

“(B) the placement and support of United States instructors and experts at military educational centers within the foreign countries designated under subsection (d) that are receiving assistance under that chapter.”.

SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE FOR NATO PARTICIPATION ACT DESIGNEES.

The President is authorized to obligate and expend \$60,000,000 from funds made available under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in support of countries designated to receive transition assistance under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act, as follows:

- (1) Poland: \$20,000,000.
- (2) Czech Republic: \$10,000,000.
- (3) Hungary: \$5,000,000.
- (4) Slovakia: \$5,000,000.
- (5) Other European countries designated under subsection (d)(1) or subsection (d)(2): \$20,000,000.

SEC. 6. TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.

Section 203(f) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—(1) The eligibility of a country designated under subsection (d) for the program established in subsection (a) shall terminate 60 days after the President makes a certification under paragraph (2) unless, within the 60-day period, the Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the termination of eligibility.

“(2) Whenever the President determines that the government of a country designated under subsection (d)—

“(A) no longer meets the criteria set forth in subsection (d)(2)(A);

“(B) is hostile to the NATO alliance; or

“(C) poses a national security threat to the United States,

then the President shall so certify to the appropriate congressional committees.

“(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect the eligibility of countries to participate under other provisions of law in programs described in this Act.”.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES.—Section 203 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES.—

“(1) APPLICABLE PROCEDURES.—A joint resolution described in paragraph (2) which is introduced in a House of Congress after the date on which a certification made under subsection (f)(2) is received by Congress shall be considered in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraphs (3) through (7) of section 8066(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1985 (as contained in Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 1936)), except that—

“(A) references to the ‘resolution described in paragraph (1)’ shall be deemed to be references to the joint resolution; and

“(B) references to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate shall be deemed to be references to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

“(2) TEXT OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—A joint resolution under this paragraph is a joint resolution the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ‘That the Congress disapproves the certification submitted by the President on _____ pursuant to section 203(f) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994.’.”.

SEC. 7. REPORTS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 206 of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of

Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note), as redesignated by section 5(l) of this Act, is amended—

(1) by inserting “annual” in the section heading before the first word;

(2) by inserting “annual” after “include in the” in the matter preceding paragraph (1);

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking “Partnership for Peace” and inserting “European”; and

(4) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting instead the following new paragraph:

“(2) In the event that the President determines that, despite a period of transition assistance, a country designated under section 203(d) has not, as of January 10, 1999, met criteria for NATO membership set forth by the North Atlantic Council, the President shall transmit a report to the designated congressional committees containing an assessment of the progress made by that country in meeting those standards.”.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

The NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 207. DEFINITIONS.

“For purposes of this title:

“(1) NATO.—The term ‘NATO’ means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

“(2) DESIGNATED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘designated congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on National Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

“(3) EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EMERGING FROM COMMUNIST DOMINATION.—The term ‘European countries emerging from Communist domination’ includes, but is not limited to, Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.”.

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 2040

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 1950 proposed by him to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 510. CLARIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS UNDER SECTION 620E OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 620E of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2375) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking “No assistance” and inserting “No military assistance”; and

(B) by striking “in which assistance is to be furnished or military equipment or technology” and inserting “in which military assistance is to be furnished or military equipment or technology”; and

(C) by striking “the proposed United States assistance” and inserting “the proposed United States military assistance”;

(D) by inserting “(1)” immediately after “(e)”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) The prohibitions in this subsection do not apply to any assistance or transfer provided for the purposes of—

“(A) international narcotics control (including chapter 8 of part I of this Act) or any

other provision of law available for providing assistance for counternarcotics purposes;

“(B) facilitating military-to-military contact, training (including chapter 5 of part II of this Act), or humanitarian or civic assistance projects;

“(C) peacekeeping and other multilateral operations (including chapter 6 of part II of this Act, relating to peacekeeping) or any provisions of law available for providing assistance for peacekeeping purposes, except that any lethal military equipment provided under this subparagraph shall be provided on a lease or loan basis only and shall be returned upon completion of the operation for which it was provided; or

“(D) antiterrorism assistance (including chapter 8 of part II of this Act, relating to antiterrorism assistance) or any other provision of law available for antiterrorism assistance purposes.

