

withholding of IAEA voluntary funds, those funds we pay above and beyond our membership fees for the Safeguard Program for Iran, if the Secretary cannot make the requisite certification. It also requires the Secretary of State to undertake a comprehensive review of all IAEA programs and projects in other states which sponsor international terrorism to determine if the IAEA is sponsoring any other projects which conflict with the United States' nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals. Clearly, our monies should not be going to any country, especially voluntary monies, if they oppose our own nuclear nonproliferation goals.

As it is, since the IAEA's inception, more than \$52 million for the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund has gone to countries on the United States' list of states which sponsor terrorism. The United States is the largest supporter of the IAEA. We provide them with more than 25 percent of its annual budget. In the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund, we contribute about 32 percent, or over \$18 million annually in voluntary funds.

It is from that fund that the IAEA is providing over \$1.5 million to date for the development of the new Bushehr nuclear power plant. Moreover, the IAEA has launched a new program this year to help Iran in the area of uranium exploration. Clearly, when we suspect that Iran has the requisite technology to enrich uranium to weapons-grade levels, it is not a wise idea to help them in their efforts to locate more of it.

The Clinton administration has publicly stated its opposition to Iran's development of nuclear reactors and its concern about the development of the Bushehr nuclear power plant. In testimony before the United States Senate, Deputy Assistant Secretary Bob Einhorn explained, and I quote, "In our views, this is a large reactor project. It will involve hundreds of Russians being in Iran, hundreds of Iranians or more being in Moscow being trained, and this large-scale kind of project can provide a kind of commercial cover for a number of activities that we would not like to see, perhaps much more sensitive activities than pursuing this power reactor project."

It also will inevitably provide additional training and expertise in the nuclear field for Iranian technicians. "In our view," this is now the Deputy Assistant Secretary speaking, "in our view, given Iran's intention to acquire nuclear weapons, we do not want to see them move up the nuclear learning curve at all, and we believe this project would contribute to them moving up that curve," and that is the end of the quote.

Last fall, during a press briefing at the State Department, its spokesman, James Rubin said of the Bushehr: "We are convinced that Iran is using the Bushehr reactor project as a cover for acquiring sensitive Russian nuclear technology."

Given Iran's historic support for terrorism, coupled with the fact that Iran boasts immense, immense oil and natural gas reserves and the seismic activity near Bushehr, we must question Tehran's motives for conducting expensive nuclear reactors. Moreover, the development of the nuclear reactors has been an economic nightmare for Iranians. Clearly, Iran does not need additional energy sources, considering it has some of the world's largest oil and natural gas reserves, nor is nuclear energy an economic choice for Iran.

So, in essence, what is it for? Clearly, the concerns expressed by the administration, clearly, those concerns are about nuclear weaponry. And if we add to that the fact that Iran's missile capacity has been developed, we now will not only have a uranium exploration and uranium enrichment, we now have all of the facets not only to create nuclear weapons, but to deliver them.

Mr. Speaker, we need to ask one basic question. Does it make sense for the United States and U.S. taxpayers to provide any kind of support for the construction of a nuclear reactor which we clearly and justifiably oppose.

This bill seeks to protect the United States taxpayers from assisting countries like Iran, which sponsors international terrorism. It seeks to make sure that our dollars are not going to develop weapons of mass destruction that can be used against us and our allies.

It is ludicrous for the United States to support a plan, even indirectly, which could pose a threat to its national security and to stability in the Middle East.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1477.

The question was taken.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. 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. 2415, the American Embassy Security Act.

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

There was no objection.

AMERICAN EMBASSY SECURITY ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILMAN). Pursuant to House Resolution 247 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2415.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE) to assume the Chair temporarily.

□ 1457

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes, with Mr. PEASE (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, our Nation has never been more vulnerable to its enemies than today. Unfortunately, it took a catastrophic double bombing in East Africa to teach us that lesson. Twelve Americans, 10 Tanzanians, and over 200 Kenyans died when Osama bin Ladin's terrorists blew up our American embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam nearly 1 year ago.

This tragedy revealed that our overseas diplomats and other officials, Americans who risk their lives for our Nation, are in grave danger. I am happy to report, however, that we are doing something about this danger. We are moving quickly to protect our people. Last year, the Congress passed and the President signed an emergency appropriation of \$1.4 billion for security enhancements worldwide.

Let me start my remarks with a rundown of just what has happened in the past 12 months: Kenya, August 7, 1998; Tanzania, August 7, 1998; Moscow, our Moscow embassy, March 1999; Skopje, Macedonia, March 1999; Beijing, China, May 8, 1999; Chengdu in China, May 8, 1999.

Let me reach back a little further to June 25, 1996, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia where a truck bomb exploded next to the fence of the Khobar Towers military housing, killing 19 American servicemen and injuring over 502 other people.

□ 1500

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2415, the American Embassy Security Act, continues a work initiated last fall on security for our embassies.

We authorized the full \$1.4 billion that had been recommended by Admiral William Crowe, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who chaired the Accountability Review Boards that examined American diplomatic security records.

The men and women who represent us abroad know that their work is not risk free, but if we are going to ask them to put themselves in harm's way we need to do everything possible to protect them from terrorism.

After last August's bombings, the Accountability Review Boards were established with Admiral Crowe, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under President Reagan, serving as chairman of those boards. The Crowe boards recommended a long-term solution to the problem, including enhanced security measures, increased security personnel, and a capital building program based on requirements to meet the new range of global terrorist threats.

This bill fully funds the recommendations of Crowe's accountability review boards. The administration's request regrettably did not. H.R. 2415's full-fledged security program has won the endorsements not only of Admiral Crowe but also former Secretaries of State James Baker and Larry Eagleburger. FBI Director Louis Freeh has expressed his support for provisions in this bill that will help the FBI respond to any global crisis. Overall, this bill specifically authorizes \$2.4 billion in spending for fiscal year 2000; authorizes funding for refugees and for Radio Free Asia; for minority recruitment and for the Human Rights Bureau. Many other accounts in this bill are authorized for such sums as may be necessary, delaying the final decision on funding levels to the Committee on Appropriations.

These include the regular operations for the State Department, which now includes the U.S. Information Agency and its public diplomacy programs, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and International Broadcasting. These operations support broadcasting to our enemies in Iraq, in North Korea, and other rogue nations, as well as standard visa and support services for our constituents when they are overseas. The bill also supports programs to combat visa/passport fraud and to operate antiterrorism programs. The antiterrorism programs include a rewards program to give law enforcement a means to go after suspected terrorists.

Note the poster that has been broadly distributed, posting a \$5 million reward for information leading to the arrest or conviction of the person responsible for the bombing of the two embassies. It contains important foreign policy provisions. For example, it requires

a report to the Congress from the administration on the extent of international narcotics trafficking through Cuba.

It also contains a provision approved by the Committee on the Judiciary to allow our FBI, in an emergency, to lease an aircraft. Too many precious hours were wasted last August while the FBI was held up trying to get to the crime scenes in east Africa.

I want to be clear to our colleagues that this bill does not authorize U.N. arrears money and does not contain U.N. reform measures. By agreement with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) on our committee, this bill will not authorize U.N. arrears and will not contain a Mexico City pro-life family planning amendment. I want to underscore that this is not a foreign assistance bill. This bill is about security and operations and the management of our State Department and U.S. missions overseas.

This is a strong bipartisan measure that continues congressional support for a strong American response to terrorist threats. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to vote to protect American lives and to vote for a strong American presence abroad and to support this measure, H.R. 2415.

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

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. MCKINNEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, we have before us in H.R. 2415, the American Embassy Security Act of 1999, a bill that has been the result of extensive bipartisan effort, especially by my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), by the ranking member of the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), and by my chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN). They recommend that we pass this bill; and although it has some reservations, so does the administration.

The Embassy Security Act has a number of outstanding provisions. The most important element is the one for which the bill is named.

Mr. Chairman, Americans all over the globe were shocked as our embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya were rocked by bomb blasts. This was able to happen, in part, because most of our diplomatic posts are housed in buildings over 40 years old, and 85 percent of our embassy buildings do not meet appropriate security standards. This bill authorizes \$1.5 billion for embassy construction and security upgrades, an amount recommended to us by the independent commission headed by Admiral Crowe that looked into security at our diplomatic posts after the Dar and Nairobi bombings.

By taking this strong stand for security, we will avoid having on our hands

the blood of diplomats and their families who will be killed in future attacks if we did nothing. We also protect the functions of the many agencies involved in such activities as law enforcement, business promotion, and military operations that are housed in our embassies.

While this is a big step, let us remember that this is only the first step. We will need a long-term commitment to make this happen, and we need to be prepared to do this.

Unfortunately, in order to move this bill to the floor, we were required to replace most of the other authorization levels with such sums as necessary to accomplish these ends, with us leaving this matter to conference where I and many of my colleagues intend to fight for the funding levels originally approved by the committee.

We have had to leave the issue of U.N. arrears to another day as well. The authorization levels still in the bill provide for strong programs in important areas. Apart from embassy security, the amounts authorized for refugee programs will keep a strong humanitarian element in our foreign policy, and other amounts in the bill will enable the Department of State to strengthen its minority recruitment, help those in need from Kosovo to Sierra Leone, fortify its efforts on human rights, and reduce delays in immigrant visa processing.

Another important section of this bill would ensure appropriate management of Vietnamese refugee programs. The American Legion, the International Rescue Committee and many religiously-related refugee organizations support these provisions. The people affected by these provisions worked with us and fought with us during the war. Although the administration has some concerns about this section, our bill ensures that these brave supporters of the United States are not left in the lurch because it has become politically expedient to do so.

I have been a sponsor of this bill from the beginning. While it is not a perfect bill, it is a strong effort to address many important issues, and I urge that we adopt it.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to begin by urging all of our colleagues to support H.R. 2415, the American Embassy Security Act, and I just want to say how pleased I am to have introduced this legislation, along with my good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), the ranking member of our subcommittee.

The gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) and I held four subcommittee hearings. We heard from all those interested in the components of this bill, including a very, very important hearing that we had on March 12, at which time we heard from Admiral Crowe who headed up an accountability review board. He made a passionate and very strong statement as to why in fiscal year 2000 we need to provide \$1.4 billion to try to beef up our security at our embassies, especially in light of the devastating attacks in Africa on two of our embassies, and the ongoing threat to all our embassies.

In our hearing, Admiral Crowe said, and I will just quote very briefly, that throughout the proceedings the boards were most disturbed regarding two interconnected issues.

The first was the inadequacy of the resources to provide security against terrorist attacks and the second was the relatively low priority accorded security concerns throughout the U.S. Government by the Department of State, other agencies in general, and on the part of many employees both in Washington and in the field.

Admiral Crowe also pointed out that he found very troubling—again, this is quoting Admiral Crowe—the failure of the U.S. Government to take the necessary steps to prevent such tragedies in the interim, since the time when Bobby Inman made his recommendations back in the 1980's. There was so little done by all—the Congress, the White House—and now it is time to redress that.

We also heard from David Carpenter, the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security, for the Department of State. He pointed out—and I think this bears underscoring and putting an exclamation point after it—the terrorist threat is global, lethal, multidimensional, and growing. Our analysts estimate that during the past 12 months, there were over 2,400 threats or incidents against U.S. interests overseas. Their estimate for the same period a year ago is approximately 1,150 such threats or incidents. This is an increase of over 100 percent in the past year.

The threat is generated by indigenous terrorists and transnational anti-American groups and by state sponsors of terrorism.

We also heard, Mr. Chairman, from Mr. Daniel Geisler, who is the President of the American Foreign Service Association, speaking on behalf of those who would be most affected: The Foreign Service officers overseas, their families, all of those who are on the front line at our missions and consuls abroad, who, while they do not want to shrink, as he pointed out, they never want to develop a bunker mentality, but he did point out, and I would like to quote him, he said to us that he had grave concerns that this failure will be corrected; that is to say the failure of funding to beef up our embassy security. He went on to say our doubts are

heightened by the administration's grossly inadequate request for funds to build safer embassies.

The fiscal year 2000 budget request does not have a single penny, he went on, for construction funds, even though the State Department had proposed that OMB request \$1.4 billion for worldwide security.

We would agree with the State Department on this bill. My colleague and I worked, during the work of this markup, both subcommittee, full committee. The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) lent a mighty hand in regard to embassy security, and the bottom line is we have the \$1.4 billion. Hopefully, it will pass; and hopefully, the appropriators will provide an identical amount for embassy security.

I would also like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that several other provisions in this legislation promote our American values by promoting freedom and democracy around the world, and it does address a number of urgent humanitarian needs.

Section 106 of the bill will ensure that a fair share of U.S. contributions to international organizations be directed to the organizations that do the most good in the most effective way. This section does not increase the amount we will contribute to international organizations but does set aside \$5 million of this amount for the world food program; \$5 million for the U.N. Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture; \$5 million for the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

This section also sets aside \$240,000 to the OAS for a Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression in the Western Hemisphere, of which at least \$6,000 is to be spent investigating violations of freedom of expression by the Government of Cuba.

Section 106 also carries forward an important provision of current law that addresses the human rights and humanitarian needs of the people of Burma. This provision requires the U.S. to withhold from its contributions to the UNDP an amount equal that will be spent in Burma unless the President certifies that all UNDP activities in Burma meets four conditions.

First, these activities must be focused on the needs of the poor.

Second, they must be undertaken only through private and voluntary organizations independent of the Burmese dictatorship.

Third, the President must certify that they do not benefit the dictatorship.

Finally, they must be carried out only after consultation with the democratic leadership of Burma, the people who won, I might remind my colleagues, the 1988 election and then were forced into exile or worse by the military regime.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2415 contains a permanent authorization for Radio Free Asia, which would otherwise have to close its doors on September 30 of

this year. It also provides an authorization that will allow increased broadcasting beyond the current 2 hours per day to Vietnam and to North Korea.

This is particularly important in the case of Vietnam, where the Hanoi regime currently jams Radio Free Asia broadcasts. The jamming costs the dictatorship about the same amount per hour as it does our broadcasts, and maybe even more.

Let me also point out the need that some of this will get through, and our hope is that the message of freedom and democracy will pierce that veil.

□ 1515

Mr. Chairman, the bill also ensures the survival of one of our great freedom broadcasting services, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, by formally repealing a 1994 "sense of Congress" provision that Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty should receive no U.S. Government support after Fiscal Year 1999.

The 1994 provision is inconsistent with the administration's budget request and with the bipartisan Congressional consensus that freedom broadcasting continues to deserve U.S. support as the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union and its former satellites struggle to develop their own thoroughly free and thoroughly professional broadcast services.

The bill also increases from \$75 million to \$80 million the annual funding cap for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in order to permit necessary expenditures for Radio Free Iraq, Radio Liberty broadcasts to Iran, and necessary security upgrades in response to credible threats of retaliation to those broadcasts.

Mr. Chairman, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty is still irreplaceable, and this bill ensures its continued good work into the 21st Century.

Mr. Chairman, section 202 of the bill requires the President to report on the extent of international narcotics traffic through or to Cuba, as well as the extent of the involvement by the Cuban Government, its agencies and entities, and the United States' actions to investigate or prosecute such acts.

We have seen a few newspaper stories lately that suggest that the Castro regime would actually like to help us stop drug trafficking. I am informed, however, that our government is aware of substantial evidence that the regime itself has been involved in such trafficking. This report will help set the record straight one way or the other.

Section 205(a) continues a requirement enacted last year for periodic reports on outstanding claims by United States firms against the Government of Saudi Arabia. This amendment is necessary to help U.S. firms which have completed extensive work for the Saudi Government but have had no success in getting their due compensation. For example, Gibbs and Hill, Inc., of New Jersey has outstanding claims for \$55 million for work on a desalinization plant completed in 1984.

Section 205(c) continues a report requiring the Secretary of State to report on the extent to which the Government of Vietnam is cooperating with the U.S. on the fullest possible accounting of POWs and MIAs, has made progress on the release of political and religious prisoners, is cooperating on requests by the U.S. to obtain full and free access to persons for interviews under the Orderly Departure and Resettlement Opportunities for Vietnamese Refugees programs, has taken efforts and actions to end corrupt practices in connection with exit visas, and is making efforts to interview and resettle former reeducation camp victims and other persons.

But, unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, not all of the problems with the Vietnamese refugee program are caused by the Vietnamese Government. I am ashamed to say that some of our former allies and their families have been left behind, or even forcibly returned to Vietnam, because of compassion fatigue or outright cynicism on the part of the people who work for the U.S. Government.

Section 274 of the bill is an attempt to get the attention of the State Department to this problem and to ensure that, if we are going to spend more money on diplomatic presence in Vietnam, we spend it, or at least part of it, on keeping our commitments to the people who stood by us and who have suffered because they share our values.

This section prohibits the use of funds authorized by the act to support an increased number of personnel assigned to U.S. posts in Vietnam unless the President first certifies to Congress that the Vietnamese in-country refugee processing program meets certain conditions and standards.

The conditions that will require modification of the State Department plans to phase out U.S. refugee programs in Vietnam in order not to abandon allied war veterans and other Vietnamese who have been persecuted on account of their wartime associations with the United States.

This provision has been endorsed by the American Legion, the U.S. Catholic Conference, Refugees International, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, and numerous other human rights organizations.

Mr. Chairman, we are not talking about a lot of people here, a few thousand compared to millions of refugees who have been resettled in the United States over the years; but it is important to complete this program in the same generous spirit with which it was begun.

Mr. Chairman, section 207 establishes a human rights fellowship program within the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. The fellows would be selected on the basis of their human rights expertise and recruited for specific projects or assistance needed by the bureau. I think it is a useful way to bring some of the much-needed fresh air into the

State Department. Our foreign policy needs the perspective, not only of diplomats, but also of people who have devoted their whole lives to the pursuit of human rights.

Section 321 of the bill establishes a Foreign Service Star, an award for civilian employees of the United States assigned to an official mission overseas who are killed or wounded in government service.

Section 408 requires the Secretary of State to take all appropriate steps to ensure that members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary are not participants in any program of educational or cultural exchange or training through the National Academy Program at Quantico, Virginia, unless and until the President certifies a complete, independent, and transparent investigation of the murders of Rosemary Nelson—whom my colleagues will remember appeared before our committee and said she feared the RUC—and Patrick Finucane have been initiated by the government of the UK.

There are 41 amendments, some of which will be en bloc. This is a good bill which deserves the support of my colleagues.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER).

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the very distinguished gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of a Part B amendment sponsored by the gentleman from San Diego, California (Mr. BILBRAY) and myself that would encourage a common sense, innovative, public-private solution to the problem of international sewage along the border between the United States and Mexico, a problem that has been plaguing us for over 5 decades.

I thank the Committee on Rules for making this amendment in order. I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) for his support of this approach, which will be very good for our area and California.

Just to describe the situation we face, briefly, let me quote one of the officials of the environmental Surfrider Foundation. He said, "I'm surfing in sewage." He put it a little less delicately, and it is not a very genteel situation in my district when sewage washes up on the beach, flows down our rivers and canyons, and fouls the water where our children should be able to swim worry free.

A solution to not surfing in sewage? Build enough sewage treatment to handle the problem. That is what our amendment puts the Congress on record supporting. It says we want to pursue a plan that can easily treat 50 million gallons of sewage per day, not the 25 million gallons that is provided for in the present plan being pursued by EPA at this moment.

The plan makes even more sense when we know that the Mexican sew-

age will be reclaimed and reused by industrial and agricultural users in Mexico to help cover the cost. So all the hazardous and unhealthy sewage that now flows into our ocean without proper treatment will be cleaned; and much of it will be reused before it ever gets to the ocean. We owe that to our surfers and certainly to our children.

This solution that Congress will go on record if it supports this is good for our environment, good to our taxpayers. It is a true win-win situation. I urge support of the Bilbray-Filner amendment.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the vice chairman of our Committee on International Relations.

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strongest possible support for H.R. 2415, the Embassy Security Act of 1999. It was slightly less than 1 year ago, on August 7, 1998, when terrorists successfully attacked U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Over 220 people were killed, including 12 Americans and 40 local hires.

While all in this body would like to believe this could never happen again, tragically, unless we can act to prevent it, such acts of terrorism are more likely a prelude of things to come. There are too many evil or badly misguided people looking to make their mark, and American assets are just too vulnerable.

Indeed, recall the attempted rocket attack in Moscow just this April against our embassy that failed only because the perpetrators did not know how to operate the launcher. A rocket launch against our embassy in Athens also failed for technical reasons.

There were explosions in Uzbekistan in February that, while apparently not directed at the United States, blew out windows in a U.S. embassy annex.

In fact, as this body debates H.R. 2415, a number of U.S. embassies in Africa have recently been closed because of credible threats of terrorist attack of quite a high degree of sophistication.

Admiral William Crowe was tasked with chairing the Accountability Review Boards for the two embassy bombings. Admiral Crowe, while praising the efforts of the embassy personnel in Kenya and Tanzania, made it clear that U.S. facilities overseas were largely unequipped for the threats that have emerged.

The Crowe report urged a total of \$1.4 billion per year over the next 10 years to address the security for the U.S. personnel living abroad.

Such recommendations are not new. Fourteen years ago, there was the Inman report, which pointed out the glaring inadequacies of our embassy security at the time and our need for serious upgrades. But only 15 percent of our embassies and consulates meet Inman standards.

This Member congratulates the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for working to address Crowe Commission recommendations. Working with this Member, the Committee on International Relations agreed to authorize the full \$1.4 billion recommended by the Crowe Commission for embassy security funding for fiscal year 2000.

Obviously, this is a lot of money. But this Member would tell my colleagues on this committee and this body that we have a responsibility to address the safety and security of State Department employees. If we do not address this issue, we will share in the responsibility and the blame when the next disaster occurs.

Mr. Chairman, the men and women who serve in the United States overseas are not looking for absolute guarantees that they will be safe. But they have a right to expect that all reasonable precautions will be taken to ensure their security. In good conscience, this body can do no less. For this and no other important reasons, this Member urges support for H.R. 2415, the Embassy Security Act of 1999.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Georgia for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of section 274 of the State Department authorization bill. I believe, as do many of my constituents, that this section of the bill is critical in ensuring that the State Department properly implements Vietnamese refugee programs.

Section 274 successfully addresses the outstanding concerns of the Vietnamese American community and responds very well to my plea that humanitarian changes and programs for Vietnamese refugees be made.

For example, the appointment of a refugee counselor to run the in-country refugee program is critical to ensuring that someone who understands the plight of refugees administers the program.

Section 274 provides that a refugee counselor with a proven record of sensitivity supervise all U.S. refugee programs in Vietnam. Additionally, this individual would report directly to the ambassador or the general counsel in the U.S. consulate in Saigon.

Additionally, I am very strongly supportive of section 274 because it reverses restrictive rules such as the continuous co-residence provision.

The provision would allow for the re-consideration of children of re-education camp detainees who were left behind because of an INS directive on co-residence. These families have been torn apart. In some cases, one parent is in the U.S., the other in Vietnam with the children. Imagine, if my colleagues can, children who have not seen their parents in decades, or brothers and sisters who barely remember each other.

I have received letters from constituents who have indicated that the continuous co-residence provision has barred many of their loved ones from joining them in the U.S. This simply is not right.

I believe that section 274 is the right thing to do. It allows us to keep our commitment to Vietnamese Americans by ensuring that the administration has the tools to improve adjudication of all outstanding cases.

Lastly, I would like to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their hard work and leadership on this legislation and urge my colleagues to support passage of the legislation.

□ 1530

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank my dear friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), for yielding me this time and for her great leadership on this bill and so many important issues before this Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the underlying bill and in support of the work of the chairman and the ranking member for their prudent and far-sighted response to the threat of terrorism to our embassies across the world. I applaud their efforts and support this bill.

I likewise support the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDESON) in their funding of UNFPA. Regrettably, last year the funding was deleted from the budget, \$25 million, although our country had been a leader for well over 30 years in world population concerns both through the UNFPA and in the world.

This vote for the funding of UNFPA is a vote for maternal health and this is a vote for children's health. UNFPA serves women, children, and families in about 160 countries around the world where health care structures are fragile and, therefore, unable to address the specific health needs of mothers and children. It is a multilateral approach to a problem that is shared in our world, that of many, many hundreds of thousands of deaths of women every year. Over 500,000 women every year die in childbirth. And, in fact, half of the funding for UNFPA goes to maternal and child health needs.

This is also a vote for the environment. This October, the world's population will reach 6 billion and is expected to reach 9 billion only 50 years from now. Let me put this in perspective. It took hundreds of millions of years to reach the first billion in 1804 in our country, and it doubled to 2 billion in 1927, when my parents were young. It reached 3 billion in 1960, when I was a teenager, and doubled again in just 30 years. Without addressing family planning needs across the world, human population growth will overwhelm even the most dedicated

successful work of any environmental organization.

I think that one of the best examples of what UNFPA is doing is this birthing kit, the safe delivery kit. It costs only \$1.15 but it can save the lives of women. In the refugee crisis in Kosovo, UNFPA was the only one there helping women with their maternal needs, with their childbirth needs. It has sanitary uses; it contains a plastic sheet, a bar of soap, a surgical blade, a gauze, and razor. It is a tremendously important investment that can save the lives of mothers, save the lives of children, and save our natural resources.

Since there is a great deal of disinformation out there about what UNFPA does, I want to tell my colleagues what it does not do. Clearly, it is not an abortion vote and, it says so on page 2, line 6: The UNFPA does not fund abortions.

Secondly, no money goes to China. In the Gilman-Campbell-Maloney amendment not one cent goes to China, and it clearly states, and I quote page 2, line 6 in the bill, "The UNFPA does not fund abortions."

But what it does do is save lives, and editorials across this country agree and say that a vote for UNFPA is a vote for maternal health, for child health, and a safer world.

The Houston Chronicle says, and I quote:

The sad irony is that the population program would actually do far more in the way of family planning and the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and abortions that its critics are willing to admit.

If the motivation for opposition to this measure is truly to halt abortion, then those who would kill it are actually doing the legislative equivalent of throwing gasoline onto a fire.

And today, from my hometown paper, the New York Times:

Last year Congress disgracefully cut off funding to the United Nations Population Fund, an agency that supports voluntary family planning services, maternal and child health initiatives, and AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases prevention programs in 150 countries.

The Population Fund does not provide or pay for abortion services in any country, and can actually reduce the need for abortions.

The House now has no excuse for not financing family planning efforts that can improve the lives of women all over the world.

Let me tell my colleagues what this vote is about.

In October, there are going to be six billion people on the planet. And as the the Courier-Journal from Louisville, Kentucky says:

The good news is that population growth has, in fact, slowed in many places, thanks in part to the UN's efforts. But one big obstacle to more progress has been money. . . . the House of Representatives will be able to do something about that, by restoring funds for the UN populations program . . .

There are other editorials from papers such as the Kansas City Star, the San Francisco Examiner, the LA Times, and others.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in voting to fund UNFPA.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to applaud the chairman for his leadership in funding UNFPA. This is a smart vote.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Georgia for yielding me this time and for all her hard and dedicated work on behalf of women throughout the world.

First, I rise today in support of the United Nation's Population Fund and in stern opposition to the Smith amendment, which will come up later this evening. The United Nation's Population Fund provides responsible family planning and information on reproductive services to families worldwide. It targets families in developing countries who otherwise would have to go without such basic services yet such crucial needs as pre- and post-natal care. The UNFPA is also leading the charge in confronting the AIDS epidemic in Africa.

The Smith amendment will deprive women who are in dire economic and personal situations from receiving essential family planning which they need to survive. This is wrong. Furthermore, my conscience will not allow me to accept the deaths of an estimated 1,200 additional women and 22,500 infants who are projected to die if the House refuses to support the UNFPA. We must do everything to prevent the deaths of these women and children. It is our moral obligation to do so.

I urge my colleagues to vote against the Smith amendment later and for the Campbell-Maloney-Gilman-Crowley-Greenwood amendment for responsible family planning.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, could you tell me how much time each side has?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) has 17 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) has 7 minutes remaining.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK).

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Georgia for yielding me this time, and I take this opportunity to express my very sincere appreciation to the members of the committee for including in this appropriation an additional sum for the operations and maintenance of the programs at the East-West Center, which is located in Honolulu, the State of Hawaii.

In 1966, the East-West Center's budget of \$24 million, which had been an ongoing appropriation, was drastically cut to about \$11.75 million, and it has had a tremendous crisis in trying to maintain its staff and to keep up with the program which it was required to perform on its establishment in 1960. So this year's appropriation increase, though not to the full \$24 million, but the level of \$17.5 million, is a tremendous boost. It is going to give confidence to those who have remained in the center to continue on this important work.

The East-West Center is an internationally respected research and educational institution. It has a 39-year record of achievement. It is important in the overall response of the United States to the importance of the Asia-Pacific region.

In 1960, it was the Eisenhower administration and Congress together that established this center. It is not an instrument or a department of the University of Hawaii, it is an independent incorporated entity. It is attached to and reports to the State Department and to the USIA. Numerous top-ranking officials from all of the Asia-Pacific countries have been through the East-West Center. They are familiar with the center, and it serves as an important forum for international cooperation and study.

Mr. Chairman, I think that one of the most important contributions that the United States can make is in our ideas. And if we have this center, we have a place where people from all over the Asia-Pacific area can come together, study, do research, and communicate on the problems of mutual concern. And it is one of the most important contributions, I think, that any center of this kind can make towards the diplomacy of our country.

The Asia Studies Development Program also, not only with the elements of individuals from Asia, but also we have an interconnect with our own universities and our own college students and with the minority colleges and with others who have an opportunity, because the center exists, to understand the curricula that would be necessary for the support of an Asia-Pacific concept.

So this nationwide program, which is unique in its kind, the only one that exists in the country, centered there at the East-West Center, serves to expand the opportunities of America's young people in understanding this most important area of the world where we have hundreds of millions of people that live and who serve as an important base for the diplomacy of the United States.

So with the very small staff of only 30 people, they have mounted this incredible outreach into the Pacific region. We always talk about the importance of this region. This center is the reason for our ability to expand our knowledge and our reach into this region of the world, and I am really very thankful that the committee has seen fit to grant us this modest increase this year.

The Asia-Pacific region accounts for more than half the world's population, about a third of the world's economy, and vast marine and land resources. The United States has vital national interests in connecting itself in partnership with the region. As the Asia-Pacific region continues to develop and change, it is essential that the United States be seen as a part of the region rather than an outsider.

People from Asian and Pacific countries are treated as partners at the Center. This is why the East-West Center has long had prestige in the region disproportionate to its small size. With only 30 positions, the Center's research

staff is half the size of a typical department in a larger state university.

The Center has been able to attract considerable funding in addition to its Congressional appropriation, which was \$12.5 million in FY 1999. In FY 1998, the Center received grants, contracts, and gifts of \$6.5 million; however, the vast majority of these funds (\$5.7 million) were restricted gifts set aside for specific studies or programs requested by the granting country or organization. It is essential that Congressional funding support the core functions of this national institution so that its agenda is not set by external funders.

The funding level authorized by H.R. 2415 would make possible expanding the Jefferson Fellows media program for journalists from the region and the United States; expanding the young leaders program for junior members of national or state legislative bodies; initiating an intensive professional training program for young strategic specialists from the region; creating a dialogue among private sector economists on regional economic and financial issues to occur in conjunction with meeting of U.S. and regional treasury and central bank officials, thus paralleling the existing Europe-focused "Ballegio process"; strengthening research capabilities in economics, politics/security environment and health; expanding the reach of the Center's Asia Studies Development Program; and beginning a new Okinawan Education and Business Initiative, which would be jointly funded with Japan.

The Okinawan Education and Business Initiative seeks to connect a younger generation of Okinawans to the United States through the East-West Center. In the 1960s and 1970s, the Center trained many of Okinawa's elite: in fact, the Center's most active alumni chapter is in Okinawa. In recent years, however, few Okinawan students have come to the Center. The initiative would add a strong and symbolic non-military dimension to a U.S. relationship with Okinawa that is now dominated by the military bases.

In addition to its research and short-term training programs, the East-West Center provides scholarships for 165 students pursuing bachelor, master, and doctorate degrees. Of the 165 students, 44 are from the United States, 24 are from the Pacific Islands, and the balance are from Asia. Of the U.S. students, only 3 are from Hawaii: the balance are from 18 other states.

