Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my personal commendation to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for his leadership in managing these pieces of legislation now before the House.

Mr. Speaker, I will not object to the passage of this legislation, but I want to note for the record that the Forest Service has objections to language which has been included by the other body. Specifically, the Senate amendment would subject this land conveyance to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act process. H.R. 434, as reported by the committee and passed by the House, would have provided for an equal value exchange of lands pursuant to routine Forest Service law and procedures.

H.R. 434, as amended by the Senate, provides for a one-acre conveyance to the town of Jemez Springs, New Mexico, of land from the Santa Fe National Forest. The land is to be used for the public purpose of a fire station. The bill also contains a reverter clause providing that if the land is not used for a fire station it will revert to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, if this bill provided for a general application of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to all national forest lands, I would strongly oppose it. But since H.R. 434 is limited to a one-acre parcel of land in one New Mexico community, I will not object to the Senate amendment. I view this, however, to be a limited and unique circumstance and not as a precedent for future conveyances of Forest Service lands.

I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND).

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support of H.R. 434, as was introduced by former Congressman Bill Richardson, now Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, the history of the Jemez Mountains Recreation Area dates back to the early 1990's when it was carved out by Congress as a special recreation area for the American people. As a result of declaring the Jemez Mountains a recreation area, we have an additional one million people that now travel through the tiny village of 350 to 450 people, a little village called Jemez Springs. This little village is the closest village that can respond to emergency and disaster, whether it be fire, whether it be first aid emergency for those million visitors that come through the Jemez Springs area. This is the village of first response in time of crisis.

I believe that the village is well within its limits by asking for merely one acre of land on which to build a modern fire station so that they can respond to the emergency needs of the American people as the American people visit the Jemez Recreation Area. The Federal Government owns over 28 million acres in the State of New Mexico, and I believe that yielding one acre to a village of 350 people who are the first individuals to respond in times of crisis to the visitors of the Jemez Recreation Area is well within reason.

I understand that there is objection to this. This objection on behalf of the Forest Service I believe is unreasonable. The Forest Service does not always have a good reputation of being a good neighbor in New Mexico. I would encourage them to wholeheartedly embrace the transfer of the one acre to Jemez Springs to begin to build bridges with the people of northern New Mexico.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to note for the RECORD that former Congressman Bill Richardson was a very distinguished member of our Committee on Resources, and I think, also to my good friend from New Mexico, that former Ambassador Bill Richardson to the United Nations is now the new Secretary of Energy. It was just confirmed last Friday by the other body.

I want to commend my good friend the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND) for following up this piece of legislation, and I just want to note that and commend him for allowing us to bring this piece of legislation now for consideration, and again I urge my colleagues to support this bill and thank my colleague again from North Carolina for his management of these pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 434.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 434, the bill just debated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

APPROVING A GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3460) to approve a governing international fishery agreement between the United States and the Republic of Latvia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3460

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH LATVIA.

Notwithstanding section 203 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1823), the governing international fishery agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Latvia, as contained in the message to Congress from the President of the United States dated February 3, 1998, is approved as a governing international fishery agreement for the purposes of such Act and shall enter into force and effect with respect to the United States on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION ACT OF 1995.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 211 of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 5610) is amended by striking ''for each of'' and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting ''for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2001.''.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 is further amended—

(1) in section 207(e) (16 U.S.C. 5606(e)), by striking ''sections'' and inserting ''section'';

(2) in section 209(c) (16 U.S.C. 5608(c)), by striking ''chapter 17'' and inserting ''chapter 171''; and

(3) in section 210(6) (16 U.S.C. 5609(6)), by striking ''the Magnuson Fishery'' and inserting ''the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery''.

(c) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 212. ANNUAL REPORT.

''The Secretary shall annually report to the Congress on the activities of the Fisheries Commission, the General Council, the Scientific Council, and the consultative committee established under section 208.''.

(d) NORTH ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORGANIZATION QUOTA ALLOCATION PRACTICE.—The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 (16 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 213. QUOTA ALLOCATION PRACTICE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Secretary of State, shall promptly seek to establish a new practice for allocating quotas under the Convention that—

''(1) is predictable and transparent;

''(2) provides fishing opportunities for all members of the Organization; and

''(3) is consistent with the Straddling Fish Stocks Agreement.