“(3) The restrictions of this subsection shall continue to apply to contracts for the delivery of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

“(4) Notwithstanding the restrictions contained in this subsection, military equipment, technology, or defense services, other than F-16 aircraft, may be transferred to Pakistan pursuant to contracts or cases entered into before October 1, 1990.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(f) STORAGE COSTS.—The President may release the Government of Pakistan of its contractual obligation to pay the United States Government for the storage costs of items purchased prior to October 1, 1990, but not delivered by the United States Government by virtue of the application of subsection (e) and may reimburse the Government of Pakistan for any such amounts paid, on such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe, if such payments would have no impact on the scoring of United States budget authority or outlays.

“(g) RETURN OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—The President may return to the Government of Pakistan military equipment paid for and delivered to Pakistan and subsequently transferred for repair or upgrade to the United States but not returned to Pakistan by virtue of the application of subsection (e). Such equipment or its equivalent may be returned to the Government of Pakistan if the President determines and so certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such equipment or equivalent neither constitutes nor has received any significant qualitative upgrade since being transferred to the United States.”.

HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 2041

Mr. HELMS proposed an amendment to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSOLIDATION AND REINVENTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that it is necessary in order to make the Government more efficient and to realize significant budgetary savings for the American taxpayer—

(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 efficient use of resources eliminate redundancy in functions, and improve the management of the Department of State;

(3) to assist congressional efforts to balance the Federal budget by the year 2002;

(4) to ensure that the international affairs budget function shoulders an appropriate

share of the reductions in United States Government spending necessary to eliminate the \$4,800,000,000 budget deficit; and

(5) to strengthen—

(A) the coordination of United States foreign policy;

(B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy;

(C) the authority of United States ambassadors over all United States Government personnel and resources located in United States diplomatic missions, in order to enhance the ability of the ambassadors to deploy those resources to the best effect that will attain the President's foreign policy objectives; and

(D) the United States Foreign Service, as the forward deployed civilian force of the United States Government, through renewed emphasis on the original principles which undergird the distinct Foreign Service personnel system. These include worldwide availability, assignments based on the needs of the service, rank in person, and merit-based advancement.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) consolidate within the Department of State, or eliminate, such duplicative, overlapping, or superfluous personnel, functions, goals, activities, offices, and programs that the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the Agency for International Development have in common with the Department of State in order to realize a budgetary savings to the American taxpayer of at least \$3,000,000,000 during fiscal years 1996 through 1999;

(2) encourage the United States foreign affairs agencies to maintain a high percentage of the best qualified, most competent American citizens serving in the United States Government while downsizing significantly the total number of people employed by these agencies; and

(3) ensure that all functions of diplomacy be subject to recruitment, training, assignment, promotion and egress based on common standards and procedures, with maximum interchange among the functions.

HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 2042

Mr. HELMS proposed an amendment to amendment No. 2041 proposed by him to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the word "SEC." and insert the following:

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING CONSOLIDATION AND REINVENTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that it is necessary in order to make the Government more efficient and to realize significant budgetary savings for the American taxpayer—

(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 efficient use of resources, eliminate redundancy in functions, and improve the management of the Department of State;

(3) to assist congressional efforts to balance the Federal budget by the year 2002;

(4) to ensure that the international affairs budget function shoulders an appropriate share of the reductions in United States Government spending necessary to eliminate the \$4,800,000,000 budget deficit; and

(5) to strengthen—

(A) the coordination of United States foreign policy;

(B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy;

(C) the authority of United States ambassadors over all United States Government personnel and resources located in United States diplomatic missions, in order to enhance the ability of the ambassadors to deploy those resources to the best effect that will attain the President's foreign policy objectives; and

(D) the United States Foreign Service, as the forward deployed civilian force of the United States Government, through renewed emphasis on the original principles which undergird the distinct Foreign Service personnel system. These include worldwide availability, assignments based on the needs of the service, rank in person, and merit-based advancement.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should—

(1) consolidate and eliminate, such duplicative, overlapping, or superfluous personnel, functions, goals, activities, offices, and programs that the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the Agency for International Development have in common with the Department of State in order to realize a budgetary savings to the American taxpayer of at least \$3,000,000,000 during fiscal years 1996 through 1999;

(2) encourage the United States foreign affairs agencies to maintain a high percentage of the best qualified, most competent American citizens serving in the United States Government while downsizing significantly the total number of people employed by these agencies; and

(3) ensure that all functions of diplomacy be subject to recruitment, training, assignment, promotion and egress based on common standards and procedures, with maximum interchange among the functions.