The grantees, who live and study together, form lifelong friendships and a deep appreciation and knowledge of other cultures and viewpoints. Their educational experience is greatly enriched by the opportunity to participate in Center research, dialogue, and training activities. Throughout Asia and the Pacific, former East-West Center grantees from the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s are leaders in government, business, academia, the media, and the arts. These opinion leaders gained a deep understanding of and connection to America in their years at the East-West Center. These former grantees stay in touch through alumni chapters located all over the United States, Asia and the Pacific.

The East-West Center, Asia Foundation, and the North-South Center are small but very cost-effective organizations. They complement the foreign policy objectives of the United

States by providing another dimension of engagement with leaders in Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America and help to increase the mutual understanding and cooperation that is essential for constructive relationships among the nations of these important regions. I urge all my colleagues to defeat the Sanford amendment.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I first want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and as we today debate the authorization for the State Department and other agencies, I rise in strong support of the Gilman-Campbell-Maloney amendment, which, in fact, reinstates the United States' contribution to the largest internationally funded source of family planning assistance and, in fact, will protect the lives of women and children around the world.

This is not about supporting abortion. Under current law, not \$1 of U.S. family planning funds can be used to perform or even counsel women to obtain abortions anywhere in the world. This amendment retains that prohibition.

This is not about supporting China. This is about preventing illness and saving lives. U.S. family planning aid saves the lives of women. Around the world, 500,000 women die in childbirth every year. Access to family planning in the developing world would reduce unintended pregnancies by one-fifth and could save the lives of as many as 120,000 of those women.

The aid saves the lives of children. Family planning allows women and men to choose how many children they want and when to have them. Spacing children further apart, being able to breast-feed them, improves the child's chance of survival by up to 20 percent in most developing countries.

If we fail to pass this amendment today, in 1 year alone there will be an estimated 22,500 additional infant deaths and 1,200 additional maternal deaths. For many women, the health services provided by the United Nation's Family Planning Assistance program are the only source of preventive health care that can detect diseases such as cervical cancer in the early stage and save lives.

I call on my colleagues today to support this amendment, support women's health, support children's health and vote "yes" when it comes time on the Gilman-Campbell-Maloney amendment this afternoon.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California, a member of our Committee on International Relations.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) on his leadership on H.R. 2415, which, of course, emphasizes the need to enhance the security of the United States overseas diplomatic missions as well as our U.S. personnel overseas.

As the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) has stated, among the greatest threats to the security of American diplomatic missions and personnel is by Osama bin Laden and his legion of terrorists who train and operate out of Afghanistan. The primary benefactors of bin Laden's terrorists are elements in Pakistan and the extremist Taliban militia, who not only host and protect bin Laden but have imposed a reign of terror on the people of Afghanistan and especially on the women of Afghanistan.

Mr. Chairman, on numerous occasions I have charged and I repeat today that the Clinton administration, despite statements to the contrary, has a covert policy of cooperating with Pakistan and Saudi Arabia that has orchestrated the creation, the rise to power, and the ongoing tyranny of the Taliban. The Taliban are now competing with SLORC, the SLORC dictatorship in Burma, for the role of the world's largest producer of opium. They are harboring anti-American terrorists such as bin Laden, and the Taliban's fanatical leaders are waging a psychotic reign of terror on millions of women in Afghanistan.

On August 25, 1998, using my oversight responsibility as a senior member of the House Committee on International Relations, I sent a letter to the Department of State requesting the pertinent cables and documents related to U.S. policy on Afghanistan, especially when it relates to the Taliban. The State Department ignored my original request.

As the Taliban's tyranny against women and human rights abuses against their entire population intensified in Afghanistan, and at committee hearings, I repeatedly restated my call and my request for documents to the Assistant Secretary of State Rick Indefurth and other State Department officials.

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And even as my requests for information were ignored, actions taken by the State Department seemed to confirm my charges of a covert U.S. policy of support for the extremist Taliban cult in Afghanistan.

In November of 1998, at a closed hearing on Iraq, for the record, I asked Secretary of State Madeleine Albright when the Afghanistan material that I requested would be delivered. She said it would be coming soon.

Christmas, Hannukah, and the New Year came and went and still no documents.

At the outset of this Congressional session, in February at a full committee hearing in full public, I reminded Secretary Albright of her commitment to release the Afghan documents. At that time the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) supported my request for the record. Again Secretary Albright told us the documents were forthcoming.

During the following weeks, my staff and the committee staff of the gen-

tleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) continued to call on the State Department about this commitment for Afghan documents.

To cut the story down to size here, we still have not had one document from the State Department that would either confirm or disprove my charges. I am, therefore, ever more convinced and I would hope the women who have testified here today will join me in insisting that the State Department provide requested documents that would prove one way or the other whether or not this administration is again committing a sin against the people of the world whether it believes in human rights in supporting the Taliban, one of the world's worst human rights abusers and one of the world's worst enemies of women's freedom.

So I would ask my fellow colleagues to join me. After over a year of stonewalling and blockading our attempts to get to the information, I ask Members on both sides of the aisle to join me in getting the State Department to give up this stonewalling and to give us the pertinent information about Afghan policy and what the real position of this government is.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I join him in that request as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his statement. I wanted to engage the gentleman in a colloquy on the amendment that the gentleman is lead sponsor on, amendment No. 9, related to satellite export activities.

I want to ensure that my reading of the amendment of the gentleman is correct; and if it is, I certainly understand it, as a member of the Cox committee.

It is my understanding that the gentleman is attempting to provide for expedited approvals for NATO countries, non-NATO allies, and other friendly countries, but that he is specifically suggesting not that there would be no exports licenses for satellites but that there would be no expedited licenses for exports to the People's Republic of China.

Is my understanding correct?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, that is correct.

This gentleman believes that the policy of this Congress is to be very careful about our technology exports to Communist China and other potentially hostile governments. However, in stating this policy, the State Department has used a sledge hammer and swung the pendulum so far over that it is getting in the way of business dealings and technology transactions with countries that are friendly, Democratic countries, Brazil, Sweden, Belgium, you name it. And we do not want that.

But my amendment says we should try to expedite that, and it emphasizes

that those dealings with China and other potential hostile powers not be expedited. That is the purpose of my language.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would yield further, I understand the point of the gentleman. I understand this amendment will be en bloc and it is my only opportunity for debate.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

There has been a great deal of talk on the floor about what UNFPA does to save lives, to save mothers giving birth, to save children. But I want to talk about what is not in the bill.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are trying to imply that this is an abortion vote. But let me say very clearly, this vote is not a vote on abortion. It clearly states in the text, page 2, line 6: "The UNFPA does not fund abortions."

Also, not a single cent goes to China. But let me tell my colleagues that they do not need to take my word on it. I would like to quote the Houston Chronicle. It says:

The sad irony is that the population program would actually do far more in the way of family planning and the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and abortions than its critics are willing to admit. If the motivation for opposition to this measure is truly to halt abortion, then those who would kill it are actually doing the legislative equivalent of throwing gasoline onto a fire.

In other words, UNFPA prevents abortions by family planning.

In my own hometown paper, the New York Times, they said last week:

Last year Congress disgracefully cut off funding to the United Nations Population Fund, an agency that supports voluntary family planning services, maternal and child health initiatives, and AIDS and sexually transmitted disease prevention programs in over 150 countries across the world. The Population Fund does not provide or pay for abortion services in any country and can actually reduce the need for abortions.

The House has no excuse for not financing family planning efforts that can improve the lives of women all over the world.

Let me tell my colleagues another thing that this vote is about. It is about the fact that we are going to be six billion people on the planet.

The Courier-Journal from Louisville, Kentucky, says:

The good news is that population growth has, in fact, slowed in many places, thanks in part to the U.N.'s efforts. But one big obstacle to more progress has been money. The House of Representatives will be able to do something about that by restoring funds for the U.N. population program.

There are other editorials from papers such as The Kansas City Star, the San Francisco Examiner, the L.A. Times, and others.

Well over 150 of my colleagues joined us on a bill in support of funding for UNFPA and, likewise, many organiza-

tions, non-governmental organizations, such as the Audubon Society and many others.

I would like to put the list into the RECORD of the nongovernmental organizations supporting this funding effort. It is important to save women's lives.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentlewoman has 8½ minutes remaining.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to engage in a discussion with the chairman about the ruling in Europe by the European Union on U.S. aircraft that are hush-kitted or reengined.

Last year, the EU began restricting the use of hushkitted or reengined aircraft in the European community of U.S. aircraft that have been reengined or had a hushkit installed to meet our Stage 3 quiet noise standard.

In fact, the U.S. is 2 years ahead of Europe in that matter. Nonetheless, the European restriction would apply only to U.S. aircraft and engines even though they are quieter than many other European aircraft and engines.

The U.S. Government objected. The House took strong exception. I introduced legislation which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER) cosponsored, the gentleman from Tennessee (Chairman DUNCAN), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

We passed this bill on the House floor. It has had the dramatic effect of getting Europe's attention because we would ban the operation of the noisiest aircraft in the fleet, the Concorde.

The EU agreed to delay implementation of the regulation. But we still do not have real serious protection for American Airlines who want to sell aircraft principally to Third World countries to operate those aircraft into the European Union.

I firmly believe that the European Commission and the European Parliament should act quickly to end this discriminatory practice.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I agree with the concerns of the gentleman. Our committee held a hearing recently to discuss this and other EU issues, and the hearing underscored the problems with recent EU actions in the aviation area.

As a matter of fact, in our meetings recently with the European parliamentarians, we raised this issue to them and stressed the need to clarify their position on this matter.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments.

The chairman has been very diligent on this matter, and I am very appreciative. It has gotten Europe's attention. But we need to carry further and ask the European Union understand we are serious.

One option available to the U.S. is to file an Article 84 complaint under the Chicago Convention that would allow disagreements between ICAO member states to go to the ICAO Council for resolution.

Would the Chair support such an initiative?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I agree with the gentleman that if the EU does not take strong action on this directive, the United States should use the options available to it, including filing an Article 84 complaint with the ICAO.

I look forward to continuing to work with the gentleman on this very important issue and appreciate his important leadership on this issue.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for his strong support.

I would just say in conclusion that the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) has been a strong advocate for African economic development. Many of the African countries want to buy U.S. reengined hushkitted aircraft and operate them into the European Union, and this ruling by the European Commission would simply discriminate against Africa principally.

So I greatly appreciate the interest and support of the gentlewoman.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the American Security Act of 1999 is a good bill. This bill shows strong support for humanitarian programs. In addition, human rights gains a prominence not seen in a very long time. We also have strong provisions in this bill for our former allies in Vietnam.

This legislation also provides much-needed minority recruitment. Black foreign service officers recently settled a lawsuit. We now learn that there are pending lawsuits that have been filed by the Voice of America black employees.

For the reason that this Congress for three standing Congresses has not yet provided an authorization bill, we have not yet provided the kind of oversight that we need to have provided. Cultural exchange programs now reflect our interests around the world and not just our specific interests in a few places around the world. And then, most importantly, embassy security is provided for.

We are going to see a spirited debate today on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support the American Security Act of 1999.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH)

the senior member of our Committee on International Relations, the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend for yielding me the time.

Let me just say, Mr. Chairman, that I spoke earlier about some of the other merits of the bill. There will be a very important amendment for Members later on as we consider this bill.

I urge Members to vote "no" on the Campbell amendment. The Campbell amendment would provide a \$20 million grant to the United Population Fund.

Let me remind everyone that last year the Congress passed and the President signed, albeit reluctantly, legislation that cut off funding to the U.N. Population Fund because of its ongoing complicity with the one-child-per-couple policy in the People's Republic of China, where forced abortion and forced sterilization are commonplace.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA) and I are offering an amendment that says that \$25 million can proceed if, and only if, the UNFPA has terminated all activities in the PRC or during the 12 months the President can certify that no abortions have been the result of coercion. The issue is coercion.

I would hope that Members would stand with the oppressed women who suffer unspeakable cruelty as a result of the one-child-per-couple policy. Vote "no" on the Campbell amendment when we get to it later on.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 2415 is as follows:

H.R. 2415

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 "American Embassy Security Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER 1—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Sec. 101. Administration of foreign affairs.
- Sec. 102. International organizations.
- Sec. 103. International commissions.
- Sec. 104. Migration and refugee assistance.
- Sec. 105. Public diplomacy programs.
- Sec. 106. Voluntary contributions to international organizations.
- Sec. 107. Grants to the Asia Foundation.

CHAPTER 2—BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

- Sec. 121. International broadcasting.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

- Sec. 201. Authority to lease aircraft to respond to a terrorist attack abroad.
- Sec. 202. Report on Cuban drug trafficking.
- Sec. 203. Report on compliance with the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.

- Sec. 204. Elimination of obsolete reports.
- Sec. 205. Continuation of reporting requirements.
- Sec. 206. International arms sales code of conduct.
- Sec. 207. Human rights and democracy fellowships.
- Sec. 208. Joint funds under agreements for cooperation in environmental, scientific, cultural, and related areas.
- Sec. 209. Report on international extradition.
- Sec. 210. Effective regulation of satellite export activities.

CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

- Sec. 251. Deaths and estates of United States citizens abroad.
- Sec. 252. Duties of consular officers.
- Sec. 253. Machine readable visas.
- Sec. 254. Processing of visa applications.
- Sec. 255. Repeal of outdated provision on passport fees.
- Sec. 256. Fees relating to affidavits of support.

CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES

- Sec. 271. United States policy regarding the involuntary return of refugees.
- Sec. 272. Human rights reports.
- Sec. 273. Guidelines for refugee processing posts.
- Sec. 274. Vietnamese refugees.

TITLE III—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FOREIGN SERVICE

CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Sec. 301. Establishment of Bureau for International Information Programs and Bureau for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.
- Sec. 302. Correction of designation of Inspector General of the Department of State.

CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

- Sec. 321. Establishment of Foreign Service Star.
- Sec. 322. United States citizens hired abroad.
- Sec. 323. Border equalization adjustment.
- Sec. 324. Treatment of grievance records.
- Sec. 325. Report concerning financial disadvantages for administrative and technical personnel.
- Sec. 326. Extension of overseas hiring authority.
- Sec. 327. Medical emergency assistance.
- Sec. 328. Families of deceased foreign service personnel.
- Sec. 329. Parental choice in education.
- Sec. 330. Workforce planning for foreign service personnel by federal agencies.
- Sec. 331. Compensation for survivors of terrorist attacks overseas.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

- Sec. 401. Educational and cultural exchanges and scholarships for Tibetans and Burmese.
- Sec. 402. Conduct of certain educational and cultural exchange programs.
- Sec. 403. Notification to Congress of grants.
- Sec. 404. National security measures.
- Sec. 405. Designation of North/South Center as the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center.
- Sec. 406. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.
- Sec. 407. International expositions.
- Sec. 408. Royal Ulster Constabulary.

TITLE V—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

- Sec. 501. Permanent authorization for Radio Free Asia.

- Sec. 502. Preservation of RFE/RL (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty).
- Sec. 503. Immunity from civil liability for Broadcasting Board of Governors.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMISSIONS

- Sec. 601. Interparliamentary groups.
- Sec. 602. Authority to assist State and local governments.
- Sec. 603. International Boundary and Water Commission.
- Sec. 604. Concerning United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES-10/6.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 701. Sense of the Congress concerning support for democracy and human rights activists in Cuba.
- Sec. 702. Relating to Cyprus.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER 1—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 101. ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State under "Administration of Foreign Affairs" to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law, including the diplomatic security program:

(1) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" of the Department of State, such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) WORLDWIDE SECURITY UPGRADES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), \$254,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for worldwide security upgrades.

(ii) BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

(iii) RECRUITMENT OF MINORITY GROUPS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for the recruitment of members of minority groups for careers in the Foreign Service and international affairs.

(2) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—For "Capital Investment Fund" of the Department of State, such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(3) SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For "Security and Maintenance of United States Missions", \$1,580,066,000 for the fiscal year 2000.

(B) SECURITY UPGRADES FOR UNITED STATES MISSIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), \$1,146,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for security upgrades to United States missions abroad, including construction and relocation costs.

