

to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

SENIOR CITIZENS ARE MOST AFFECTED BY HIGH COST OF PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about a problem that affects millions of seniors across this country and, in fact, millions of other people as well. I am talking about those people who do not have prescription drug coverage. No insurance for their prescription drugs.

This problem affects seniors more than others, because although seniors make up 12 percent of the population, they buy 33 percent of all prescription drugs. And studies done in my district in Maine and, indeed, around the country, in approximately 65 to 70 districts, have shown, on average, that seniors pay twice as much for their prescription medications as the drug companies' favored customers.

Well, who are the favored customers? The favored customers are HMOs, big hospitals and, in fact, the Federal Government, buying either for those who are on Medicare or for veterans, who get their drugs through the Veterans Administration. That price discrimination has to stop. That price discrimination is making it impossible for many seniors to take the drugs that their doctors tell them they have to take.

What we have in this country now is a situation where many seniors are having to choose between food on the table, the electric bill, the rent, and taking the prescription drugs that their doctors have given them. So some people are taking one pill out of three. Some people are not taking their prescription medications at all.

I have had a couple of women write to me and say, I do not want my husband to know, but I am not taking my prescription medication because he is sicker than I am and we cannot both afford to take our medications. That should not happen in this country, but it happens because under Medicare there is no coverage for prescription drugs.

In fact, 37 percent of all seniors have no coverage at all for their prescription drugs. Twenty-eight percent have some form of private coverage through a retiree plan, but that number is declining and will decline further. About 8 percent have coverage through medigap, but medigap policies are expensive and often are really not worth the coverage. Seventeen percent have coverage under Medicare managed care. But, frankly, the managed care prescription drug benefits are being cut back, people are being dropped from the rolls, and the benefit, where it still exists, is more expensive than it used to be.

Now, what is happening? I have a bill that would lower the cost of prescription drugs for the elderly. It is H.R. 664, called the Prescription Drug Fairness For Seniors Act. It does not cost the Federal Government any significant amount of money and creates no new bureaucracy, but it would reduce the prices by as much as 40 percent.

There are those out there attacking both my discount plan and the President's plan for a prescription drug benefit under Medicare. There are ads. This is a picture of Flo. Flo is appearing in newspaper ads and she is also appearing in television ads. Who is paying for the ads that Flo brings? Well, something called Citizens for Better Medicare. Well, who are Citizens for Better Medicare? What a great name. It is the pharmaceutical industry primarily. The drug manufacturers. What they are telling us all is that we need to keep the government out of the medicine cabinet, but in fact what they are really trying to do is make sure that their profits continue.

This is the most profitable industry in the country, and it spends its money, millions of dollars, \$30 million, to try to persuade people that what they really want is a program that will continue the high prices that people pay for Medicare.

Now, Flo, of course, is a fake. She is an actress. She is not a real person. There are lots of real people in my district who are having trouble paying for their prescription drugs, but Flo is one of the 28 percent, arguably, who actually have prescription drug coverage.

□ 2000

But she feels no compunction, her pharmaceutical manufacturer sponsors feel no compunction in trying to make sure that the 37 percent with no coverage at all do not get any further breaks. It is outrageous.

There is price discrimination going on in this industry against seniors right now. It needs to stop. Flo says, "We don't want big government in our medicine cabinet." But without the Food and Drug Administration, we could not be sure that the drugs in the medicine cabinet are safe and effective. Without the government, people on Medicaid would have no drugs in the medicine cabinet at all. So the poorer people in this country are getting their prescription drugs paid for but people who are just above the poverty line are not. They are the people who often have several hundred dollars a month in prescription drug costs and they cannot do it.