HATCH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2043

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PELL, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. CAMPBELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

On page 84, stroke lines 23 and 24.

On page 85, line 1, strike "(2)" and insert "(1)".

On page 85, line 3, strike "(3)" and insert "(2)".

On page 85, line 4, strike "(4)" and insert "(3)".

On page 85, line 6, strike "(5)" and insert "(4)".

HATCH (AND ABRAHAM) AMENDMENT NO. 2044

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. ABRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

On page 124, after line 20, add the following:

SEC. 618. TERMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMS EMBARGO APPLICABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA.

(a) TERMINATION.—Subject to subsection (b), the President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of the Republic of Croatia at such time that the United States terminates the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(b) RESUMPTION.—The President may resume the United States arms embargo of the

Government of the Republic of Croatia upon—

(1) determining the Government of the Republic of Croatia is actively interfering with the transshipment of arms deliveries to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and

(2) reporting in writing to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that he has determined the Government of the Republic of Croatia is actively interfering with the transshipment of arms deliveries to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the basis for his determination, and the measures the United States has taken to minimize such interference.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the terms "United States arms embargo of the Government of the Republic of Croatia," and "United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina" mean the application to the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, respectively, of the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and published in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 (58 FR 33322) under the heading "Suspension of Munitions Export Licenses to Yugoslavia."

BOND AMENDMENT NO. 2045

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

On page 24 line 3, strike all after the word "The" through the word "Committee" on line 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Attorney General shall conduct a study to develop, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Treasury, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the United States Trade Representative, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Trade and Development Agency, and the Export-Import Bank of the United States, proposals to end the discrimination against United States exports that result from bribery and corruption in international business transactions.

"(d) REPORT.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the agencies and agency heads listed in subsection (c), shall submit a report containing the proposals developed under subsection (c) to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and the".

KASSEBAUM AMENDMENT NO. 2046

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mrs. KASSEBAUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

On page 108 strike lines 13 through 25, and on page 109 strike lines 1 through 3.

FEINGOLD (AND SIMPSON) AMENDMENT NO. 2047

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 1916 submitted by Mr. HELMS to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

Strike all and in lieu of the matter intended to be inserted, insert the following:

On page 124, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. . UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available to carry out part I

of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$35,000,000 shall be made available for each of fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available under this section may be made available for activities in the People's Republic of China.

(c) CONDITION.—Funds made available under this section to the UNFPA shall be provided only on the condition that such funds are maintained in a separate account and are not commingled with any other funds.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) Not later than February 1, 1996, and February 1, 1997, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives a report indicating the amount that the UNFPA plans to spend in the People's Republic of China during the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

(2) If the amount indicated in a report submitted under paragraph (1) exceeds \$7,000,000, then the amount made available to the UNFPA shall be reduced by \$7,000,000.

BROWN AMENDMENTS NOS. 2048-2052

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BROWN submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to amendments submitted by him to the bill S. 908, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 2048

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. . AUTHORIZATION FOR AN INDUSTRIAL PARK ON THE BORDER BETWEEN THE TERRITORIES AND ISRAEL.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

(1) Extremists in Hamas and Islamic Jihad who reject the gains made since the signing of the Declaration of Principles have used terrorist tactics to force the closing of the territories;

(2) These terrorist acts have exacerbated existing problems and Gaza is now experiencing staggering unemployment nearing 50%, increasing chaos and a downward spiral of dashed hopes and deepening poverty;

(3) Israel's legitimate security concerns necessitate creative new methods of ensuring continued economic opportunity for the Palestinians; and

(4) The development of industrial parks along the border between Gaza, the West Bank and Israel sponsored by individual nations provides an important means of providing both development for Palestinians while maintaining border security.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that:

(1) The United States should take prompt, visible action before the coming election in Gaza and Jericho that promises hope and jobs to Palestinians;

(2) The rapid development of an industrial park, closely coordinated with private sector investors, will provide a clear sign of opportunity resulting from peace with Israel;

(3) The decision to site the industrial park should give special consideration to the extremely difficult economic conditions in Gaza;

(4) The President should appoint a Special Coordinator to coordinate the rapid development of an industrial park in Gaza and to begin the recruitment of U.S. investors; and

(5) The Secretary of State should direct a short-term review and implement of U.S. assistance plans to assist in speeding the flow

of goods and services between Israel and Gaza while increasing security between the two areas.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for the rapid development of a prototype industrial park in Gaza and/or the West Bank, notwithstanding sections 513 and 545 of the FY1995 Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs and FY1994 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-306) or similar provisions.