(4) REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES.—For "Representation Allowances", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(5) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—For "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(6) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For "Office of the Inspector General", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(7) PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN.—For "Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(8) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS.—

(A) For "Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(B) Each amount appropriated pursuant to this paragraph is authorized to remain available through September 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the amount appropriated was made.

(9) REPATRIATION LOANS.—For "Repatriation Loans", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000, for administrative expenses.

SEC. 102. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for "Contributions to International Organizations", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international organizations and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

(b) ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES.—There are authorized to be appropriated for "Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international peacekeeping activities and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

SEC. 103. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated under "International Commissions" for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law:

(1) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—For "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico"—

(A) for "Salaries and Expenses" such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000; and

(B) for "Construction" such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(2) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—For "International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(3) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—For "International Joint Commission", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(4) INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS.—For "International Fisheries Commissions", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 104. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

(a) MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for "Migration and Refugee Assistance" for authorized activities, \$750,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) TIBETAN REFUGEES IN INDIA AND NEPAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), not more than \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be available only for humanitarian assistance, including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training, to Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal who have fled Chinese-occupied Tibet.

(B) REFUGEES RESETTLING IN ISRAEL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be available only for assistance for refugees resettling in Israel from other countries.

(C) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR DISPLACED BURMESE.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 for humanitarian assistance are authorized to be available only for assistance (including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training) to persons displaced as a result of civil conflict in Burma, including persons still within Burma.

(D) ASSISTANCE FOR DISPLACED SIERRA LEONEANS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 for humanitarian assistance are authorized to be available only for assistance (including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training) and resettlement of persons who have been severely mutilated as a result of civil conflict in Sierra Leone, including persons still within Sierra Leone.

(E) ASSISTANCE FOR KOSOVAR REFUGEES.—

(i) Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 are authorized to be appropriated only for the Front Line States Initiative defined in clause (ii).

(ii) For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term "Front Line States Initiative" means assistance for the relief of refugees fleeing from the conflict in Kosovo provided through nongovernmental organizations in the form of food, housing, clothing, transportation, and other material, with priority assistance for the relief of refugees in the front line states of Albania and Macedonia.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 105. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY PROGRAMS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State to carry out international information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center Act of 1991, and the National Endowment for Democracy Act, and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes:

(1) INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS.—For "International Information Programs", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(2) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(A) FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the "Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs" (other than programs described in subparagraph (B)), such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(B) OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated for other educational and cultural exchange programs authorized by law, including the Claude and Mildred Pepper Scholarship Program of the Washington Workshops Foundation and the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program, such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(ii) SOUTH PACIFIC EXCHANGES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), \$750,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be available for "South Pacific Exchanges".

(iii) EAST TIMORESE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), \$500,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be available for "East Timorese Scholarships".

(iv) TIBETAN EXCHANGES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), \$500,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be available for "Ngawang Choephel Exchange Programs" (formerly known as educational and cultural exchanges with Tibet) under section 103(a) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-319).

(v) AFRICAN EXCHANGES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), \$500,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be available only for "Educational and Cultural Exchanges with Sub-Saharan Africa".

(3) CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.—For the "Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West", \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year 2000.

(4) NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the "National Endowment for Democracy", \$34,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000.

(B) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for a fellowship program, to be known as the "Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows", for democracy activists and scholars from around the world at the International Forum for Democratic Studies in Washington, D.C., to study, write, and exchange views with other activists and scholars and with Americans.

(5) DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER.—For "Dante B. Fascell North-South Center" such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 106. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for "Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to the World Food Program.

(2) UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

(3) INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOR.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to the International Labor Organization for the activities of the

International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

(4) ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), \$240,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to the Organization of American States for the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression in the Western Hemisphere to conduct investigations, including field visits, to establish a network of nongovernmental organizations, and to hold hemispheric conferences, of which \$6,000 for each fiscal year is authorized to be appropriated only for the investigation and dissemination of information on violations of freedom of expression by the Government of Cuba.

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED STATES VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a) for the fiscal year 2000 for United States voluntary contributions to the United Nations Development Program an amount equal to the amount the United Nations Development Program will spend in Burma during each fiscal year shall be withheld unless during such fiscal year the Secretary of State submits to the appropriate congressional committees the certification described in paragraph (2).

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in paragraph (1) is a certification by the Secretary of State that all programs and activities of the United Nations Development Program (including United Nations Development Program—Administered Funds) in Burma—

(A) are focused on eliminating human suffering and addressing the needs of the poor;

(B) are undertaken only through international or private voluntary organizations that have been deemed independent of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) (formerly known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), after consultation with the leadership of the National League for Democracy and the leadership of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma;

(C) provide no financial, political, or military benefit to the SPDC; and

(D) are carried out only after consultation with the leadership of the National League for Democracy and the leadership of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma.

(d) CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND.—

(1) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a), not more than \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 shall be available for the United Nations Population Fund (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the "UNFPA").

(2) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available under subsection (a) may be made available for the UNFPA for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(3) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) for fiscal year 2000 for the UNFPA may not be made available to UNFPA unless—

(A) the UNFPA maintains amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section in an account separate from other accounts of the UNFPA;

(B) the UNFPA does not commingle amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section with other sums; and

(C) the UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(4) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION.—

(A) Of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2000 for United States voluntary contributions to the UNFPA an amount equal to the amount that UNFPA will spend on a country program in the People's Republic of China during each fiscal year shall be withheld unless during such fiscal year, the Secretary of State submits to the appropriate congressional committees the certification described in subparagraph (B).

(B) The certification referred to in subparagraph (A) is a certification by the Secretary of State that the country program of the UNFPA in the People's Republic of China—

(i) focuses on improving the delivery of voluntary family planning information and services;

(ii) is designed in conformity with the human rights principles affirmed at the International Conference on Population and Development with the support of 180 nations including the United States;

(iii) is implemented only in counties in the People's Republic of China where all quotas and targets for the recruitment of program participants have been abolished and the use of coercive measures has been eliminated;

(iv) is carried out in consultation with, and under the oversight and approval of, the UNFPA executive board, including the United States representative;

(v) is subject to regular independent monitoring to ensure compliance with the principles of informed consent and voluntary participation; and

(vi) suspends operations in project counties found to be in violation of program guidelines.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 107. GRANTS TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION.

Section 404 of The Asia Foundation Act (title IV of Public Law 98-164) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 404. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000 for grants to The Asia Foundation pursuant to this title."

CHAPTER 2—BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

SEC. 121. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Broadcasting Board of Governors to carry out certain international broadcasting activities under the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and for other purposes authorized by law:

(1) INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For "International Broadcasting Operations", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(B) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall seek to ensure that the amounts made available for broadcasting to nations whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression do not decline in proportion to the amounts made available for broadcasting to other nations.

(2) BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.—For "Broadcasting Capital Improvements", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(3) RADIO FREE ASIA.—For "Radio Free Asia", \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000.

(4) BROADCASTING TO CUBA.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For "Broadcasting to Cuba", such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 2000.

(B) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), \$712,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting to develop and implement new technology and enhance current methods to strengthen and improve the transmission capabilities of Radio Marti and TV Marti.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 201. AUTHORITY TO LEASE AIRCRAFT TO RESPOND TO A TERRORIST ATTACK ABROAD.

Subject to the availability of appropriations, in the event of an emergency which involves a terrorist attack abroad, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice is authorized to lease commercial aircraft to transport equipment and personnel in response to such attack if there have been reasonable efforts to obtain appropriate Department of Defense aircraft and such aircraft are unavailable. The leasing authority under this section shall include authority to provide indemnification insurance or guarantees, if necessary and appropriate.

SEC. 202. REPORT ON CUBAN DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report (with a classified annex) on the extent of international drug trafficking from, through, or over Cuba. Each report shall include the following:

(1) Information concerning the extent to which the Cuban Government or any official, employee, or entity of the Government of Cuba has engaged in, facilitated, or condoned such trafficking.

(2) The extent to which the appropriate agencies of the United States Government have investigated and prosecuted such activities of the Cuban Government or any official, employee, or entity of the Government of Cuba.

(3) A determination of whether the Government of Cuba should be included in the list of nations considered to be major drug trafficking countries.

SEC. 203. REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION.

Section 2803(a) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted by division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999; Public Law 105-277) is amended—

(1) by striking "1999," and inserting "2000,";

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking "abducted." and inserting "abducted, are being wrongfully retained in violation of United States court orders, or which have failed to comply with any of their obligations under such convention with respect to applications for the return of children, access to children, or both, submitted by United States citizens or lawful residents.";

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking "children" and inserting "children, access to children, or both,"; and

(B) by inserting "or lawful residents" after "citizens"; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) A list of the countries which are Parties to the Convention, but in which due to

the absence of a prompt and effective method for enforcement of civil court orders, the absence of a doctrine of comity, or other factors, there is a substantial possibility that an order of return or access under a Hague Convention proceeding, or a United States custody, access, or visitation order, will not be promptly enforced."

SEC. 204. ELIMINATION OF OBSOLETE REPORTS.

(a) **POST LANGUAGE COMPETENCE.**—Section 304(c) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3944(c)) is repealed.

(b) **SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH.**—Section 574 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-107) is repealed.

(c) **REDUNDANT REPORTS ON CERTAIN WEAPONS.**—

(1) Section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-182) is repealed.

(2) Section 585 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208), is repealed.

(d) **SITUATION IN IRAQ.**—Section 3 of Public Law 102-1 is amended by striking "60 days" and inserting "six months".

SEC. 205. CONTINUATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **REPORTS ON CLAIMS BY UNITED STATES FIRMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA.**—Section 2801(b) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted by division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999; Public Law 105-277) is amended—

(1) by striking "the earlier of—";

(2) by striking paragraph (1); and

(3) by striking the designation for paragraph (2) and adjusting the tabulation.

(b) **REPORTS ON DETERMINATIONS UNDER TITLE IV OF THE LIBERTAD ACT.**—Section 2802(a) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted by division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999; Public Law 105-277) is amended by striking "during the period ending September 30, 1999," and inserting a comma.

(c) **RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM.**—Section 2805 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted by division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999; Public Law 105-277) is amended by striking "during the period ending September 30, 1999,".

(d) **REPORTS ON BALLISTIC MISSILE COOPERATION WITH RUSSIA.**—Section 2705(d) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted by division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999; Public Law 105-277) is amended by striking "and January 1, 2000," and inserting "January 1, 2000, January 1, 2001, and January 1, 2002,".

SEC. 206. INTERNATIONAL ARMS SALES CODE OF CONDUCT.

(a) **NEGOTIATIONS.**—The Secretary of State shall attempt to achieve the foreign policy goal of an international arms sales code of conduct with all Wassenaar Arrangement countries. The Secretary of State shall take the necessary steps to begin negotiations with all Wassenaar Arrangement countries within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The purpose of such negotiations shall be to conclude an agreement on restricting or prohibiting arms transfers to countries that do not meet the criteria under subsection (b).

(b) **CRITERIA.**—The criteria referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

(1) **PROMOTING DEMOCRACY.**—Such government—

(A) was chosen by and permits free and fair elections;

(B) promotes civilian control of the military and security forces and has civilian institutions controlling the policy, operation, and spending of all law enforcement and security institutions, as well as the armed forces;

(C) promotes the rule of law, equality before the law, and respect for individual and minority rights, including freedom to speak, publish, associate, and organize; and

(D) promotes the strengthening of political, legislative, and civil institutions of democracy, as well as autonomous institutions to monitor the conduct of public officials and to combat corruption.

(2) **RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS.**—Such government—

(A) does not engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including—

(i) extrajudicial or arbitrary executions;

(ii) disappearances;

(iii) torture or severe mistreatment;

(iv) prolonged arbitrary imprisonment;

(v) systematic official discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, national origin, or political affiliation; and

(vi) grave breaches of international laws of war or equivalent violations of the laws of war in internal conflicts;

(B) vigorously investigates, disciplines, and prosecutes those responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(C) permits access on a regular basis to political prisoners by international humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(D) promotes the independence of the judiciary and other official bodies that oversee the protection of human rights;

(E) does not impede the free functioning of domestic and international human rights organizations; and

(F) provides access on a regular basis to humanitarian organizations in situations of conflict or famine.

(3) **NOT ENGAGED IN CERTAIN ACTS OF ARMED AGGRESSION.**—Such government is not currently engaged in acts of armed aggression in violation of international law.

(4) **FULL PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS.**—Such government is fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

(c) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**—Not later than 6 months after the commencement of negotiations under subsection (a), and not later than the end of every 6-month period thereafter until an agreement described in subsection (a) is concluded, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the progress of such negotiations.

(2) **HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT.**—In the report required by sections 116(d) and 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary of State shall describe the extent to which the practices of each country evaluated meet the criteria of subsection (b).

(d) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term "Wassenaar Arrangement countries" means those participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual Use Goods and Technologies, done at Vienna on July 11-12, 1996.

SEC. 207. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY FELLOWSHIPS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Department of State a program which shall be known as the "Human Rights and Democracy Fellowship Program". The program shall be administered by the Secretary with the assistance of the Assistant Sec-

retary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. The program shall provide for the employment of not less than 6 and not more than 12 fellows in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. Fellowships shall be for an initial 1 year period which may be extended for a total of not more than 3 years. Fellowships shall be available to individuals who have expertise in human rights policy, human rights law, or related subjects and who are not permanent employees of the United States Government.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Human Rights and Democracy Fellowship Program under subsection (a) \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 208. JOINT FUNDS UNDER AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND RELATED AREAS.

Amounts made available to the Department of State for participation in joint funds under agreements for cooperation in environmental, scientific, cultural and related areas prior to fiscal year 1996 which, pursuant to express terms of such international agreements, were deposited in interest-bearing accounts prior to disbursement may earn interest, and interest accrued to such accounts may be used and retained without return to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by Congress. The Department of State shall take action to ensure the complete and timely disbursement of appropriations and associated interest within joint funds covered by this section and final disposition of such agreements.

SEC. 209. REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EXTRADITION.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report concerning international extradition. The report shall review all extradition treaties and agreements to which the United States is signatory; identify those countries that have become "safe havens" for individuals fleeing the American justice system; identify the factors which contribute to the international extradition problem, particularly laws in foreign countries which prohibit the extradition to another country of certain classes of persons; and propose appropriate legislative and diplomatic solutions to such problem, including, where appropriate, the renegotiation of extradition treaties.

SEC. 210. EFFECTIVE REGULATION OF SATELLITE EXPORT ACTIVITIES.

(a) **LICENSING REGIME.**—The Secretary of State shall establish a regulatory regime for the licensing for export of satellites, satellite technologies, components, and systems which shall include preferential treatment and expedited approval, as appropriate, of the licensing for export by United States companies of satellites, satellite technologies, components, and systems to NATO allies, major non-NATO allies, and other friendly countries.

(b) **FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL RESOURCES.**—The Secretary of State, pursuant to the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, shall obligate expeditiously \$2,000,000 of amounts appropriated under that Act, above levels made available to the Office of Defense Trade Controls for fiscal year 1998, to enable that office to carry out its responsibilities.

CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

SEC. 251. DEATHS AND ESTATES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS ABROAD.

(a) **REPEAL.**—Section 1709 of the Revised Statutes (22 U.S.C. 4195) is repealed.

(b) AMENDMENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT BASIC AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1956.—The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by inserting after section 43 the following new sections:

“SEC. 43A. NOTIFICATION OF NEXT OF KIN; REPORTS OF DEATH.

“Pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe—

“(1) When a United States citizen or national dies abroad, a consular officer shall endeavor to notify, or assist the Secretary of State in notifying, the next of kin or legal guardian as soon as possible; provided, that in the case of death of Peace Corps Volunteers, members of the Armed Forces, their dependents, or Department of Defense civilian employees, the consular officer shall assist the Peace Corps or the appropriate military authorities in making such notifications.

“(2) The consular officer may, for any United States citizen who dies abroad, (A) in the case of a finding by appropriate local authorities, issue a report of death or of presumptive death, or (B) in the absence of a finding by appropriate local authorities, issue a report of presumptive death.

“SEC. 43B. CONSERVATION AND DISPOSITION OF ESTATES.