''(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall include in annual reports under section 212—

''(1) a description of the results of negotiations held pursuant to subsection (a);

''(2) an identification of barriers to achieving such a new allocation practice; and

''(3) recommendations for any further legislation that is necessary to achieve such a new practice.

''(c) DEFINITION.—In this section the term 'Straddling Fish Stocks Agreement' means the United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.''.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION ACT OF 1975.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 10(4) of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971h(4)) is amended by striking ''For fiscal year 1998,'' and inserting ''For each of fiscal years 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001,''.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 is further amended—

(A) in section 2 (16 U.S.C. 971), by redesignating the second paragraph (4) as paragraph (5);

(B) in section 5(b) (16 U.S.C. 971c(b)), by striking ''fisheries zone'' and inserting ''exclusive economic zone'';

(C) in section 6(c)(6) (16 U.S.C. 971d(c)(6))—

(i) by designating the last sentence as subparagraph (B), and by indenting the first line thereof; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking ''subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''clause (i)'';

(D) by redesignating the first section 11 (16 U.S.C. 971 note) as section 13, and moving that section so as to appear after section 12 of that Act;

(E) by amending the style of the heading and designation for each of sections 11 and 12 so as to conform to the style of the headings and designations of the other sections of that Act; and

(F) by striking ''Magnuson Fishery'' each place it appears and inserting ''Magnuson-Stevens Fishery''.

(2) Section 3(b)(3)(B) of the Act of September 4, 1980 (Public Law 96–339; 16 U.S.C. 971i(b)(3)(B)), is amended by inserting ''of 1975'' after ''Act''.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY OF STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA TO MANAGE DUNGENESS CRAB FISHERY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this section and notwithstanding section 306(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1856(a)), each of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California may adopt and enforce State laws and regulations governing fishing and processing in the exclusive economic zone adjacent to that State in any Dungeness crab (Cancer magister) fishery for which there is no fishery management plan in effect under that Act.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE MANAGEMENT.—Any law or regulation adopted by a State under this section for a Dungeness crab fishery—

(1) except as provided in paragraph (2), shall apply equally to vessels engaged in the fishery in the exclusive economic zone and vessels engaged in the fishery in the waters of the State, and without regard to the State that issued the permit under which a vessel is operating;

(2) shall not apply to any fishing by a vessel in exercise of tribal treaty rights; and

(3) shall include any provisions necessary to implement tribal treaty rights pursuant to the decision in United States v. Washington, D.C. No. CV–70–09213.

(c) LIMITATION ON ENFORCEMENT OF STATE LIMITED ACCESS SYSTEMS.—Any law of the State of Washington, Oregon, or California that establishes or implements a limited access system for a Dungeness crab fishery may not be enforced against a vessel that is otherwise legally fishing in the exclusive economic zone adjacent to that State and that is not registered under the laws of that State, except a law regulating landings.

(d) STATE PERMIT OR TREATY RIGHT REQUIRED.—No vessel may harvest or process Dungeness crab in the exclusive economic zone adjacent to the State of Washington, Oregon, or California, except as authorized by a permit issued by any of those States or pursuant to any tribal treaty rights to Dungeness crab pursuant to the decision in United States v. Washington, D.C. No. CV–70–09213.

(e) STATE AUTHORITY OTHERWISE PRESERVED.—Except as expressly provided in this section, nothing in this section reduces the authority of any State under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) to regulate fishing, fish processing, or landing of fish.

(f) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California under this section with respect to a Dungeness crab fishery shall expire on the effective date of a fishery management plan for the fishery under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

(g) REPEAL.—Section 112(d) of Public Law 104–297 (16 U.S.C. 1856 note) is repealed.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions set forth in section 3 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802) shall apply to this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, first let me say a word of thanks to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON), who permitted us to take this bill out of order, and we will move through this quickly. It is noncontroversial, and we appreciate very much their consideration.