AMENDMENT No. 2049

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. . REIMBURSEMENT FOR MARGINAL COSTS.

(a) For all agricultural commodities transported under sections 901(b) and 901b of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as part of any United States Government-administered program of food assistance to foreign countries, the United States is authorized to reimburse carriers above the international market rate as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture only to the extent of the differential cost incurred by U.S. shippers necessary to comply with U.S. health, safety, labor and other U.S. standards that are not required for non-U.S. vessels.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Transportation shall submit a report 90 days after the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter to the appropriate committees of Congress detailing the U.S. health, safety, labor and other standards and their differential cost to U.S. shippers of agricultural commodities under sections 901(b) and 901b of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

AMENDMENT No. 2050

In lieu of the matter to be proposed to be inserted by the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. . LIMITATION ON CARGO PREFERENCE.

For all agricultural commodities transported under sections 901(b) and 901b of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as part of any United States Government-administered program of food assistance to foreign countries, the United States shall not reimburse carriers more than 25 percent above the international market rate, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT No. 2051

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 510. CLARIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS UNDER SECTION 620E OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 620E of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2375) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking "No assistance" and inserting "No military assistance";

(B) by striking "in which assistance is to be furnished or military equipment or technology" and inserting "in which military assistance is to be furnished or military equipment or technology";

(C) by striking "the proposed United States assistance" and inserting "the proposed United States military assistance";

(D) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(e)"; and

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) The prohibitions in this subsection do not apply to any assistance or transfer provided for the purposes of—

"(A) international narcotics control (including chapter 8 of part I of this Act) or any

other provision of law available for providing assistance for counternarcotics purposes;

"(B) facilitating military-to-military contact, training (including chapter 5 of part II of this Act), or humanitarian or civic assistance projects;

"(C) peacekeeping and other multilateral operations (including chapter 6 of part II of this Act, relating to peacekeeping) or any provisions of law available for providing assistance for peacekeeping purposes, except that any lethal military equipment provided under this subparagraph shall be provided on a lease or loan basis only and shall be returned upon completion of the operation for which it was provided; or

"(D) antiterrorism assistance (including chapter 8 of part II of this Act, relating to antiterrorism assistance) or any other provision of law available for antiterrorism assistance purposes.

"(3) The restrictions of this subsection shall continue to apply to contracts for the delivery of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

"(4) Notwithstanding the restrictions contained in this subsection, military equipment, technology, or defense services, other than F-16 aircraft, may be transferred to Pakistan pursuant to contracts or cases entered into before October 1, 1990."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(f) STORAGE COSTS.—The President may release the Government of Pakistan of its contractual obligation to pay the United States Government for the storage costs of items purchased prior to October 1, 1990, but not delivered by the United States Government by virtue of the application of subsection (e) and may reimburse the Government of Pakistan for any such amounts paid, on such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe, if such payments would have no impact on the scoring of United States budget authority or outlays.

"(g) RETURN OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.—The President may return to the Government of Pakistan military equipment paid for and delivered to Pakistan and subsequently transferred for repair or upgrade to the United States but not returned to Pakistan by virtue of the application of subsection (e). Such equipment or its equivalent may be returned to the Government of Pakistan if the President determines and so certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such equipment or equivalent neither constitutes nor has received any significant qualitative upgrade since being transferred to the United States."

AMENDMENT No. 2052

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment, insert the following:

TITLE —NATO PARTICIPATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1995

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "NATO Participation Act Amendments of 1995".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has played an essential role in guaranteeing the security, freedom, and prosperity of the United States and its partners in the Alliance.

(2) NATO has expanded its membership on three different occasions since 1949.