“(a) CONSERVATION OF ESTATES ABROAD.—

“(1) AUTHORITY TO ACT AS CONSERVATOR.—Pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, when a United States citizen or national dies abroad, a consular officer shall act as the provisional conservator of the decedent’s estate and, subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), shall—

“(A) take possession of the personal effects within his jurisdiction;

“(B) inventory and appraise the personal effects, sign the inventory, and annex thereto a certificate as to the accuracy of the inventory and appraised value of each article;

“(C) when appropriate, collect the debts due to the decedent in the officer’s jurisdiction and pay from the estate the obligations owed there by the decedent;

“(D) sell or dispose of, as appropriate, all perishable items of property;

“(E) sell, after reasonable public notice and notice to such next of kin as can be ascertained with reasonable diligence, such additional items of property as necessary to provide funds sufficient to pay the decedent’s debts and property taxes in the country of death, funeral expenses, and other expenses incident to the disposition of the estate;

“(F) at the end of one year from the date of death (or after such additional period as may be required for final settlement of the estate), if no claimant shall have appeared, sell or dispose of the residue of the personal estate, except as provided in subparagraph (G) below, in the same manner as United States Government-owned foreign excess property;

“(G) transmit to the United States, to the Secretary of State, the proceeds of any sales along with any financial instruments (including bonds, shares of stock, and notes of indebtedness), jewelry, heirlooms, and other titles of obvious sentimental value, to be held in trust for the legal claimant; and

“(H) in the event that the decedent’s estate includes an interest in real property located within the jurisdiction of the officer and such interest does not devolve by the applicable laws of intestate succession or otherwise, provide for title to the property to be conveyed to the Government of the United States unless the Secretary declines to accept such conveyance.

“(2) AUTHORITY TO ACT AS ADMINISTRATOR.—The Secretary of State may expressly authorize the officer to act as administrator of the estate in exceptional cir-

cumstances, pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. The officer shall not otherwise act in such capacity.

“(3) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(A) The function provided for in this section shall not be performed to the extent that the decedent has left or there is otherwise appointed, in the country where the death occurred or where the decedent was domiciled, a legal representative, partner in trade, or trustee appointed to take care of his personal estate. If the decedent’s legal representative shall appear at any time prior to transmission of the estate to the Secretary and demand the proceeds and effects being held by the officer, the officer shall deliver them to the representative after having collected any prescribed fee for the services rendered pursuant to this section.

“(B) Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of military commanders under title 10 of the United States Code with respect to persons or property under military command or jurisdiction or the authority of the Peace Corps with respect to Peace Corps Volunteers or their property.

“(4) CONDITIONS.—The functions provided for in this section shall be performed only when authorized by treaty provisions or permitted by the laws or authorities of the country wherein the death occurs, or the decedent is domiciled, or if such functions are permitted by established usage.

“(b) DISPOSITION OF ESTATES BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—

“(1) PERSONAL ESTATES.—

“(A) After receipt of personal estates pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary, pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe for the conservation of such estates, may seek payment of all outstanding debts to the estate as they become due, may receive any balances due on such estates, may endorse all checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other instruments of indebtedness payable to the estate for the benefit thereof, and may take such other action as is reasonably necessary for the conservation of the estate.

“(B) If by the end of the fifth full fiscal year after receipt of the personal estate pursuant to subsection (a), no legal claimant for such estate has appeared, title to the estate shall pass to the Secretary who shall dispose of the estate in the same manner as surplus United States Government-owned property or by such means as may be appropriate in light of the nature and value of the property involved. The expenses of sales shall be paid from the estate, and any lawful claim received thereafter shall be payable to the extent of the value of the net proceeds of the estate as a refund from the appropriate Treasury account.

“(C) The net cash estate after disposition as provided in subparagraph (B) shall be remitted to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

“(2) REAL PROPERTY.—Pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe—

“(A) in the event that real property is conveyed to the Government of the United States pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(H) and is not needed by the Department of State, such property shall be considered foreign excess property under title IV of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 511 et seq.); and

“(B) in the event that the Department needs such property, the Secretary shall treat such property as if it were an unconditional gift accepted on behalf of the Department of State pursuant to section 25 of this Act and section 9(a)(3) of the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended.

“(c) LOSSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSERVATION OF ESTATES.—

“(1) AUTHORITY.—Pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, the Secretary is authorized to compensate the estate of any United States citizen, who has died overseas, for property, the conservation of which has been undertaken under either section 43 or subsection (a) of this section, and that has been lost, stolen, or destroyed while in the custody of officers or employees of the Department of State. Any such compensation shall be in lieu of personal liability of officers or employees of the Department of State. Officers and employees of the Department of State may be liable in appropriate cases to the Department of State to the extent of any compensation provided pursuant to this subsection.

“(2) LIABILITY.—The liability of officers or employees of the Department of State to the Department for payments made pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall be determined pursuant to the Department’s procedures for determining accountability for United States Government property.”

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 6 months after enactment of this Act or upon the effective date of any regulations promulgated hereunder, whichever is sooner.

SEC. 252. DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Section 43 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2715) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) AUTHORITY.—” before “In”;

(2) by striking “disposition of personal effects.” in the last sentence and inserting “disposition of personal estates pursuant to section 43B of this Act.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section and sections 43A and 43B of this Act, the term ‘consular officer’ includes any United States citizen employee of the Department of State who is designated by the Secretary of State to perform consular services pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.”

SEC. 253. MACHINE READABLE VISAS.

Section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (8 U.S.C. 1351 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3) by amending the first sentence to read as follows: “For each of the fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002, any amount collected under paragraph (1) that exceeds \$316,715,000 for fiscal year 2000, \$338,885,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$362,607,000 for fiscal year 2002 may be made available only if a notification is submitted to Congress in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.”; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5).

SEC. 254. PROCESSING OF VISA APPLICATIONS.

(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the Department of State to process immigrant visa applications of immediate relatives of United States citizens and nonimmigrant k-1 visa applications of fiances of United States citizens within 30 days of the receipt of all necessary documents from the applicant and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In the case of a visa application where the sponsor of such applicant is a relative other than an immediate relative, it should be the policy of the Department of State to process such an application within 60 days of the receipt of all necessary documents from the applicant and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(b) REPORTS.—For each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional

committees an annual report on the extent to which the Department of State is meeting the policy standards under subsection (a). Each report shall be based on a survey of the 22 consular posts which account for approximately 72 percent of immigrant visas issued and, in addition, the consular posts in Guatemala City, Nicosia, Caracas, Naples, and Jakarta. Each report should include data on the average time for processing each category of visa application under subsection (a), a list of the embassies and consular posts which do not meet the policy standards under subsection (a), the amount of funds collected for processing of visa applications, the costs of processing such visa applications, and the steps being taken by the Department of State to achieve such policy standards.

(c) **TASK FORCE.**—The Secretary of State, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall establish a joint task force with the goal of reducing the overall processing time for visa applications.

SEC. 255. REPEAL OF OUTDATED PROVISION ON PASSPORT FEES.

Section 4 of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 216, 41 Stat. 751) is repealed.

SEC. 256. FEES RELATING TO AFFIDAVITS OF SUPPORT.

(a) **AUTHORITY FOR FEE FOR PREPARATION ASSISTANCE.**—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of State is authorized to charge a fee for services provided by the Department of State to an individual for assistance in the preparation and filing of an affidavit of support pursuant to section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1183A) to ensure that the affidavit is properly completed before consideration of the affidavit and an immigrant visa application by a consular officer.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—An individual may be charged a fee under this section only once, regardless of the number of separate affidavits of support and visa applications for which services are provided.

(c) **TREATMENT OF FEES.**—Fees collected under the authority of subsection (a) shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to any Department of State appropriation, to recover the costs of providing affidavit preparation services under subsection (a). Such fees shall remain available for obligation until expended. Fees collected shall be available only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in an appropriation act.

CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES

SEC. 271. UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—None of the funds made available by this Act or by section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)) shall be available to effect the involuntary return by the United States of any person to a country in which the person has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, except on grounds recognized as precluding protection as a refugee under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951, and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of January 31, 1967, subject to the reservations contained in the United States Senate Resolution of Ratification.

(b) **MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.**—None of the funds made available by this Act or by section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)) shall be available to effect the involuntary return of any person to any country unless the Secretary of State first notifies the appropriate congressional committees, except

that in the case of an emergency involving a threat to human life the Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

(c) **INVOLUNTARY RETURN DEFINED.**—As used in this section, the term “to effect the involuntary return” means to require, by means of physical force or circumstances amounting to a threat thereof, a person to return to a country against the person’s will, regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States and regardless of whether the United States acts directly or through an agent.

SEC. 272. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS.

Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: “Each report under this section shall describe the extent to which each country has extended protection to refugees, including the provision of first asylum and resettlement.”

SEC. 273. GUIDELINES FOR REFUGEE PROCESSING POSTS.

(a) **GUIDELINES FOR ADDRESSING HOSTILE BIASES.**—Section 602(c) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292; 112 Stat. 2812) is amended by inserting “and of the Department of State” after “Service”.

(b) **GUIDELINES FOR OVERSEAS REFUGEE PROCESSING.**—Section 602(c) of such Act is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2000, the Secretary of State (after consultation with the Attorney General) shall issue guidelines to ensure that persons with potential biases against any refugee applicant, including persons employed by, or otherwise subject to influence by, governments known to be involved in persecution on account of religion, race, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, shall not in any way be used in processing determinations of refugee status, including interpretation of conversations or examination of documents presented by such applicants.”

SEC. 274. VIETNAMESE REFUGEES.

No funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available to support a larger number of personnel assigned to United States diplomatic or consular posts in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam than the number assigned to such posts on March 22, 1999, unless not less than 60 days prior to any obligation or expenditure of such funds the Secretary of State submits a certification to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) all United States refugee programs in Vietnam, as well as programs to provide visas for Amerasians and for immediate relatives of refugees and asylees, are supervised by a Refugee Counselor or Refugee Coordinator who has a proven record of sensitivity to the problems of refugees and other victims of human rights violations and who reports directly to the Ambassador or the Consul General at the United States Consulate in Saigon and receives policy guidance from the Assistant Secretary of State for the bureau with principal responsibility for refugees;

(2) a program has been established in which all former United States Government employees who were adjudicated through a Vietnamese government interpreter and whose applications for refugee status were denied will be re-interviewed by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Asylum Officers reporting directly to INS headquarters in Washington, D.C., and receiving special-

ized training and written guidance from the INS Asylum Division and Office of General Counsel;

(3) members of the Montagnard ethnic minority groups who fought alongside United States forces prior to 1975, and who later served three years or more in prisons or re-education camps, will not be disqualified from eligibility for resettlement in the United States as refugees on the sole ground that they continued to fight the Communists after 1975 and therefore did not begin their prison or re-education sentences until several years later;

(4) allied combat veterans whose three-year re-education or prison sentences began before April 30, 1975, because they were serving in parts of the country that fell to the Communists before Saigon, and who are otherwise eligible for resettlement as refugees in the United States, are not disqualified on the sole ground of the date their re-education or prison sentences began;

(5) persons who were eligible for the Orderly Departure Program (ODP), but who missed the application deadline announced and imposed in 1994 because they were still in detention, in internal exile in a remote and inaccessible location, unable to afford bribes demanded by corrupt local officials for documentation and permission to attend refugee interviews, or for other reasons beyond their control, will be considered for interviews on a case-by-case basis, and that such case-by-case consideration is subject to clear written guidance and administrative review to ensure that persons who missed the deadline for reasons beyond their control will not be denied consideration on the merits;

(6) widows of allied combat veterans who died in re-education camps, including those who did not apply before the 1994 deadline solely because they lacked documentary evidence from the Communist authorities to prove the death and/or marriage, and who are otherwise eligible for ODP will have their cases considered on the merits;

(7) unmarried sons and daughters of persons eligible for United States programs, including persons described in section 2244 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (enacted as Division G of the Omnibus Consolidated Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1999, Public Law 105-277) will not be disqualified from accompanying or following to join their parents on the sole ground that they have not been continuously listed on the household registration issued to their parents by the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

(8) returnees from refugee camps outside Vietnam who met the criteria for the Resettlement Opportunities for Vietnamese Returnees (ROVR) program, in that they either signed up for repatriation or were actually repatriated between October 1, 1995, and June 30, 1996, but did not fill out a ROVR application before their repatriation, will be given the opportunity to fill out an application in Vietnam and will have their cases considered on the merits;

(9) returnees whose special circumstances denied them any meaningful opportunity to apply for ROVR in the camps, such as those who were not offered applications because they were in hospitals or were being held in detention centers within certain camps, or who were erroneously told by camp administrators or Vietnamese government officials that they were ineligible for the program, will be given an opportunity to apply in Vietnam and will have their cases considered on the merits, even if their repatriation took place after June 30, 1996;

(10) a program has been established to identify, interview, and resettle persons who

have experienced recent persecution or credible threats of persecution because of political, religious, or human rights activities in Vietnam, subject to clear written standards to ensure that such persons will have access to the program whether or not they are included in a ROVR or ODP interview category and whether or not their cases are referred by an international organization;

(11) written guidance with respect to applications for reconsideration has been issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service Office of General Counsel to ensure that applicants whose cases were denied on grounds described in paragraphs (2) through (10), because they were unwilling or unable to describe mistreatment by the Vietnamese government in the presence of a Vietnamese government interpreter, or for other reasons contrary to the interest of justice, will be reinterviewed; and

(12) all applicants described in paragraphs (2) through (11) will have the assistance of a Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA) in preparing their cases.

TITLE III—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; FOREIGN SERVICE

CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 301. ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU FOR INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS AND BUREAU FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) ESTABLISHMENT OF CERTAIN BUREAUS, OFFICES, AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITIES WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

“(1) BUREAU FOR INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS.—There is established within the Department of State the Bureau for International Information Programs which shall assist the Secretary of State in carrying out international information activities formerly carried out by the United States Information Agency.

“(2) BUREAU FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—There is established within the Department of State a Bureau for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs which shall assist the Secretary of State in carrying out educational and cultural exchange programs.”.

SEC. 302. CORRECTION OF DESIGNATION OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980.—The Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended—

(1) in section 105(b)(2)(B) by striking “State and the Foreign Service” and inserting “State”;

(2) in section 209(a)(1)—

(A) by striking “State and the Foreign Service,” and inserting “State,”; and

(B) by striking the second sentence;

(3) in section 603(a) by striking “State and the Foreign Service,” and inserting “State,”; and

(4) in section 1002(12)(E) by striking “and the Foreign Service”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998.—The Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted in division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999; Public Law 105-277) is amended—

(1) in section 2208(c) by striking “and the Foreign Service”; and

(2) in section 1314(e) by striking “and the Foreign Service”.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 103-236.—Effective October 2, 1999, subsections (i) and (j) of section 308 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6207 (i) and (j)) are amended by striking “Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service” each place it appears and inserting “Inspector General of the Department of State”.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACT OF 1994.—Section 304(a)(3)(A) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6203(a)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “and the Foreign Service”.

CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 321. ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE STAR.

The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by inserting after section 36 the following new section:

“SEC. 36A. THE FOREIGN SERVICE STAR.

“(a) AUTHORITY.—The President may award a decoration called the ‘Foreign Service Star’ to an individual—

“(1) who is killed or injured after August 1, 1998,

“(2) whose death or injury occurs while the individual is a member of the Foreign Service or a civilian employee of the Government of the United States—

“(3) whose death or injury occurs while the individual—

“(A) is employed at, or assigned permanently or temporarily to, an official mission overseas, or

“(B) was traveling abroad on official business, and

“(4) whose death or injury occurs while performing official duties, while on the premises of a United States mission abroad, or due to such individual’s status as an employee of the United States Government, and results from any form of assault including terrorist or military action, civil unrest, or criminal activities directed at facilities of the Government of the United States.

“(b) SELECTION.—The Secretary shall submit recommendations for the Foreign Service Star to the President. The Secretary shall establish criteria and procedures for nominations for the Foreign Service Star pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe for awards under this section.

“(c) FUNDING.—Any expenses incident to an award under this section may be paid out of the applicable current account of the agency with which the individual was or is employed.