First, let me say to my friend the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), the ranking member of the subcommittee, a strong ''thank you'' for helping on a bipartisan basis to bring this bill to the floor. We find that most of the good progressive, supportive, forward-looking things that we do out of our subcommittee are done because of the great relationship between the majority and the minority both on the Member and staff level.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3460 to approve a governing international fisheries agreement between the United States and the Republic of Latvia to reauthorize the Atlantic Tuna Convention Act of 1975, to extend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conservation Act of 1995 and extend the current regulatory scheme for the Dungeness crab in the Pacific Ocean.

Governing International Fishery Agreements, GIFAs, are currently authorized under Title II of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Foreign fishing vessels may not operate in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone unless they are registered in the country, has agreed and has signed a GIFA with the United States.

The Northwestern Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act is the implementing legislation for the convention on the future multilateral cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic fisheries. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, NAFO, was established in 1979 under the terms of the convention. While the U.S. has participated in fishery negotiations in the past, the U.S. did not agree to the convention until 1996. The implementing legislation delineates our involvement in the NAFO, which is responsible for managing and conserving fishery resources from North Carolina to Baffin Bay, Canada, and it establishes the procedures for the delegate selection and includes a reporting requirement.

The Atlantic Tunas Convention Act is the implementing legislation for the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna and for other species. This bill also speaks strongly to that issue.

The final title of the bill extends the current regulatory scheme of the Dungeness crab fisheries in the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean fisheries for Dungeness crab is found in the State waters off California, Oregon, Washington and in the EEZ adjacent to those States.

In order to assure continued conservation of the Dungeness crab as well as accommodate tribal treaty rights, some regulatory authority is necessary in the EEZ. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council unanimously recommended that Congress make the in term State authority permanent. This bill would establish that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, for all of the appropriate reasons I strongly support this important bill and urge an aye vote on it, and I ask that my entire statement be placed in the RECORD.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 3460, to approve a Governing International Fishery Agreement between the United States and the Republic of Latvia, to reauthorize the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975, to extend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 and extend the current regulatory scheme for Dungeness crab in the Pacific Ocean.

Governing International Fishery Agreements (GIFAs) are currently authorized under Title II of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Foreign fishing vessels may not operate in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) unless they are registered in a country that has signed a GIFA with the United States. These agreements require the foreign nations and vessels to comply with all U.S. laws governing the conservation and management of living marine resources. In return, foreign fishermen may receive an allocation of any excess fish that our

government determines is available in the fishery.

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act is the implementing legislation for the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) was established in 1979 under the terms of the Convention. While the U.S. has participated in fishery negotiations in the past, the U.S. did not agree to the Convention until 1996. The implementing legislation delineates our involvement in NAFO, which is responsible for managing and conserving fishery resources from North Carolina to Baffin Bay, Canada, and it establishes the procedures for delegate selection and includes a reporting requirement.

The Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA) is the implementing legislation for the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), an international treaty for the conservation and management of highly migratory tuna and tuna-like species of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Mediterranean. The Act delineates the involvement of the United States in ICCAT. It establishes such necessary procedures as the selection of the U.S. delegates to the ICCAT Commission, the U.S. Advisory Committee, and Species Working Groups.

The final title of the bill extends the current regulatory scheme for the Dungeness crab fishery in the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean fishery for Dungeness crab is found in the State waters of California, Oregon, and Washington and in the EEZ adjacent to those States. A related tribal fishery is conducted under the provisions of court order (*United States v. Washington*) in ocean areas designated by regulation as tribal ''usual and accustomed'' areas. Conservation and management regulations are implemented and enforced by the three States and the tribal governments.

In order to ensure continued conservation of Dungeness crab, as well as accommodate tribal treaty rights, some regulatory authority is necessary in the EEZ. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) unanimously recommended that Congress make the interim State authority permanent. This bill would accomplish that purpose. While the Council could develop a fishery management plan, such a step could impose a fiscal burden on taxpayers, an unnecessary regulatory burden on harvesters and processors, and it would detract from efforts to conserve other species under the Council's jurisdiction.

I strongly support this important bill and urge an AYE vote on it.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3460.

