (1) shall be effective
23 only to such extent or in such amounts as are pro-
24 vided in advance in appropriations Acts.

1 “(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPRO-
2 PRIATIONS.—

3 “(1) IN GENERAL.—For the contribution pro-
4 vided for in subsection (a), there are authorized to
5 be appropriated not more than \$25,000,000 for fis-
6 cal year 1999, for payment by the President of the
7 United States.

8 “(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authority
9 provided by paragraph (1) is in addition to any ap-
10 propriations authority otherwise provided by law.

11 “(c) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under
12 subsection (b) are authorized to remain available until ex-
13 pended.”.

○