“(d) POSTHUMOUS AWARD.—A Foreign Service Star award to an individual who is deceased shall be presented to the individual’s next of kin or representative, as designated by the President.”.

SEC. 322. UNITED STATES CITIZENS HIRED ABROAD.

Section 408(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3968(a)(1)) is amended in the last sentence by striking “(A)” and all that follows through “(B)”.

SEC. 323. BORDER EQUALIZATION ADJUSTMENT.

Chapter 4 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended by adding the following new section at the end:

“SEC. 414. BORDER EQUALIZATION ADJUSTMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—An employee who regularly commutes from his or her place of residence in the continental United States to an official duty station in Canada or Mexico shall receive a border equalization adjustment equal to the amount of comparability payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, that he or she would re-

ceive if assigned to an official duty station within the United States locality pay area closest to the employee’s official duty station.

“(b) DEFINITION OF EMPLOYEE.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘employee’ shall mean a person who—

“(1) is an ‘employee’ as defined under section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; and

“(2) is employed by the United States Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, or the International Joint Commission, except that the term shall not include members of the Foreign Service as defined by section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465), section 3903 of title 22 of the United States Code.

“(c) TREATMENT AS BASIC PAY.—An equalization adjustment payable under this section shall be considered basic pay for the same purposes as are comparability payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and its implementing regulations.

“(d) REGULATIONS.—The agencies referenced in subsection (b)(2) are authorized to promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.”.

SEC. 324. TREATMENT OF GRIEVANCE RECORDS.

Section 1103(d)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4133(d)(1)) is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end: “Nothing in this subsection shall prevent a grievant from placing a rebuttal to accompany a record of disciplinary action in such grievant’s personnel records nor prevent the Department from including a response to such rebuttal, including documenting those cases in which the Board has reviewed and upheld the discipline.”.

SEC. 325. REPORT CONCERNING FINANCIAL DISADVANTAGES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that administrative and technical personnel posted to United States missions abroad who do not have diplomatic status suffer financial disadvantages from their lack of such status.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees concerning the extent to which administrative and technical personnel posted to United States missions abroad who do not have diplomatic status suffer financial disadvantages from their lack of such status, including proposals to alleviate such disadvantages.

SEC. 326. EXTENSION OF OVERSEAS HIRING AUTHORITY.

Section 202(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3922(a)) is amended by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) When and to the extent the Secretary of State deems it in the best interests of the United States Government, the Secretary of State may authorize the head of any agency or other Government establishment (including any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch), to appoint pursuant to section 303 individuals hired abroad as members of the Service and to utilize the Foreign Service personnel system under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, provided that appointments of United States citizens under this subsection shall be limited to appointments authorized by section 311(a).”.

SEC. 327. MEDICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.

Section 5927 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 5927. Advances of pay

“(a) Up to three months’ pay may be paid in advance—

“(1) to an employee upon the assignment of the employee to a post in a foreign area;

“(2) to an employee, other than an employee appointed under section 303 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (and employed under section 311 of such Act), who—

“(A) is a citizen of the United States;

“(B) is officially stationed or located outside the United States pursuant to Government authorization; and

“(C) requires (or has a family member who requires) medical treatment outside the United States, in circumstances specified by the President in regulations; and

“(3) to a foreign national employee appointed under section 303 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, or a nonfamily member United States citizen appointed under such section 303 (and employed under section 311 of such Act) for service at such nonfamily member's post of residence, who—

“(A) is located outside the country of employment of such foreign national employee or nonfamily member (as the case may be) pursuant to Government authorization; and

“(B) requires medical treatment outside the country of employment of such foreign national employee or nonfamily member (as the case may be), in circumstances specified by the President in regulations.

“(b) For the purpose of this section, the term ‘country of employment’, as used with respect to an individual under subsection (a)(3), means the country (or other area) outside the United States where such individual is appointed (as described in subsection (a)(3)) by the Government.”.

SEC. 328. FAMILIES OF DECEASED FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Section 5922 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f)(1) If an employee dies at post in a foreign area, a transfer allowance under section 5924(2)(B) may be granted to the spouse or dependents of such employee (or both) for the purpose of providing for their return to the United States.

“(2) A transfer allowance under this subsection may not be granted with respect to the spouse or a dependent of the employee unless, at the time of death, such spouse or dependent was residing—

“(A) at the employee's post of assignment; or

“(B) at a place, outside the United States, for which a separate maintenance allowance was being furnished under section 5924(3).

“(3) The President may prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out this subsection.”.

SEC. 329. PARENTAL CHOICE IN EDUCATION.

Section 5924(4) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by striking “between that post and the nearest locality where adequate schools are available,” and inserting “between that post and the school chosen by the employee, not to exceed the total cost to the Government of the dependent attending an adequate school in the nearest locality where an adequate school is available.”; and

(2) by adding after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) In those cases in which an adequate school is available at the post of the employee, if the employee chooses to educate the dependent at a school away from post, the education allowance which includes board and room, and periodic travel between the post and the school chosen, shall not exceed the total cost to the Government of the dependent attending an adequate school at the post of the employee.”.

SEC. 330. WORKFORCE PLANNING FOR FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Section 601(c) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4001(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) Not later than March 1, 2001, and every four years thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate which shall include the following:

“(A) A description of the steps taken and planned in furtherance of—

“(i) maximum compatibility among agencies utilizing the Foreign Service personnel system, as provided for in section 203, and

“(ii) the development of uniform policies and procedures and consolidated personnel functions, as provided for in section 204.

“(B) A workforce plan for the subsequent five years, including projected personnel needs, by grade and by skill. Each such plan shall include for each category the needs for foreign language proficiency, geographic and functional expertise, and specialist technical skills. Each workforce plan shall specifically account for the training needs of Foreign Service personnel and shall delineate an intake program of generalist and specialist Foreign Service personnel to meet projected future requirements.

“(5) If there are substantial modifications to any workforce plan under paragraph (4)(B) during any year in which a report under paragraph (4) is not required, a supplemental annual notification shall be submitted in the same manner as is required under paragraph (4).”.

SEC. 331. COMPENSATION FOR SURVIVORS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS OVERSEAS.

The Secretary of State shall examine the current benefit structure for survivors of United States Government employees who are killed while serving at United States diplomatic facilities abroad as a result of terrorist acts. Such a review shall include an examination of whether such benefits are adequate, whether they are fair and equitably distributed without regard to category of employment, and how they compare to benefits available to survivors of other United States Government employees serving overseas, including noncivilian employees.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 401. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE.

(a) DESIGNATION OF NGAWANG CHOEPHEL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—Section 103(a) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-319) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: “Exchange programs under this subsection shall be known as the ‘Ngawang Choephel Exchange Programs.’”.

(b) SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE.—Section 103(b)(1) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-319; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended by striking “for the fiscal year 1999” and inserting “for the fiscal year 2000”.

SEC. 402. CONDUCT OF CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

Section 102 of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) is amended by striking “Director” and all that follows through the period and inserting the following: “Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy, shall—

“(1) include, as a substantial proportion of the participants in such programs, nationals of such countries who have demonstrated a commitment to freedom and democracy;

“(2) consult with human rights and democracy advocates from such countries on the

selection of participants and grantees for such programs; and

“(3) select grantees for such programs only after a competitive process in which proposals are solicited from multiple applicants and in which important factors in the selection of a grantee include the relative likelihood that each of the competing applicants would be willing and able:

“(A) to identify and recruit as participants in the program persons described in paragraph (1); and

“(B) in selecting participants who are associated with governments or other institutions wielding power in countries described in this section, to identify and recruit those most likely to be open to freedom and democracy and to avoid selecting those who are so firmly committed to the suppression of freedom and democracy that their inclusion could create an appearance that the United States condones such suppression.”.

SEC. 403. NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS OF GRANTS.

Section 705 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1477c(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a)” after “705.”; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) For fiscal year 2000 and each subsequent fiscal year, the Secretary of State may not award any grant to carry out the purposes of this Act until 45 days after written notice has been provided to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the intent to award such grant. In determining whether to award a grant the Secretary shall consider any objections or modifications raised in the course of consultations with such committees.”.

SEC. 404. NATIONAL SECURITY MEASURES.

The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is amended by adding after section 1011 the following new sections:

“NATIONAL SECURITY MEASURES

“SEC. 1012. In coordination with other appropriate executive branch officials, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to prevent foreign espionage agents from participating in educational and cultural exchange programs under this Act.

“PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

“SEC. 1013. The Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that no individual, who is employed by or attached to an office or department involved with the research, development, or production of missiles or weapons of mass destruction, from a country identified by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, the National Security Agency, or the Department of Energy, as a country involved in the proliferation of missiles or weapons of mass destruction is a participant in any program of educational or cultural exchange under this Act. Appropriate steps under this section shall include prior consultation with the Federal agencies designated in the first sentence with respect to all prospective participants in such programs with respect to whom there is a reasonable basis to believe that such prospective participant may be employed by or attached to an office or department identified under the first sentence.”.

SEC. 405. DESIGNATION OF NORTH/SOUTH CENTER AS THE DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2075) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the ‘Dante B. Fascell North-South Center Act of 1991.’”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by amending the section heading to read as follows: “DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER.—”; and

(B) by striking “known as the North/South Center,” and inserting “which shall be known and designated as the Dante B. Fascell North-South Center.”; and

(3) in subsection (d) by striking “North/South Center” and inserting “Dante B. Fascell North-South Center”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—

(1) **CENTER.**—Any reference in any other provision of law to the educational institution in Florida known as the North/South Center shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dante B. Fascell North-South Center”.

(2) **SHORT TITLE.**—Any reference in any other provision of law to the North/South Center Act of 1991 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dante B. Fascell North/South Center Act of 1991”.

SEC. 406. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (enacted as Division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1999; Public Law 105-277) is repealed.

SEC. 407. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of State may not obligate or expend any funds for a United States Government funded pavilion or other major exhibit at any international exposition or world’s fair registered by the Bureau of International Expositions in excess of amounts expressly authorized and appropriated for such purpose.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) The Department of State is authorized to utilize its personnel and resources to carry out its responsibilities—

(A) under section 102(a)(3) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2452(a)(3)), to provide for United States participation in international fairs and expositions abroad;

(B) under section 105(f) of such Act with respect to encouraging foreign governments, international organizations, and private individuals, firms, associations, agencies and other groups to participate in international fairs and expositions and to make contributions to be utilized for United States participation in international fairs and expositions; and

(C) to encourage private support to the United States Commissioner General for participation in international fairs and expositions.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as authorizing the use of funds appropriated to the Department of State to make payments for—

(A) contracts, grants, or other agreements with any other party to carry out the activities described in this subsection; or

(B) any legal judgment or the costs of litigation brought against the Department of State arising from activities described in this subsection.

(c) **REPEAL.**—Section 230 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) is repealed.

SEC. 408. ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

The Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) are not participants in any program of educational

or cultural exchange or training through the National Academy Program at Quantico, Virginia, under the auspices of the Department of State or the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice unless the President certifies that complete, independent, credible and transparent investigations of the murders of defense attorneys Rosemary Nelson and Patrick Finucane have been initiated by the Government of the United Kingdom and that the Government has taken appropriate steps to protect defense attorneys against RUC harassment in Northern Ireland, in which case the President may permit any program, exchange, or training set forth herein.

TITLE V—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 501. PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION FOR RADIO FREE ASIA.

(a) **REPEAL OF SUNSET PROVISION.**—Section 309 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6208) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g); and

(2) in subsection (d)(2) by striking “Government,” and all that follows through the period and inserting “Government.”.

(b) **REPEAL OF FUNDING LIMITATIONS.**—Section 309 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 is further amended—

(1) in subsection (d) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5) and by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (4); and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking “the funding” and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting “any funding limitations under subsection (d).”; and

(B) in paragraph (3) by striking “the funding” and all that follows through the period and inserting “any funding limitations under subsection (d).”.

SEC. 502. PRESERVATION OF RFE/RL (RADIO FREE EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY).

(a) **REPEAL OF PRIVATIZATION POLICY STATEMENT.**—Section 312 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6211) is repealed.

(b) **INCREASE IN LIMITATION ON GRANT AMOUNTS.**—Section 308(c) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6207(c)) is amended by striking “\$75,000,000” and inserting “\$80,000,000”.

SEC. 503. IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL LIABILITY FOR BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Section 304 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6203) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) **IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL LIABILITY.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 shall apply to the members of the Broadcasting Board of Governors when acting in their capacities as members of the boards of directors of RFE/RL, Incorporated and Radio Free Asia.”.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMISSIONS

SEC. 601. INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUPS.

(a) **AMERICAN DELEGATIONS TO CONFERENCES.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever either the House of Representatives or the Senate does not appoint its allotment of members as part of the American delegation or group to a conference or assembly of the British-American Interparliamentary Group, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, the North Atlantic Assembly, or any similar interparliamentary group of which the United States is a member or participates and so notifies the other

body of Congress, the other body may make appointments to complete the membership of the American delegation. Any appointment pursuant to this section shall be for the period of such conference or assembly and the body of Congress making such an appointment shall be responsible for the expenses of any member so appointed. Any such appointment shall be made in same manner in which other appointments to the delegation by such body of Congress are made.

(b) **TRANSATLANTIC LEGISLATIVE DIALOGUE.**—Section 109(c) of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 (22 U.S.C. 276 note) is amended by striking “United States-European Community Interparliamentary Group” and inserting “Transatlantic Legislative Dialogue (United States-European Union Interparliamentary Group)”.

SEC. 602. AUTHORITY TO ASSIST STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Commissioner of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission may provide technical tests, evaluations, information, surveys, or others similar services to State or local governments upon the request of such State or local government on a reimbursable basis.

(b) **REIMBURSEMENTS.**—Reimbursements shall be paid in advance of the goods or services ordered and shall be for the estimated or actual cost as determined by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission. Proper adjustment of amounts paid in advance shall be made as agreed to by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission on the basis of the actual cost of goods or services provided. Reimbursements received by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission for providing services under this section shall be credited to the appropriation from which the cost of providing the services will be charged.

SEC. 603. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION.

(a) **EXPANDED AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS.**—Section 2(b) of the American-Mexican Chamaltec Convention Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-300; 22 U.S.C. 277d-18(b)) is amended by inserting “operations, maintenance, and” after “cost of”.

SEC. 604. CONCERNING UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ES-10/6.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In an Emergency Special Session, the United Nations General Assembly voted on February 9, 1999, to pass Resolution ES-10/6, *Illegal Israeli Actions In Occupied East Jerusalem And The Rest Of The Occupied Palestinian Territory*, to convene for the first time in 50 years the parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

(2) Such resolution unfairly places full blame for the deterioration of the Middle East Peace Process on Israel and dangerously politicizes the Geneva Convention, which was established to deal with critical humanitarian crises.

(3) Such vote is intended to prejudice direct negotiations, put added and undue pressure on Israel to influence the results of those negotiations, and single out Israel for unprecedented enforcement proceedings which have never been invoked against governments with records of massive violations of the Geneva Convention.

(b) **CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—The Congress—

(1) commends the Department of State for the vote of the United States against United

Nations General Assembly Resolution ES-10/6 affirming that the text of such resolution politicizes the Fourth Geneva Convention which was primarily humanitarian in nature; and

(2) urges the Department of State to continue its efforts against convening the conference.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS CONCERNING SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS IN CUBA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should increase its support to democracy and human rights activists in Cuba, providing assistance with the same intensity and decisiveness with which it supported the pro-democracy movements in Eastern Europe during the Cold War; and

(2) the United States should substantially increase funding for programs and activities under section 109 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6021 et seq.) designed to support democracy and human rights activists and others in Cuba who are committed to peaceful and democratic change on the island.

SEC. 702. RELATING TO CYPRUS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) At the urging of the United States Government, the Republic of Cyprus refrained from exercising that country's sovereign right to self-defense, a right fully recognized by the United States Government and by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, and canceled the deployment on Cyprus of defensive anti-aircraft missiles.

(2) In close cooperation with the United States Government and the Government of Greece, Cyprus rerouted the missiles to the Greek island of Crete.

(3) This extraordinarily conciliatory and courageous action was taken in the interest of peace.