We need to pass H.R. 664, the Prescription Drug Fairness for Seniors Act. We need to resist what Flo is trying to say. We need to stop big money in politics.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2606, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. CALLAHAN (during the special order of Mr. OWENS) submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2606) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106-339)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2606) "making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, \$759,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2003: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such sums shall remain available until September 30, 2018 for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior Act appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, or related programs for tied-aid credits or grants may be used for any other purpose except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this paragraph are made available notwithstanding section 2(b)(2) of the Export Import Bank Act of 1945, in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by any East European country, any Baltic State or

any agency or national thereof: Provided further, That in section 3(c)(6) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635a(c)(6)) strike "October 1, 1999" and insert "March 1, 2000": Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for any direct loan, loan guarantee, or insurance agreement in excess of \$10,000,000 unless the Committees on Appropriations and Committees on Banking are advised in writing 20 days prior to each such proposed obligation, which shall be treated by the Committees as a reprogramming notification: Provided further, That the previous proviso shall be effective for such obligations until March 1, 2000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs (to be computed on an accrual basis), including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$25,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, \$55,000,000: Provided, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Export-Import Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, shall be considered nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of this heading: Provided further, That, notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until October 1, 2000.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: Provided, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$35,000) shall not exceed \$35,000,000: Provided further, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, \$24,000,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation noncredit account: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such sums shall be available for direct loan obligations and loan guaranty commitments incurred or made during fiscal years 2000 and 2001: Provided further, That such sums shall remain available through fiscal year 2008 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2000, and through fiscal year 2009 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2001: Provided further, That in addition, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Invest-

ment Corporation Noncredit Account and merged with said account: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are available for the cost of financing under section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall be available for purposes of section 234(g) of such Act, to remain available until expended.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$44,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That the Trade and Development Agency may receive reimbursements from corporations and other entities for the costs of grants for feasibility studies and other project planning services, to be deposited as an offsetting collection to this account and to be available for obligation until September 30, 2001, for necessary expenses under this paragraph: Provided further, That such reimbursements shall not cover, or be allocated against, direct or indirect administrative costs of the agency.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 2000, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for child survival, basic education, assistance to combat tropical and other diseases, and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$715,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) immunization programs; (2) oral rehydration programs; (3) health and nutrition programs, and related education programs, which address the needs of mothers and children; (4) water and sanitation programs; (5) assistance for displaced and orphaned children; (6) programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, polio, malaria and other diseases; and (7) up to \$98,000,000 for basic education programs for children: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for nonproject assistance for health and child survival programs, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health programs.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533) and the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$1,228,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$5,000,000 may be made available for and apportioned directly to the Inter-American Foundation: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$14,400,000 may be made available for the African Development Foundation and shall be apportioned directly to that agency: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or invol-

untary sterilization: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions; and that in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: Provided further, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: Provided further, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: Provided further, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, and of the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated under this heading, \$2,500,000 may be transferred to "International Organizations and

Programs" for a contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for any activity which is in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES): Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance programs for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of such programs: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than \$500,000 should be made available for support of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute: Provided further, That, of the funds appropriated by this Act for the Microenterprise Initiative (including any local currencies made available for the purposes of the Initiative), not less than one-half should be made available for programs providing loans of less than \$300 to very poor people, particularly women, or for institutional support of organizations primarily engaged in making such loans.

CYPRUS

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for Cyprus to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicomunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus.

LEBANON

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$15,000,000 should be made available for Lebanon to be used, among other programs, for scholarships and direct support of the American educational institutions in Lebanon.

BURMA

Of the funds appropriated under the headings "Economic Support Fund" and "Development Assistance", not less than \$6,500,000 shall be made available to support democracy activities in Burma, democracy and humanitarian activities along the Burma-Thailand border, and for Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma: Provided, That funds made available for Burma-related activities under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided further, That the provision of such funds shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for development assistance may be made available to any United States private and voluntary organization, except any cooperative development organization, which obtains less than 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government: Provided, That the Administrator of the Agency for International Development may, on a case-by-case basis, waive the restriction contained in this paragraph, after taking into account the effectiveness of the overseas development activities of the organization, its level of volunteer support, its financial viability and stability, and the degree of its dependence for its financial support on the agency.

Funds appropriated or otherwise made available under title II of this Act should be made available to private and voluntary organizations at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1995.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction

assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, \$175,880,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Agency for International Development shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to providing assistance through the Office of Transition Initiatives for a country that did not receive such assistance in fiscal year 1999.

MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, \$1,500,000, as authorized by section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Provided, That such costs shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That guarantees of loans made under this heading in support of microenterprise activities may guarantee up to 70 percent of the principal amount of any such loans notwithstanding section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out programs under this heading, \$500,000, all of which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2001.

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of guaranteed loans authorized by sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize loan principal, 100 per centum of which shall be guaranteed, pursuant to the authority of such sections. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out guaranteed loan programs, \$5,000,000, all of which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development: Provided further, That commitments to guarantee loans under this heading may be entered into notwithstanding the second and third sentences of section 222(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, up to \$3,000,000 to be derived by transfer from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and funds appropriated by this Act under the heading, "ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES", to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, up to \$500,000 of this amount may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development": Provided further, That the provisions of section 107A(d) (relating to general provisions applicable to the Development Credit Authority) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as contained in section 306 of H.R. 1486 as reported by the House Committee on International Relations on May 9, 1997, shall be applicable to direct loans and loan guarantees provided under this heading.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the "Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund", as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, \$43,837,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$495,000,000: Provided, That, none of the funds appropriated under this

heading may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices for use by the Agency for International Development, unless the Administrator has identified such proposed construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of these funds for such purposes: Provided further, That the previous proviso shall not apply where the total cost of construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long term lease of offices does not exceed \$1,000,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, which sum shall be available for the Office of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II, \$2,177,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$960,000,000 shall be available only for Israel, which sum shall be available on a grant basis as a cash transfer and shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1999, whichever is later: Provided further, That not less than \$735,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, which sum shall be provided on a grant basis, and of which sum cash transfer assistance shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will undertake significant economic reforms which are additional to those which were undertaken in previous fiscal years, and of which not less than \$200,000,000 shall be provided as Commodity Import Program assistance: Provided further, That in exercising the authority to provide cash transfer assistance for Israel, the President shall ensure that the level of such assistance does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to such country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$150,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Jordan: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$11,000,000 may be used to support victims of and programs related to the Holocaust: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$1,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations located outside of the People's Republic of China to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in that country.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$19,600,000, which shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland and shall be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415): Provided, That such amount shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2001.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for East European Democracy

(SEED) Act of 1989, \$535,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for assistance and for related programs for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than \$150,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Kosova: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading and the headings "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" and "Economic Support Fund", not to exceed \$130,000,000 shall be made available for Bosnia and Herzegovina: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading for Kosova shall be made available until the Secretary of State certifies that the resources pledged by the United States at the upcoming Kosova donors conference and similar pledging conferences shall not exceed 15 percent of the total resources pledged by all donors: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading for Kosova shall be made available for large scale physical infrastructure reconstruction.

(b) Funds appropriated under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the Fund's disbursement of such funds for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

(c) Funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance.

(d) None of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for new housing construction or repair or reconstruction of existing housing in Bosnia and Herzegovina unless directly related to the efforts of United States troops to promote peace in said country.

(e) With regard to funds appropriated under this heading for the economic revitalization program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and local currencies generated by such funds (including the conversion of funds appropriated under this heading into currency used by Bosnia and Herzegovina as local currency and local currency returned or repaid under such program) the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall provide written approval for grants and loans prior to the obligation and expenditure of funds for such purposes, and prior to the use of funds that have been returned or repaid to any lending facility or grantee.

(f) The provisions of section 532 of this Act shall apply to funds made available under subsection (e) and to funds appropriated under this heading.

(g) The President is authorized to withhold funds appropriated under this heading made available for economic revitalization programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, if he determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not complied with article III of annex 1-A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces, and that intelligence cooperation on training, investigations, and related activities between Iranian officials and Bosnian officials has not been terminated.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF
THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign

Assistance Act of 1961 and the FREEDOM Support Act, for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs, \$735,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That the provisions of such chapter shall apply to funds appropriated by this paragraph: Provided further, That such sums as may be necessary may be transferred to the Export-Import Bank of the United States for the cost of any financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 for activities for the Independent States: Provided further, That of the funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region, 15 percent should be used for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of the regional conflicts, especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available solely for the Russian Far East: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading \$10,000,000 shall be made available for salaries and expenses to carry out the Russian Leadership Program enacted on May 21, 1999 (113 Stat. 93 et seq.).