I would also like to say before beginning the statement here, point out how much I have enjoyed working with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON). I think that our committee is a committee that deals an awful lot with public domain and the oceans and the resources in the oceans, and we work in a wonderful bipartisan effort to make sure that those resources are protected for the citizens of this country and, frankly, the world, and this legislation in a small way plays a part in that.

What this legislation does, Mr. Speaker, is reauthorize several important fishery conventions, including the governing international fishery agreement between the United States and the Republic of Latvia. While the international agreement is unlikely to result in a foreign allocation of fish from U.S. waters, we have in several instances permitted foreign vessels to process fish caught by U.S. fishermen in the United States waters. As such, the GIFA, which is the Governing International Fisheries Agreement, renewal is an important building block in our long-term bilateral relationships with the Republic of Latvia and was requested by this administration to potentially allow both countries to expand their business opportunities.

Section 2 of the bill reauthorizes the Northwest Fisheries Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995. Unfortunately, this organization has not been successful in preventing overfishing in many of the fisheries managed by treaty nations, and as a result, many of these stocks have been severely depleted. As the U.S. joined the organization only recently, we did not participate in the overexploitation of these resources, and ironically we therefore do not have the catch history to justify a quota for U.S. fishermen. Improving both conservation efforts and equity within these organizations should be a primary goal of the United States as we continue to play a large role in the international fisheries conventions and agreements.

Section 3 of the bill delineates the U.S. role in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. As we know, many of the highly migratory species managed by the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas are overfished and desperately in need of strong conservation measures. The convention must work harder to protect these stocks not only from overfishing but also from nontreaty nations whose activities diminish the effectiveness of the ICCAT recommendations. This act delineates the involvement of the United States in this organization, and it authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to adopt the regulations which are necessary to manage these valuable stocks consistent with international conservation efforts.

Section 4 of the bill allows the States of California, Oregon and Washington to continue to cooperatively adopt and enforce State laws to manage the Dungeness crab fishery in the Exclusive Economic Zone along the West Coast of the United States. As my colleagues know, that Exclusive Economic Zone goes out to 200 miles.

□ 1430

In the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996, Congress granted these States interim authority to manage the Dungeness crab fishery in the exclusive economic zone while future options for the fishery were explored. The primary reason for this was to accommodate the rights of the Northwest Indian tribes to harvest a share of the crab resources off the Washington coast.

The Pacific Fisheries Management Council was then asked to report to Congress on progress towards the development of a Federal fishery management plan. The Council examined the management options for the fishery, and, after careful evaluation, voted unanimously to request Congress to allow the existing management structure to be extended.

This legislation does not override the Council's authority in any way. It is supported by all the States, the tribes, the processors and the fishermen. The legislation is limited solely to the fishery for Dungeness crab, and, more importantly, the authority granted to the States under this bill expires when the Secretary of Commerce approves a Council fishery management plan for crab.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are considering H.R. 3460, a noncontroversial bill that will renew the Governing International Fishery Agreement with the Republic of Latvia, and reauthorize the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995 and the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 until September 30, 2001.

H.R. 3460 was introduced by JIM SAXTON, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans on March 12, 1998.

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act delineates the involvement of the United States in NAFO, which is responsible for managing and conserving fishing resources from North Carolina to Baffin Bay, Canada. The Atlantic Tunas Convention Act is the implementing legislation for the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, and international treaty for the conservation and management of highly migratory tuna and tuna-like species of the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Mediterranean.

In addition, language from H.R. 3498, the Dungeness Crab Conservation and Management Act, has been incorporated within this bill. The Dungeness crab language will allow the States of Washington, Oregon, and California to continue to jointly manage the Dungness crab fishery in the Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to their States.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council has unanimously voted to urge Congress to extend the interim management authority that was granted to the States by the Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996. This bill specifically states that if the Pacific Council, at any time, determines there is a need for and approves a Federal fishery management plan for this fishery, then the authority given to the States would be terminated.

This legislation is time-sensitive because the temporary authority given to the States will soon expire and Members should vote for this innovative conservation and management measure.

I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 3460.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3460, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3460, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

IRAN NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3743) to withhold voluntary proportional assistance for programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the development and completion of the Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3743

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Iran remains the world's leading sponsor of international terrorism and is on the Department of State's list of countries that provide support for acts of international terrorism.