(4) With this action, the Republic of Cyprus displayed its full compliance with the recently adopted United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1217 and 1218 which address the Cyprus issue, demonstrated its support for President Bill Clinton's December 22, 1998, commitment to "take all necessary steps to support a sustained effort to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1218", and continued its efforts of the last 25 years to take substantive steps to reduce tensions and move toward a Cyprus settlement.

(5) The Republic of Cyprus has no navy, air force, or army and faces one of the world's largest and most sophisticated military forces, just minutes away, in Turkey, as well as an area described by the United Nations Secretary General as, "one of the most densely militarized areas in the world" in the Turkish-occupied area of northern Cyprus.

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

(1) in light of this and other similar extraordinary actions taken by the Republic of Cyprus, as well as the importance of a Cyprus settlement to American security and other interests, the United States should do all that is possible to bring about commensurate actions by Turkey;

(2) the time has come for the United States to expect from Turkey actions on the Cyprus issue in the interest of peace, including steps in conformity with United States proposals concerning Cyprus and in compliance with provisions contained in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1217 and 1218; and

(3) such an effort would also be in the best interest of the people of Turkey, as well as in the interest of all others involved.

The CHAIRMAN. Before consideration of any other amendment, it shall be in order to consider the first amendment printed in part A of House Report 106-235 if offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) or his designee. That amendment shall be considered read, shall be debatable for 10 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

If that amendment is adopted, the bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment.

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No further amendment shall be in order except those printed in the report and amendments en bloc described in section 2 of House Resolution 247. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except as specified in the report, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chairman of the Committee on International Relations or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report not earlier disposed of or germane modifications of any such amendment.

The amendments en bloc shall be considered read, except that modifications shall be reported, shall be debatable for 20 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member, or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

The original proponent of an amendment included in the amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before disposition of the amendments en bloc.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GILMAN

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Part A amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. Gilman:

Page 4, after line 9, add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED PROVISIONS

Page 12, line 4, before the period insert "and for returned or returning refugees, displaced persons, and other victims of the humanitarian crisis within Kosovo".

Page 15, strike lines 1 through 16, and insert the following:

(4) NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—For the "National Endowment for Democracy", \$32,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000.

(5) REAGAN-FASCELL DEMOCRACY FELLOWS.—For a fellowship program, to be known as the "Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows", for democracy activists and scholars from around the world at the International Forum for Democratic Studies in Washington, D.C., to study, write, and exchange views with other activists and scholars and with Americans, \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000.

Page 17, after line 14, insert the following:

(5) UNICEF.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), \$110,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000 is authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to UNICEF.

Page 21, line 25, strike "such sums as may be necessary" and insert "\$15,000,000".

Page 56, strike line 16.

Page 67, after line 22, insert the following new section:

SEC. 332. PRESERVATION OF DIVERSITY IN REORGANIZATION.

Section 1613(c) of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (as enacted by division G of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999; Public Law 105-277) is amended in the first sentence by striking "changed." and inserting "changed, nor shall the relative positions of women and minorities in the administrative structures of the agencies subject to this section be adversely affected as a result of such transfers."

Page 68, strike line 21, and all that follows through line 4 on page 70 and insert the following:

SEC. 402. CONDUCT OF CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

Section 102 of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) is amended by striking "Director" and all that follows through the period and inserting the following: "Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy, shall—

"(1) include, as a significant proportion of the participants in such programs, nationals of such countries who the Secretary has reason to believe are committed to freedom and democracy;

"(2) consult with human rights and democracy advocates from such countries on the inclusion of participants and grantee organizations for such programs;

"(3) take all appropriate steps to ensure that inclusion in such programs does not compromise the personal safety of participants; and

"(4) select grantee organizations for such programs through an open, competitive process in which proposals are solicited from multiple applicants and in which important factors in the selection of a grantee include the relative likelihood that each of the competing applicants would be willing and able—

"(A) to recruit as participants in the program persons described in paragraph (1); and

"(B) in selecting participants who are associated with governments or other institutions wielding power in countries described in this section, to recruit those most likely to be open to an understanding of the principles of freedom and democracy, and to avoid—

“(i) giving such governments inappropriate influence in the selection process; and

“(ii) selecting those who are so firmly committed to the suppression of freedom and democracy that their inclusion could create an appearance that the United States condones such suppression.”.

Page 84, after line 16, add the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

DIVISION B—SECURITY ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Security Assistance Act of 1999”.

TITLE XI—TRANSFERS OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 1101. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Section 105 of Public Law 104-164 (110 Stat. 1427) is amended by striking “1996 and 1997” and inserting “2000 and 2001”.

SEC. 1102. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CERTAIN INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION.

(a) USES FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE.—Notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)), during each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, funds available to the Department of Defense may be expended for crating, packing, handling, and transportation of excess defense articles transferred under the authority of section 516 of that Act to Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

(b) CONTENT OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Each notification required to be submitted under section 516(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(f)) with respect to a proposed transfer of a defense article described in subsection (a) shall include an estimate of the amount of funds to be expended under subsection (a) with respect to that transfer.

TITLE XII—FOREIGN MILITARY SALES AUTHORITIES

SEC. 1201. TERMINATION OF FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCED TRAINING.

Section 617 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2367) is amended—

(1) by inserting in the second sentence “and the Arms Export Control Act” after “under this Act” the first place it appears;

(2) by striking “under this Act” the second place it appears; and

(3) by inserting in the third sentence “and under the Arms Export Control Act” after “this Act”.

SEC. 1202. SALES OF EXCESS COAST GUARD PROPERTY.

Section 21(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(a)(1)) is amended in the text above subparagraph (A) by inserting “and the Coast Guard” after “Department of Defense”.

SEC. 1203. COMPETITIVE PRICING FOR SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.

Section 22(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2762(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Procurement contracts” and inserting “(1) Procurement contracts”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: “(2) Direct costs associated with meeting additional or unique requirements of the purchaser shall be allowable under contracts described in paragraph (1). Loadings applicable to such direct costs shall be permitted at the same rates applicable to procurement of like items purchased by the Department of Defense for its own use.”.

SEC. 1204. REPORTING OF OFFSET AGREEMENTS.

(a) GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT SALES.—Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(1)) is amended in the

fourth sentence by striking “(if known on the date of transmittal of such certification)” and inserting “and, if known on the date of transmittal of such certification, a description of the offset agreement. Such description may be included in the classified portion of such numbered certification”.

(b) COMMERCIAL SALES.—Section 36(c)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(1)) is amended in the second sentence by striking “(if known on the date of transmittal of such certification)” and inserting “and, if known on the date of transmittal of such certification, a description of the offset agreement. Such description may be included in the classified portion of such numbered certification”.

SEC. 1205. NOTIFICATION OF UPGRADES TO DIRECT COMMERCIAL SALES.

Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) The provisions of subsection (b)(5) shall apply to any equipment, article, or service for which a numbered certification has been transmitted to Congress pursuant to paragraph (1) in the same manner and to the same extent as that subsection applies to any equipment, article, or service for which a numbered certification has been transmitted to Congress pursuant to subsection (b)(1). For purposes of such application, any reference in subsection (b)(5) to ‘a letter of offer’ or ‘an offer’ shall be deemed to be a reference to ‘a contract’.”.

SEC. 1206. EXPANDED PROHIBITION ON INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 39A(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2779a(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “or licensed” after “sold”; and

(2) by inserting “or export” after “sale”.

(b) DEFINITION OF UNITED STATES PERSON.—Section 39A(d)(3)(B)(ii) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2779a(d)(3)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting “or by an entity described in clause (i)” after “subparagraph (A)”.

SEC. 1207. ADMINISTRATIVE FEES FOR LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.

Section 61(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2796(a)) is amended in paragraph (4) of the first sentence by inserting after “including reimbursement for depreciation of such articles while leased,” the following: “a fee for the administrative services associated with processing such leasing.”.

TITLE XIII—STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 1301. ADDITIONS TO UNITED STATES WAR RESERVE STOCKPILES FOR ALLIES.

Paragraph (2) of section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2)(A) The value of such additions to stockpiles of defense articles in foreign countries shall not exceed \$340,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 and \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

“(B)(i) Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 1999, not more than \$320,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$20,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand.

“(ii) Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2000, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$20,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand.”.

SEC. 1302. TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OBSOLETE OR SURPLUS DEFENSE ARTICLES IN THE WAR RESERVES STOCKPILE FOR ALLIES.

(a) ITEMS IN THE KOREAN STOCKPILE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22

U.S.C. 2321h), the President is authorized to transfer to the Republic of Korea, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items described in paragraph (2).

(2) COVERED ITEMS.—The items referred to in paragraph (1) are munitions, equipment, and material such as tanks, trucks, artillery, mortars, general purpose bombs, repair parts, ammunition, barrier material, and ancillary equipment, if such items are—

(A) obsolete or surplus items;

(B) in the inventory of the Department of Defense;

(C) intended for use as reserve stocks for the Republic of Korea; and

(D) as of the date of enactment of this Act, located in a stockpile in the Republic of Korea.

(b) ITEMS IN THE THAILAND STOCKPILE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h), the President is authorized to transfer to Thailand, in return for concessions to be negotiated by the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, any or all of the items in the WRS-T stockpile described in paragraph (2).

(2) COVERED ITEMS.—The items referred to in paragraph (1) are munitions, equipment, and material such as tanks, trucks, artillery, mortars, general purpose bombs, repair parts, ammunition, barrier material, and ancillary equipment, if such items are—

(A) obsolete or surplus items;

(B) in the inventory of the Department of Defense;

(C) intended for use as reserve stocks for Thailand; and

(D) as of the date of enactment of this Act, located in a stockpile in Thailand.

(c) VALUATION OF CONCESSIONS.—The value of concessions negotiated pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the items transferred. The concessions may include cash compensation, services, waiver of charges otherwise payable by the United States, and other items of value.

(d) PRIOR NOTIFICATIONS OF PROPOSED TRANSFERS.—Not less than 30 days before making a transfer under the authority of this section, the President shall transmit to the chairmen of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a detailed notification of the proposed transfer, which shall include an identification of the items to be transferred and the concessions to be received.

(e) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—No transfer may be made under the authority of this section more than three years after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE XIV—INTERNATIONAL ARMS SALES CODE OF CONDUCT ACT OF 1999

SEC. 1401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “International Arms Sales Code of Conduct Act of 1999”.

SEC. 1402. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The proliferation of conventional arms and conflicts around the globe are multilateral problems. The only way to effectively prevent rogue nations from acquiring conventional weapons is through a multinational “arms sales code of conduct”.

(2) Approximately 40,000,000 people, over 75 percent of whom were civilians, died as a result of civil and international wars fought with conventional weapons during the 45 years of the cold war, demonstrating that conventional weapons can in fact be weapons of mass destruction.

(3) Conflict has actually increased in the post cold war era.

(4) It is in the national security and economic interests of the United States to reduce dramatically the \$840,000,000,000 that all countries spend on armed forces every year, \$191,000,000,000 of which is spent by developing countries, an amount equivalent to 4 times the total bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance such countries receive every year.

(5) The Congress has the constitutional responsibility to participate with the executive branch in decisions to provide military assistance and arms transfers to a foreign government, and in the formulation of a policy designed to reduce dramatically the level of international militarization.

(6) A decision to provide military assistance and arms transfers to a government that is undemocratic, does not adequately protect human rights, or is currently engaged in acts of armed aggression should require a higher level of scrutiny than does a decision to provide such assistance and arms transfers to a government to which these conditions do not apply.

SEC. 1403. INTERNATIONAL ARMS SALES CODE OF CONDUCT.

(a) **NEGOTIATIONS.**—The President shall attempt to achieve the foreign policy goal of an international arms sales code of conduct with all Wassenaar Arrangement countries. The President shall take the necessary steps to begin negotiations with all Wassenaar Arrangement countries within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The purpose of these negotiations shall be to conclude an agreement on restricting or prohibiting arms transfers to countries that do not meet the following criteria:

(1) **PROMOTES DEMOCRACY.**—The government of the country—

(A) was chosen by and permits free and fair elections;

(B) promotes civilian control of the military and security forces and has civilian institutions controlling the policy, operation, and spending of all law enforcement and security institutions, as well as the armed forces;

(C) promotes the rule of law, equality before the law, and respect for individual and minority rights, including freedom to speak, publish, associate, and organize; and

(D) promotes the strengthening of political, legislative, and civil institutions of democracy, as well as autonomous institutions to monitor the conduct of public officials and to combat corruption.

(2) **RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS.**—The government of the country—

(A) does not engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including—

(i) extra judicial or arbitrary executions;

(ii) disappearances;

(iii) torture or severe mistreatment;

(iv) prolonged arbitrary imprisonment;

(v) systematic official discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, national origin, or political affiliation; and

(vi) grave breaches of international laws of war or equivalent violations of the laws of war in internal conflicts;

(B) vigorously investigates, disciplines, and prosecutes those responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(C) permits access on a regular basis to political prisoners by international humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(D) promotes the independence of the judiciary and other official bodies that oversee the protection of human rights;

(E) does not impede the free functioning of domestic and international human rights organizations; and

(F) provides access on a regular basis to humanitarian organizations in situations of conflict or famine.

(3) **NOT ENGAGED IN CERTAIN ACTS OF ARMED AGGRESSION.**—The government of the country is not currently engaged in acts of armed aggression in violation of international law.

(4) **FULL PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS REGISTER OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS.**—The government of the country is fully participating in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

(b) **REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—(1) In the report required in sections 116(d) and 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary of State shall describe the extent to which the practices of each country evaluated meet the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a).

(2) Not later than 6 months after the commencement of the negotiations under subsection (a), and not later than the end of every 6-month period thereafter until an agreement described in subsection (a) is concluded, the President shall report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the progress made during these negotiations.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—The term “Wassenaar Arrangement countries” means Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

TITLE XV—AUTHORITY TO EXEMPT INDIA AND PAKISTAN FROM CERTAIN SANCTIONS

SEC. 1501. WAIVER AUTHORITY.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), the President may waive, with respect to India or Pakistan, the application of any sanction or prohibition (or portion thereof) contained in section 101 or 102 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa or 2799aa-1), section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2375(e)), or section 2(b)(4) of the Export Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(4)).

(2) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—A waiver of the application of a sanction or prohibition (or portion thereof) under paragraph (1) shall be effective only for a period ending on or before September 30, 2000.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—The authority to waive the application of a sanction or prohibition (or portion thereof) under subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a sanction or prohibition contained in subparagraph (B), (C), or (G) of section 102(b)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act.

(c) **NOTIFICATION.**—A waiver of the application of a sanction or prohibition (or portion thereof) contained in section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not become effective until 15 days after notice of such waiver has been reported to the congressional committees specified in section 634A(a) of such Act in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under that section.

SEC. 1502. CONSULTATION.

Prior to each exercise of the authority provided in section 1501, the President shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 1503. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than August 31, 2000, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on economic and national security developments in India and Pakistan.

SEC. 1504. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

In this title, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

TITLE XVI—TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 1601. AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER NAVAL VESSELS.

(a) **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of the Dominican Republic the medium auxiliary floating dry dock AFDM 2. Such transfer shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(b) **ECUADOR.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Ecuador the “OAK RIDGE” class medium auxiliary repair dry dock ALAMOGORDO (ARDM 2). Such transfer shall be on a sales basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(c) **EGYPT.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Egypt the “NEWPORT” class tank landing ships BARBOUR COUNTY (LST 1195) and PEORIA (LST 1183). Such transfers shall be on a sales basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(d) **GREECE.**—(1) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Greece the “KNOX” class frigate CONNOLLE (FF 1056). Such transfer shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(2) The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Greece the medium auxiliary floating dry dock COMPETENT (AFDM 6). Such transfer shall be on a sales basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(e) **MEXICO.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Mexico the “NEWPORT” class tank landing ship NEWPORT (LST 1179) and the “KNOX” class frigate WHIPPLE (FF 1062). Such transfers shall be on a sales basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(f) **POLAND.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Poland the “OLIVER HAZARD PERRY” class guided missile frigate CLARK (FFG 11). Such transfer shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(g) **TAIWAN.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (which is the Taiwan instrumentality designated pursuant to section 10(a) of the Taiwan Relations Act) the “NEWPORT” class tank landing ship SCHENECTADY (LST 1185). Such transfer shall be on a sales basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

(h) **THAILAND.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Thailand the “KNOX” class frigate TRUETT (FF 1095). Such transfer shall be on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(i) **TURKEY.**—The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Government of Turkey the “OLIVER HAZARD PERRY” class guided missile frigates FLATLEY (FFG 21) and JOHN A. MOORE (FFG 19). Such transfers shall be on a sales basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).