(b) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$180,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Ukraine.

(c) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than 12.92 percent shall be made available for assistance for Georgia.

(d) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than 12.2 percent shall be made available for assistance for Armenia.

(e) Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104-201;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(f) Of the funds made available under this heading for nuclear safety activities, not to exceed 9 percent of the funds provided for any single project may be used to pay for management costs incurred by a United States national lab in administering said project.

(g) Not more than 25 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for any country in the region.

(h) Of the funds appropriated under title II of this Act not less than \$12,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Mongolia of which not less than \$6,000,000 should be made available from funds appropriated under this heading: Provided, That funds made available for assistance for Mongolia may be made available in accordance with the purposes and utilizing the authorities provided in chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(i)(1) Of the funds appropriated under this heading that are allocated for assistance for the Government of the Russian Federation, 50 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the Russian Federation has terminated implementation of arrangements to provide Iran with technical expertise, training, technology, or equipment necessary to develop a nuclear reactor, related nuclear research facilities or programs, or ballistic missile capability.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(A) assistance to combat infectious diseases and child survival activities; and

(B) activities authorized under title V (Non-proliferation and Disarmament Programs and Activities) of the FREEDOM Support Act.

(j) None of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the Government of the Russian Federation, until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that: (1) Russian armed and peacekeeping forces deployed in Kosova have not established a separate sector of operational control; and (2) any Russian armed forces deployed in Kosova are operating under NATO unified command and control arrangements.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

PEACE CORPS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), \$235,000,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW
ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$285,000,000, of which \$21,000,000 shall become available for obligation on September 30, 2000, and remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount not less than \$10,000,000 should be made available for Law Enforcement Training and Demand Reduction: Provided further, That any funds made available under this heading for anti-crime programs and activities shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2000, the Department of State may also use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing it to a foreign country under chapter 8 of part I of that Act subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross, assistance to refugees, including contributions to the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$625,000,000, of which \$21,000,000 shall become available for obligation on September 30, 2000, and remain available until expended: Provided, That not more than \$13,800,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That not less than \$60,000,000 shall be made available for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND
MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 260(c)), \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the funds made available under this heading are appropriated notwithstanding the provisions contained in

section 2(c)(2) of the Act which would limit the amount of funds which could be appropriated for this purpose.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism and related programs and activities, \$181,600,000, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a voluntary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations at least 20 days prior to the obligation of funds for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: Provided further, That of this amount not to exceed \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be made available for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation and disarmament: Provided further, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the International Atomic Energy Agency only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the Congress) that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$35,000,000 should be made available for demining, clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities: Provided further, That of the funds made available for demining and related activities, not to exceed \$500,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of the demining program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international affairs technical assistance activities), \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available notwithstanding and other provision of law.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including up to \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses for the administration of activities carried out under these parts), and of modifying concessional credit agreements with least devel-

oped countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements with any country in Sub-Saharan Africa, as authorized under section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461), \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to the extent that limitation applies to sub-Saharan African countries shall not apply to funds appropriated hereunder or previously appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That the authority provided by section 572 of Public Law 100-461 may be exercised only with respect to countries that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as "IDA-only" countries.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$50,000,000, of which up to \$1,000,000 may remain available until expended: Provided, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading for grant financed military education and training for Indonesia and Guatemala may only be available for expanded international military education and training and funds made available for Guatemala may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to support grant financed military education and training at the School of the Americas unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the instruction and training provided by the School of the Americas is fully consistent with training and doctrine, particularly with respect to the observance of human rights, provided by the Department of Defense to United States military students at Department of Defense institutions whose primary purpose is to train United States military personnel: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, no later than January 15, 2000, a report detailing the training activities of the School of the Americas and a general assessment regarding the performance of its graduates during 1997 and 1998.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$3,420,000,000: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$1,920,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available for grants only for Egypt: Provided further, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1999, whichever is later: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this paragraph shall, as agreed by Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than 26.3 percent shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: Provided

further, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, not less than \$75,000,000 should be available for assistance for Jordan: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, not less than \$7,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2000, the President is authorized to, and shall, direct the draw-downs of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of not less than \$4,000,000 under the authority of this proviso for Tunisia for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and any amount so directed shall count toward meeting the earmark in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph up to \$1,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Ecuador and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this paragraph shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurements has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurements may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 515 of this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Sudan and Liberia: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Guatemala: Provided further, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the "Foreign Military Sales Financing Program" in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That not more than \$30,495,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales: Provided further, That not more than \$330,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2000 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary

of Defense shall report to the Committees on Appropriations regarding the appropriate host institution to support and advance the efforts of the Defense Institute for International and Legal Studies in both legal and political education: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for any non-NATO country participating in the Partnership for Peace Program except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$78,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For the United States contribution for the Global Environment Facility, \$35,800,000, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$625,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

For payment to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$4,000,000, for the United States paid-in share of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL

The United States Governor of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency may subscribe without fiscal year limitation for the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$20,000,000.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Inter-American Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States share of the paid-in share portion of the increase in capital stock, \$25,610,667.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$1,503,718,910.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, \$13,728,263, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$672,745,205.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the Asian Development Fund, as authorized by the Asia Development Bank Act, as amended, \$77,000,000, to remain available until expended, for contributions previously due.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the African Development Fund, \$77,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,000,000 for the United States paid-in share of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor to the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$16,000,000.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$35,778,717, for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$123,237,803.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, \$170,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology: Provided further, That not less than \$5,000,000 should be made available to the World Food Program: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

OBLIGATIONS DURING LAST MONTH OF AVAILABILITY

SEC. 501. Except for the appropriations entitled "International Disaster Assistance", and "United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund", not more than 15 percent of any appropriation item made available by this Act shall be obligated during the last month of availability.

PROHIBITION OF BILATERAL FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 502. Notwithstanding section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, none of the funds contained in title II of this Act may be used to carry out the provisions of section 209(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated by title II of this Act may be transferred by the Agency for International Development directly to an international financial institution (as defined in section 533 of this Act) for the purpose of repaying a foreign country's loan obligations to such institution.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 503. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$126,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: Provided, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

SEC. 504. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for entertainment expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 505. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$95,000 shall be available for representation allowances for the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: Provided, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for general costs of administering military assistance and sales under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program", not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for representation allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training", not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for entertainment allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Inter-American Foundation, not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for entertainment and representation allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Peace Corps, not to exceed a total of \$4,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances.

PROHIBITION ON FINANCING NUCLEAR GOODS

SEC. 506. None of the funds appropriated or made available (other than funds for "Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs") pursuant to this Act, for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, except for purposes of nuclear safety, to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 507. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

MILITARY COUPS

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such country if the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

DEOBLIGATION/REOBLIGATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 510. (a) Amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriations

Act, 1955, as having been obligated against appropriations heretofore made under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the same general purpose as any of the headings under title II of this Act are, if deobligated, hereby continued available for the same period as the respective appropriations under such headings or until September 30, 2000, whichever is later, and for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same region as originally obligated: Provided, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of the Congress are notified 15 days in advance of the reobligation of such funds in accordance with regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) Obligated balances of funds appropriated to carry out section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act as of the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the current fiscal year are, if deobligated, hereby continued available during the current fiscal year for the same purpose under any authority applicable to such appropriations under this Act: Provided, That the authority of this subsection may not be used in fiscal year 2000.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 511. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: Provided, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1, 8, and 11 of part I, section 667, and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and funds provided under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States", shall remain available until expended if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall designate for each country, to the extent known at the time of submission of such report, those funds allocated for cash disbursement for balance of payment and economic policy reform purposes.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 512. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which is in default during a period in excess of one calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act: Provided, That this section and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds made available for any narcotics-related assistance for Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the

same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact in the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers.

SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 514. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 515. (a) For the purposes of providing the executive branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds made available under this Act for "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund", "Development Assistance", "International Organizations and Programs", "Trade and Development Agency", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States", "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union", "Economic Support Fund", "Peacekeeping Operations", "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development", "Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General", "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training", "Peace Corps", and "Migration and Refugee Assistance", shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Appropriations Committees for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are previously notified 15 days in advance: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or

20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to the Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That the requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: Provided further, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Congress, or the appropriate congressional committees, shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: Provided further, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(b) Drawdowns made pursuant to section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 516. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under this Act or any previously enacted Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2001.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union—

(1) unless that government is making progress in implementing comprehensive economic reforms based on market principles, private ownership, respect for commercial contracts, and equitable treatment of foreign private investment; and

(2) if that government applies or transfers United States assistance to any entity for the purpose of expropriating or seizing ownership or control of assets, investments, or ventures.

Assistance may be furnished without regard to this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national interest.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" shall be made available for any state to enhance its military capability: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to demilitarization, demining or non-proliferation programs.

(d) Funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for the Independent States of the

Former Soviet Union" shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) Funds made available in this Act for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union shall be subject to the provisions of section 117 (relating to environment and natural resources) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(f) Funds appropriated in this or prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund in the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the disbursement of such funds by the Fund for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

(g) In issuing new task orders, entering into contracts, or making grants, with funds appropriated in this Act or prior appropriations Acts under the headings "Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union" and "Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union", for projects or activities that have as one of their primary purposes the fostering of private sector development, the Coordinator for United States Assistance to the New Independent States and the implementing agency shall encourage the participation of and give significant weight to contractors and grantees who propose investing a significant amount of their own resources (including volunteer services and in-kind contributions) in such projects and activities.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 518. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion.

EXPORT FINANCING TRANSFER AUTHORITIES

SEC. 519. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 2000, for programs under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes, programs, and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 520. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be obligated or expended for Colombia, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan, Panama, Serbia, Sudan, or the Democratic Republic of Congo except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 521. For the purpose of this Act, "program, project, and activity" shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts earmarks, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: Economic Support Fund and Foreign Military Financing Program, "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; for the development assistance accounts of the Agency for International Development "program, project, and activity" shall also be considered to include central program level funding, either as: (1) justified to the Congress; or (2) allocated by the executive branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 522. Up to \$10,000,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund", may be used to reimburse United States Government agencies, agencies of State governments, institutions of higher learning, and private and voluntary organizations for the full cost of individuals (including for the personal services of such individuals) detailed or assigned to, or contracted by, as the case may be, the Agency for International Development for the purpose of carrying out child survival, basic education, and infectious disease activities: Provided, That up to \$1,500,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading "Development Assistance" may be used to reimburse such agencies, institutions, and organizations for such costs of such individuals carrying out other development assistance activities: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome may be made available notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: Provided further, That funds appropriated under title II of this Act may be made available pursuant to section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 if a primary purpose of the assistance is for child survival and related programs: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for family planning activities may be made available notwithstanding section 512 of this Act and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

PROHIBITION AGAINST INDIRECT FUNDING TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 523. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated to finance indirectly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, or the People's Republic of China, unless the President of the United States certifies that the withholding of these funds is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

SEC. 524. Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and

under the same conditions as are other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: Provided, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees: Provided further, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT

SEC. 525. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

DEMOCRACY IN CHINA

SEC. 526. Notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, funds appropriated by this Act for "Economic Support Fund" may be made available to provide general support and grants for nongovernmental organizations located outside the People's Republic of China that have as their primary purpose fostering democracy in that country, and for activities of nongovernmental organizations located outside the People's Republic of China to foster democracy in that country: Provided, That none of the funds made available for activities to foster democracy in the People's Republic of China may be made available for assistance to the government of that country: Provided further, That funds made available pursuant to the authority of this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Economic Support Fund", \$1,000,000 shall be made available to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights for a project to disseminate information and support research about the People's Republic of China, and related activities.