(3) The sustained commitment of the member countries of NATO to mutual defense of their security ultimately made possible the democratic transformation in Central and Eastern Europe and the demise of the Soviet Union.

(4) NATO was designed to be and remains a defensive military organization whose members have never contemplated the use of, or

used, military force to expand the borders of its member states.

(5) While the immediate threat to the security of the United States and its allies has been reduced with the collapse of the Iron Curtain, new security threats, such as the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, are emerging to the shared interests of the member countries of NATO.

(6) NATO remains the only multilateral security organization capable of conducting effective military operations to protect Western security interests.

(7) NATO has played a positive role in defusing tensions between NATO members and, as a result, no military action has occurred between two NATO member states since the inception of NATO in 1949.

(8) NATO is also an important diplomatic forum for the discussion of issues of concern to its member states and for the peaceful resolution of disputes.

(9) America's security, freedom, and prosperity remain linked to the security of the countries of Europe.

(10) Any threat to the security of the newly emerging democracies in Europe would pose a security threat to the United States and its European allies.

(11) The admission to NATO of European countries that have been freed from Communist domination and that meet specific criteria for NATO membership would contribute to international peace and enhance the security of the region.

(12) A number of countries have expressed varying degrees of interest in NATO membership, and have taken concrete steps to demonstrate this commitment.

(13) Full integration of Central and East European countries into the North Atlantic Alliance after such countries meet essential criteria for admission would enhance the security of the Alliance and, thereby, contribute to the security of the United States.

(14) The expansion of NATO can create the stable environment needed to successfully complete the political and economic transformation envisioned by European states emerging from communist domination.

(15) In recognition that not all countries which have requested membership in NATO will necessarily qualify at the same pace, the accession date for each new member will vary.

(16) The provision of NATO transition assistance should include those countries most ready for closer ties with NATO, and should be designed to assist other countries meeting specified criteria of eligibility to move forward toward eventual NATO membership.

(17) The evaluation of future membership in NATO for countries emerging from communist domination should be based on the progress of those nations in meeting criteria for NATO transition assistance and evolving NATO criteria, which require enhancement of NATO's security and the approval of all NATO members.

SEC. 3. UNITED STATES POLICY.

It should be the policy of the United States—

(1) to join with the NATO allies of the United States to redefine the role of the NATO Alliance in the post-Cold War world;

(2) to actively assist European countries emerging from communist domination in their transition so that such countries may eventually qualify for NATO membership; and

(3) to work to define the political and security relationship between an enlarged NATO and the Russian Federation.

SEC. 4. REVISIONS TO PROGRAM TO FACILITATE TRANSITION TO NATO MEMBERSHIP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Subsection (a) of section 203 of the NATO Par-

ticipation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The President shall provide expanded security assistance and other related assistance to countries designated under subsection (d) to facilitate their transition to full NATO membership.”

(b) ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—Subsection (d) of section 203 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

“(d) DESIGNATION OF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.—

“(1) PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW AND REPORT.—Within 60 days of the enactment of the NATO Participation Act Amendments of 1995, the President shall transmit to the Congress an evaluation of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia as well as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania in accordance with the criteria in paragraph (3) and specifically designate one or more of these countries to be eligible to receive assistance under the program established in subsection (a). The President shall provide a report of the country-by-country evaluation as well as an evaluation of each designated country's progress toward conformance with criteria for full NATO membership.

“(2) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EMERGING FROM COMMUNIST DOMINATION.—

“(A) In addition to the country or countries designated pursuant to paragraph (1), the President may designate other European countries emerging from communist domination. The President may make such a designation in the case of any such country only if the President determines, and reports to the designated congressional committees, that such country meets the criteria specified in paragraph (3).

“(3) CRITERIA.—The criteria referred to in paragraph (2) are, with respect to each country, that the country—

“(A) has made significant progress toward establishing—

“(i) shared values and interests;

“(ii) democratic governments;

“(iii) free market economies;

“(iv) civilian control of the military, of the police, and of intelligence services;

“(v) adherence to the values, principles, and political commitments embodied in the Helsinki Final Act of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe; and

“(vi) more transparent defense budgets and is participating in the Partnership For Peace defense planning process;

“(B) has made public commitments—

“(i) to further the principles of NATO and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area;

“(ii) to accept the obligations, responsibilities, and costs of NATO membership; and

“(iii) to implement infrastructure development activities that will facilitate participation in and support for NATO military activities;

“(C) is not ineligible for assistance under section 563 of Public Law 103-306, with respect to transfers of equipment to a country the government of which the the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for purposes of section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; and

“(D) is likely, within five years of the determination of the President under paragraph (1) or (2), to be in a position to further the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty and to contribute to its own security and that of the North Atlantic area.