SEC. 1602. INAPPLICABILITY OF AGGREGATE ANNUAL LIMITATION ON VALUE OF TRANSFERRED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.

The value of a vessel transferred to another country on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j) pursuant to authority provided by section 1601 shall not be counted for the purposes of section 516(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 in the aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred to countries under that section in any fiscal year.

SEC. 1603. COSTS OF TRANSFERS.

Any expense incurred by the United States in connection with a transfer of a vessel authorized by section 1601 shall be charged to the recipient.

SEC. 1604. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority to transfer vessels under section 1601 shall expire at the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1605. REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT OF VESSELS IN UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.

The Secretary of the Navy shall require, to the maximum extent possible, as a condition of a transfer of a vessel under section 1601, that the country to which the vessel is transferred have such repair or refurbishment of the vessel as is needed, before the vessel joins the naval forces of that country, performed at a shipyard located in the United States, including a United States Navy shipyard.

SEC. 1606. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS RELATING TO TRANSFER OF NAVAL VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(a) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the President should transfer to the Government of the Philippines, on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j), the excess defense articles described in subsection (b); and

(2) the United States should not oppose the transfer of F-5 aircraft by a third country to the Government of the Philippines.

(b) EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—The excess defense articles described in this subsection are the following:

(1) UH-1 helicopters, A-4 aircraft, and the "POINT" class Coast Guard cutter POINT EVANS.

(2) Amphibious landing craft, naval patrol vessels (including patrol vessels of the Coast Guard), and other naval vessels (such as frigates), if such vessels are available.

TITLE XVII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 1701. ANNUAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE REPORTS.

Section 655(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2415(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) INFORMATION RELATING TO MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MILITARY EXPORTS.—Each such report shall show the aggregate dollar value and quantity of defense articles (including excess defense articles), defense services, and international military education and training activities authorized by the United States and of such articles, services, and activities provided by the United States, excluding any activity that is reportable under title V of the National Security Act of 1947, to each foreign country and international organization. The report shall specify, by category, whether such defense articles—

"(1) were furnished by grant under chapter 2 or chapter 5 of part II of this Act or under any other authority of law or by sale under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act;

"(2) were furnished with the financial assistance of the United States Government, including through loans and guarantees; or

"(3) were licensed for export under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act."

SEC. 1702. PUBLICATION OF ARMS SALES CERTIFICATIONS.

Section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) is amended in the second subsection (e) (as added by section 155 of Public Law 104-164)—

(1) by inserting "in a timely manner" after "to be published"; and

(2) by striking "the full unclassified text of" and all that follows and inserting the following: "the full unclassified text of—

"(1) each numbered certification submitted pursuant to subsection (b);

"(2) each notification of a proposed commercial sale submitted under subsection (c); and

"(3) each notification of a proposed commercial technical assistance or manufacturing licensing agreement submitted under subsection (d)."

SEC. 1703. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL EXPORT OF SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EQUIPMENT ON UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) As prescribed in regulations issued under this section, a United States person to whom a license has been granted to export an item identified as significant military equipment on the United States Munitions List shall, not later than 15 days after the item is exported, submit to the Department of State a report containing all shipment information, including a description of the item and the quantity, value, port of exit, and destination of the item."

(b) QUARTERLY REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (11), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (12), by striking "third-party transfers;" and inserting "third-party transfers; and"; and

(C) by adding after paragraph (12) (but before the last sentence of the subsection), the following:

"(13) a report on all exports of significant military equipment for which information has been provided pursuant to section 38(i)."

SEC. 1704. ENFORCEMENT OF ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.

The Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) is amended in sections 38(e), 39A(c), and 40(k) by inserting after "except that" each place it appears the following: "section 11(c)(2)(B) of such Act shall not apply, and instead, as prescribed in regulations issued under this section, the Secretary of State may assess civil penalties for violations of this Act and regulations prescribed thereunder and further may commence a civil action to recover such civil penalties, and except further that".

SEC. 1705. VIOLATIONS RELATING TO MATERIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORISTS.

Section 38(g)(1)(A)(iii) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(1)(A)(iii)) is amended by adding at the end before the comma the following: "or section 2339A of such title (relating to providing material support to terrorists)".

SEC. 1706. AUTHORITY TO CONSENT TO THIRD PARTY TRANSFER OF EX-U.S.S. BOWMAN COUNTY TO USS LST SHIP MEMORIAL, INC.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It is the long-standing policy of the United States Government to deny requests for the retransfer of significant military equipment that originated in the United States to private entities.

(2) In very exceptional circumstances, when the United States public interest would be served by the proposed retransfer and end-use, such requests may be favorably considered.

(3) Such retransfers to private entities have been authorized in very exceptional circumstances following appropriate demilitarization and receipt of assurances from the private entity that the item to be transferred would be used solely in furtherance of Federal Government contracts or for static museum display.

(4) Nothing in this section should be construed as a revision of long-standing policy referred to in paragraph (1).

(5) The Government of Greece has requested the consent of the United States Government to the retransfer of HS Rodos (ex-U.S.S. Bowman County (LST 391)) to the USS LST Ship Memorial, Inc.

(b) AUTHORITY TO CONSENT TO RETRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the President may consent to the retransfer by the Government of Greece of HS Rodos (ex-U.S.S. Bowman County (LST 391)) to the USS LST Ship Memorial, Inc.

(2) CONDITIONS FOR CONSENT.—The President should not exercise the authority under paragraph (1) unless USS LST Memorial, Inc.—

(A) utilizes the vessel for public, nonprofit, museum-related purposes;

(B) submits a certification with the import application that no firearms frames or receivers, ammunition, or other firearms as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5845) will be imported with the vessel; and

(C) complies with regulatory policy requirements related to the facilitation of monitoring by the Federal Government of, and the mitigation of potential environmental hazards associated with, aging vessels, and has a demonstrated financial capability to so comply.

SEC. 1707. EXCEPTIONS RELATING TO PROHIBITIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN TRANSFER OR USE OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2 of the Agriculture Export Relief Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-194; 112 Stat. 627) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by striking the second sentence of subsection (e).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act or September 30, 1999, whichever occurs earlier.

SEC. 1708. CONTINUATION OF THE EXPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS UNDER IEPPA.

To the extent that the President exercises the authorities of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to carry out the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979 in order to continue in full force and effect the export control system maintained by the Export Administration regulations issued under that Act, including regulations issued under section 8 of that Act, the following shall apply:

(1) The penalties for violations of the regulations continued pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act shall be the same as the penalties for violations under section 11 of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as if that section were amended—

(A) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), whoever knowingly violates or conspires to or attempts to violate any provision of this Act or any license, order, or regulation issued under this Act—

"(1) except in the case of an individual, shall be fined not more than \$500,000 or 5 times the value of any exports involved, whichever is greater; and

"(2) in the case of an individual, shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or 5 times the value of any exports involved, whichever is greater, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.";

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(A) by striking "five times" and inserting "10 times";

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B) by striking "\$250,000" and inserting "\$500,000"; and

(iii) in paragraph (2)(B) by striking "\$250,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years" and inserting "\$500,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years";

(C) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) by striking "\$10,000" and inserting "\$250,000"; and

(ii) by striking "except that the civil penalty" and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting "except that the civil penalty for a violation of the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 may not exceed \$50,000."; and

(D) in subsection (h)(1), by inserting after "Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778)" the following: "section 16 of the Trading with the enemy Act (50 U.S.C. 16), or, to the extent the violation involves the export of goods or technology controlled under this or any other Act or defense articles or defense services controlled under the Arms Export Control Act, section 371 or 1001 of title 18, United States Code,".

(2) The authorities set forth in section 12(a) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 may be exercised in carrying out the regulations continued pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

(3) The provisions of sections 12(c) and 13 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 shall apply in carrying out the regulations continued pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

(4) The continuation of the provisions of the Export Administration Regulations pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act shall not be construed as not having satisfied the requirements of that Act.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 247, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bipartisan, noncontroversial amendment put together in conjunction with the ranking minority member on the Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), and the ranking minority member on the subcommittee on international operations and human rights, the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY).

This amendment makes technical corrections. It provides \$110 million for the U.S. contribution to the U.N. Children's fund, UNICEF. It authorizes \$15 million for a grant to the Asia Foundation. It amends the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 to provide that personnel transfers from the agencies being consolidated into the State Department shall not adversely affect the relative positions of women and minorities.

This amendment also modifies section 402 of H.R. 2415 which requires the inclusion of persons committed to democracy in U.S. international exchange programs.

The amendment also requires periodic reports on the investigation into the March 1997 grenade attack in Cambodia that killed 17 democracy activists.

Finally, the amendment adds a new division B, the Security Assistance Act of 1999. This provision is identical to H.R. 973 which passed the House under suspension of the rules on June 15, 1999. It modifies authorities with respect to the provision of security assistance. These provisions address the transfer of excess defense articles, the foreign military sales program, new reporting requirements for offset agreements associated with arms transfers, and ensuring the Department of Defense charges foreign customers for the administrative costs of processing leases.

Accordingly, I urge Members to support this bipartisan amendment.

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

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, while not in opposition, I ask unanimous consent to have the time allotted in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I join the chairman in supporting this en bloc amendment.

There are a number of important provisions here. One that I am particularly interested in, of course, is the multilateral code of conduct to get this administration to take a lead in establishing some controls on arms proliferation. The world is not made safer when particularly poor, impoverished countries are entered into arms races time and time again, increasing the volatility and diverting important resources from the needs of their own people and feeding and educating them. So I think that is a particularly important amendment.

I also think the waiver authority of the Glenn amendment sanctions is particularly important. India and Pakistan are two important countries. We have to figure out a way to deal with this problem and we have to find a way to engage particularly the Indians, the world's most populous democracy.

The increased penalties in the Export Administration Act of 1979 are important. Some of these fines are so antiquated that it is frankly cheaper for many companies to take the fines even if they know they are violating the rules then under the present regime. Increasing these fines will make at least the fines be a deterrent.

This amendment is an important amendment. There are a number of other critical provisions in this bill. I join with the chairman for its passage.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong support for Section 274 of "The State Department Authorization Act".

This section seeks to resolve the serious problems in our refugee programs in Vietnam. Serious problems that many of my constituents face on a daily basis.

In my hand I hold copies of hundreds of unresolved constituent cases. My constituents are facing situations which none of us in this chamber would ever want to face.

Many refugees resettled in Orange County without their children and have not been able to re-unite with their loved ones because the INS refuses to reconsider their cases.

This section would correct this situation. This section also calls for the retention of the JVA as an advocate for refugees.

As many of you know, this organization has been most helpful in helping applications in Viet Nam overcome the communist bureaucracy and rampant corruption.

I recently traveled to Viet Nam and met with U.S. consular officials and Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel who participate in the refugee programs. I discussed with them the problems many individuals face including: bribery, corruption and extortion. I expressed to them my support of the recommendations offered in Section 274.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort and vote "yes" on Section 274.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my support for a provision in this bill of great importance to the future of U.S. public diplomacy. This legislation reestablishes the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, an important bipartisan, advisory and oversight committee responsible for the promotion and improvement of U.S. international information and exchange programs.

In particular, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. CHRIS SMITH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Human Rights for his support and hard work to reestablish the advisory commission. I also thank the other Members of the Committee for their continued support and recognition that public diplomacy is an integral component of our foreign policy objectives.

Mr. Chairman, the Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, which is currently part of the U.S. Information Agency—is bipartisan and presidentially-appointed, with the consent of the U.S. Senate. Its membership has included distinguished Americans like Father Ted Hesburgh, George Gallup, William F. Buckley, Frank Stanton and James Michener, who have all served without compensation save travel reimbursements.

Before USIA was created and when the overseas information and cultural programs were still located in the State Department, Congress decided in the Smith-Mundt Act that distinguished Americans be asked to provide "great constructive value to the Secretary of State and the Congress in the best development of public relations programs in the foreign relations of the United States." I strongly believe this policy remains relevant today more than ever.

Currently, the advisory commission has a budget of less than \$500,000 and it has returned an average of \$75,000 to the taxpayers in each of the last three years. Certainly, American taxpayers are getting their money's worth. For more than 50 years, the advisory commission and its predecessor bodies have issued several intelligent and thoughtful reports in which relevant public diplomacy

issues have been examined and recommendations delivered to the American public, the Congress and the U.S. Information Agency, which will be merged into the Department of State later this year.

For example, the advisory commission helped USIA expand its research and program evaluation to target information to women's and labor groups abroad during the 1960s and 1970s. Furthermore, it helped improve Voice of America programming and signal delivery, in addition to direct broadcast satellite research. Without question, the advisory commission's contributions in these areas have gone a long way to help the United States communicate its message to the rest of the world regarding democracy, human rights, free market principles, as well as other traditional American values.

In the 1980s, the commission broke new ground when it released a special report entitled "Terrorism and Security: The Challenge for Public Diplomacy," which recommended ways to make the difficult and delicate balance between the need to protect our diplomats and overseas installations and the need to reach out to overseas publics. It has done so again in the 1990s by focusing on a new diplomacy for the information age.

Mr. Chairman, our country enjoys a considerable "edge" in public diplomacy, both in reaching publics through advanced technology and in communicating our message of democracy, human rights, free markets as well as ethnic and cultural diversity. Clearly, it is to our advantage to use that edge. In the post-Cold war era of instant global journalism and people power, foreign public opinion is critical to the success of American foreign policy initiatives. The advisory commission's reports illustrate how the increase in global communications and technology makes foreign publics far more important than ever and why we should use our advanced skills in these areas to inform, understand and influence those foreign publics.

For instance, last year's report—entitled "A New Diplomacy for the Information Age"—explains how Saddam Hussein used public diplomacy to his advantage when he shifted the focus of the world media from his arsenal of weapons of mass destruction to the tragic suffering of Iraqi children, a campaign that did nothing to help the United States build the same coalition in 1998 as assembled against Saddam's sinister regime in 1991. The advisory commission's report, which can be accessed via USIA's web page, also includes intelligent and thoughtful recommendations on how to deal with such problems in the future. I believe this represents one of the most important advisory functions of the commission, and I encourage my colleagues to read the report.

Mr. Chairman, the new State Department we have created since enacting the reorganization bill last year must be a responsive and flexible diplomatic institution that can deal as effectively with foreign publics as with foreign governments. We need the insight and experience of the advisory commission to make this transition successful and to achieve our foreign policy goals. In this age of information and democracy, of globalized free markets and the Internet, foreign publics are far more important than ever. As we are developing a new diplomacy for the 21st Century, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Di-

plomacy is of even greater constructive value to the Congress and the Administration.

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

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for his supporting remarks and for his working with the majority in trying to work out this amendment.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) having assumed the chair, Mr. KOLBE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2415) to enhance security of United States missions and personnel overseas, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the following three bills that were considered today: H.R. 1033, H.R. 31, and H. Con. Res. 121.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1802

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETRI) at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM HON. J.C. WATTS, CHAIRMAN, HOUSE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable J.C. WATTS, Chairman of the House Republican Conference:

HOUSE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE,

Washington, DC, July 19, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to inform you that pursuant to clause 5(b) of rule X, Representative Michael P. Forbes is no longer a member of the Republican Conference.

Sincerely,

J.C. WATTS, Jr.,
Chairman.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 19, 1999.

Hon. C.W. BILL YOUNG,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that Representative MICHAEL P. FORBES' election to the Committee on Appropriations has been automatically vacated pursuant to clause 5(b) of rule X effective today.

Sincerely,

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 19, 1999.

Hon. JAMES M. TALENT,
Chairman, Committee on Small Business,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to advise you that Representative Michael P. Forbes's election to the Committee on Small Business has been automatically vacated pursuant to clause 5(b) of rule X effective today.

Sincerely,

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order: H.R. 1033 by the yeas and nays, H. Con. Res. 121 by the yeas and nays, and H.R. 1477, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION BICENTENNIAL
COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1033.