(2) Iran has repeatedly called for the destruction of Israel and Iran supports organizations, such as Hizballah, Hamas, and the Palestine Islamic Jihad, which are responsible for terrorist attacks against Israel.

(3) Iranian officials have stated their intent to complete at least 3 nuclear power plants by 2015 and are currently working to complete the Bushehr nuclear power plant located on the Persian Gulf coast.

(4) The United States has publicly opposed the completion of reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant because the transfer of civilian nuclear technology and training could help to advance Iran's nuclear weapons program.

(5) In an April 1997 hearing before the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, James Woolsey, stated that through the operation of the nuclear power reactor at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, Iran will develop substantial expertise relevant to the development of nuclear weapons.

(6) Construction of the Bushehr nuclear power plant was halted following the 1979 revolution in Iran because the former West Germany refused to assist in the completion the plant due to concerns that completion of the plant could provide Iran with expertise and technology which could advance Iran's nuclear weapons program.

(7) Iran is building up its offensive military capacity in other areas as evidenced by its recent testing of engines for ballistic missiles capable of carrying 2,200 pound warheads more than 800 miles, within range of strategic targets in Israel.

(8) In January 1995 Iran signed a $780,000,000 contract with the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy (MINATOM) to complete a VVER–1000 pressurized-light water reactor at the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

(9) In March of 1998, Russia confirmed its intention to complete work on the two reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant and agreed in principle to the construction of 2 more reactors at the Bushehr site.

(10) At least 1 reactor could be operational within a few years and it would subsequently provide Iran with substantial expertise to advance its nuclear weapons program.

(11) Iran ranks 10th among the 105 nations receiving assistance from the technical cooperation program of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(12) Between 1995 and 1999, the International Atomic Energy Agency has provided and is expected to provide a total of $1,550,000 through its Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund for the Iranian nuclear power program, including reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

(13) The United States provides annual contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency which total more than 25 percent of the annual assessed budget of the Agency and the United States also provides annual voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund of the Agency which total approximately 32 percent ($16,000,000 in 1996) of the annual budget of the program.

(14) The United States should not voluntarily provide funding for the completion of nuclear power reactors which could provide Iran with substantial expertise to advance its nuclear weapons program and potentially pose a threat to the United States or its allies.

(15) Iran has no need for nuclear energy because of its immense oil and natural gas reserves which are equivalent to 9.3 percent of the world's reserves and Iran has 73,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, an amount second only to the natural gas reserves of Russia.

SEC. 3. WITHHOLDING OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN IRAN.

Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the limitations of subsection (a) shall apply to programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Iran.''.

SEC. 4. ANNUAL REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF STATE OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; UNITED STATES OPPOSITION TO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE AGENCY IN IRAN.

(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall undertake a comprehensive annual review of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the countries described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and shall determine if such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report containing the results of the review under paragraph (1).

(b) OPPOSITION TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.—The Secretary of State shall direct the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to oppose the following:

(1) Programs of the Agency that are determined by the Secretary under the review conducted under subsection (a)(1) to be inconsistent with nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals of the United States.

(2)(A) Technical assistance programs or projects of the Agency designed to develop or complete the Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to programs or projects of the Agency that provide for the discontinuation, dismantling, or safety inspection of nuclear facilities or related materials, or for inspections and similar activities designed to prevent the development of nuclear weapons by Iran.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report that—

(1) describes the total amount of annual assistance to Iran from the International Atomic Energy Agency, a list of Iranian officials in leadership positions at the Agency, the expected timeframe for the completion of the nuclear power reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, and a summary of the nuclear materials and technology transferred to Iran from the Agency in the preceding year which could assist in the development of Iran's nuclear weapons program; and

(2) contains a description of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in each country described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and any inconsistencies between the technical cooperation and assistance programs and projects of the Agency and United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals in these countries.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The report required to be submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, to the extent appropriate, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should pursue internal reforms at the International Atomic Energy Agency that will ensure that all programs and projects funded under the Technical Cooperation and Assistance Fund of the Agency are compatible with United States nuclear nonproliferation policy and international nuclear nonproliferation norms.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from