“(4) PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE ACTIVITIES OR ON FUNDING FOR THE WARSAW INITIATIVE.—Effective 60 days after the date of enactment of the NATO Participation Act Amendments of 1995, no funds authorized to be appropriated under

any provision of law may be obligated or expended for activities associated with the Partnership for Peace program or the Warsaw Initiative until the President has designated at least one country to participate in the transition program established under subsection (a).”

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 203 of such Act are amended by striking “countries described in such subsection” each of the two places it appears and inserting “countries designated under subsection (d)”.

(B) Subsection (e) of section 203 of such Act is amended—

(i) by striking “subsection (d)” and inserting “subsection (d)(2)”; and

(ii) by inserting “(22 U.S.C. 2394)” before the period at the end.

(C) Section 204(c) of such Act is amended by striking “any other Partnership for Peace country designated under section 203(d)” and inserting “any country designated under section 203(d)(2)”.

(c) TYPES OF ASSISTANCE.—Section 203(c) of such Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (D) (as redesignated) the following new subparagraphs:

“(E) Assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the Economic Support Fund).

“(F) Funds appropriated under the ‘Non-proliferation and Disarmament Fund’ account”.

“(G) Assistance under chapter 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to peacekeeping operations and other programs).”

“(H) Authority for the Department of Defense to pay excess defense articles costs for countries designated for both grant lethal and nonlethal excess defense articles.

“(I) Authority to convert FMF loans to grants, and grants to loans, for eligible countries.”

(3) by inserting “(1)” immediately after “TYPE OF ASSISTANCE.—”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) For fiscal years 1996 and 1997, in providing assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the countries designated under subsection (d), the President shall include as an important component of such assistance the provision of sufficient language training to enable military personnel to participate further in programs for military training and in defense exchange programs.

“(3) Of the amounts made available under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international military education and training), \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1996 and \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 should support—

“(A) the attendance of additional military personnel of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia at professional military education institutions in the United States in accordance with section 544 of such Act; and

“(B) the placement and support of United States instructors and experts at military educational centers within the foreign countries designated under subsection (d) that are receiving assistance under that chapter.”

SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE FOR NATO PARTICIPATION ACT DESIGNEES.

The President is authorized to obligate and expend \$60,000,000 from funds made available under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in support of countries designated to receive

transition assistance under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act, as follows:

- (1) Poland: \$20,000,000.
- (2) Czech Republic: \$10,000,000.
- (3) Hungary: \$5,000,000.
- (4) Slovakia: \$5,000,000.
- (5) Other European countries designated under subsection (d)(1) or subsection (d)(2): \$20,000,000.

SEC. 6. TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.

Section 203(f) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—(1) The eligibility of a country designated under subsection (d) for the program established in subsection (a) shall terminate 60 days after the President makes a certification under paragraph (2) unless, within the 60-day period, the Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the termination of eligibility.

“(2) Whenever the President determines that the government of a country designated under subsection (d)—

“(A) no longer meets the criteria set forth in subsection (d)(2)(A);

“(B) is hostile to the NATO alliance; or

“(C) poses a national security threat to the United States,

then the President shall so certify to the appropriate congressional committees.

“(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect the eligibility of countries to participate under other provisions of law in programs described in this Act.”

(b) CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES.—Section 203 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) CONGRESSIONAL PRIORITY PROCEDURES.—

“(1) APPLICABLE PROCEDURES.—A joint resolution described in paragraph (2) which is introduced in a House of Congress after the date on which a certification made under subsection (f)(2) is received by Congress shall be considered in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraphs (3) through (7) of section 8066(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1985 (as contained in Public Law 98-473 (98 Stat. 1936)), except that—

“(A) references to the ‘resolution described in paragraph (1)’ shall be deemed to be references to the joint resolution; and

“(B) references to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate shall be deemed to be references to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

“(2) TEXT OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—A joint resolution under this paragraph is a joint resolution the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ‘That the Congress disapproves the certification submitted by the President on _____ pursuant to section 203(f) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994.’”

SEC. 7. REPORTS.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 206 of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note), as redesignated by section 5(1) of this Act, is amended—

(1) by inserting “annual” in the section heading before the first word;

(2) by inserting “annual” after “include in the” in the matter preceding paragraph (1);

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking “Partnership for Peace” and inserting “European”; and

(4) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting instead the following new paragraph:

“(2) In the event that the President determines that, despite a period of transition assistance, a country designated under section 203(d) has not, as of January 10, 1999, met criteria for NATO membership set forth by the North Atlantic Council, the President shall transmit a report to the designated congressional committees containing an assessment of the progress made by that country in meeting those standards.”

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

The NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 207. DEFINITIONS.

“For purposes of this title:

“(1) NATO.—The term ‘NATO’ means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

“(2) DESIGNATED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘designated congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on National Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

“(3) EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EMERGING FROM COMMUNIST DOMINATION.—The term ‘European countries emerging from Communist domination’ includes, but is not limited to, Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.”

THE ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

REID AMENDMENT NO. 2053

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 1905) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 24, line 7, strike “135(a)(2), 135(d), 135(e). 141(g), 145” and insert “135(d), 135(e).”

JEFFORDS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2054

Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. LEHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1905, supra; as follows:

On page 20, line 23 insert the following:

SEC. . FUNDING FOR ENERGY SUPPLY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES.

“(a) REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION FOR DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated in title III of this Act under the heading DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION is hereby reduced by \$37,000,000.

“(b) INCREASE IN APPROPRIATION FOR ENERGY SUPPLY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated in title III of this act under the heading ENERGY SUPPLY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES is hereby increased by \$37,000,000.

“(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated in title III of this Act under the

heading ENERGY SUPPLY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES—

“(1) not less than \$4,500,000 shall be available for solar building technology research;

“(2) not less than \$78,929,000 shall be available for photovoltaic energy systems;

“(3) not less than \$28,443,000 shall be available for solar thermal energy systems;

“(4) not less than \$55,300,000 shall be available for biofuels of which no less than half shall go toward the BIOMASS ELECTRIC PROGRAM;

“(5) not less than \$42,000,000 shall be available for wind energy systems;

“(6) not less than \$8,000,000 shall be available for international solar energy programs;

“(7) not less than \$9,000,000 shall be available for hydrogen research.”

BUMPERS (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2055

Mr. BUMPERS (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. BRADLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1905, supra; as follows:

Strike lines 22-23 on page 20 and insert in lieu thereof the following: “\$2,793,324,000 to remain available until expended. *Provided that*, no more than \$7,500,000 of such funds shall be used for the termination of the Gas Turbine-Modular Helium Reactor program.”

ABRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2056

Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. KYL, and Mr. ASHCROFT) proposed an amendment

On page 41, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

SEC. 510. MAGNETIC FUSION ENERGY ENGINEERING.

Section 7 of the Magnetic Fusion Energy Engineering Act (42 U.S.C. 9396) is repealed.

SEC. 511. REPEAL OF REPORT ON VERIFICATION TECHNIQUES FOR PRODUCTION OF PLUTONIUM AND HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM.

Section 3131 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 104 Stat. 1839) is amended by striking out subsection (c).

DORGAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2057

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. FORD, Mr. ROBB, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BRADLEY, and Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1905, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CONFERENCE ON S. 4, THE LINE ITEM VETO ACT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the line item veto was a major plank in the House majority’s “Contract with America” and has received strong bipartisan support in the 104th Congress;

(2) the House of Representatives on February 6, 1995, passed H.R. 2, the Line Item Veto Act, on a vote of 294-134;

(3) the Senate on March 23, 1995, passed S. 4, the Separate Enrollment and Line Item Veto Act of 1995, on a vote of 69-29;

(4) the House passed S. 4, with the text of H.R. 2 inserted, by voice vote on May 17, 1995, 50 days after passage by the Senate;

(5) notwithstanding the failure of the House to request a conference, the Senate disagreed with the House amendments, requested a conference and appointed conferees on S. 4 on June 20, 1995;