PROHIBITION ON BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES

SEC. 527. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for bilateral assistance under any heading of this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

(1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism; or

(2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(b) The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 528. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt and NATO and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for

those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

COMPETITIVE INSURANCE

SEC. 529. All Agency for International Development contracts and solicitations, and subcontracts entered into under such contracts, shall include a clause requiring that United States insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate.

STINGERS IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION

SEC. 530. Except as provided in section 581 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, the United States may not sell or otherwise make available any Stingers to any country bordering the Persian Gulf under the Arms Export Control Act or chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 531. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in economic assistance activities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including endowments, debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts funds made available under this Act or prior Acts or local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title II of this Act and any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 532. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the Agency for International Development and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Agency for International Development shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)

shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall report on an annual basis as part of the justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (H. Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 533. (a) No funds appropriated by this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States Executive Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such Director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, "international financial institutions" are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund, the North American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ

SEC. 534. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including title IV of chapter 2 of part I, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation) or the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide assistance to any country that is not in

compliance with the United Nations Security Council sanctions against Iraq unless the President determines and so certifies to the Congress that—

(1) such assistance is in the national interest of the United States;

(2) such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in that country; or

(3) the assistance to be provided will be humanitarian assistance for foreign nationals who have fled Iraq and Kuwait.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 535. (a) Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act. The agency shall promptly report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting activities or is proposing to conduct activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited.

(b) Unless expressly provided to the contrary, limitations on the availability of funds for "International Organizations and Programs" in this or any other Act, including prior appropriations Acts, shall not be construed to be applicable to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 536. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(a) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(b) assistance for the purpose of establishing or developing in a foreign country any export processing zone or designated area in which the tax, tariff, labor, environment, and safety laws of that country do not apply, in part or in whole, to activities carried out within that zone or area, unless the President determines and certifies that such assistance is not likely to cause a loss of jobs within the United States; or

(c) assistance for any project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: Provided, That in recognition that the application of this subsection should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, the provisions of this subsection shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture.

FUNDING PROHIBITION FOR SERBIA

SEC. 537. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Republic of Serbia: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to assistance for Kosovo or Montenegro, or to assistance to promote democratization.

SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 538. (a) Funds appropriated in titles I and II of this Act that are made available for Afghanistan, Lebanon, Montenegro, and for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, humanitarian assistance for Romania, and humanitarian assistance for the peoples of Kosovo, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided, That any

such funds that are made available for Cambodia shall be subject to the provisions of section 531(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 906 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions: Provided, That such assistance shall be subject to sections 116, 502B, and 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) The Agency for International Development may employ personal services contractors, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of administering programs for the West Bank and Gaza.

(d)(1) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that it is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after enactment of this Act.

POLICY ON TERMINATING THE ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

SEC. 539. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League countries should immediately and publicly renounce the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel;

(2) the decision by the Arab League in 1997 to reinstate the boycott against Israel was deeply troubling and disappointing;

(3) the Arab League should immediately rescind its decision on the boycott and its members should develop normal relations with their neighbor Israel; and

(4) the President should—

(A) take more concrete steps to encourage vigorously Arab League countries to renounce publicly the primary boycotts of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel as a confidence-building measure;

(B) take into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel when determining whether to sell weapons to said country;

(C) report to Congress on the specific steps being taken by the President to bring about a public renunciation of the Arab primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel and to expand the process of normalizing ties between Arab League countries and Israel; and

(D) encourage the allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

ANTI-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

SEC. 540. Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for "Economic Support Fund", assistance may be provided to strengthen the administration of justice in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and in other regions consistent with the provisions of section 534(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except that programs to enhance protection of participants in judicial cases may be conducted notwithstanding section 660 of that Act. Funds made available pursuant to this section may be made available notwithstanding

section 534(c) and the second and third sentences of section 534(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 541. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, and 11 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and from funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States": Provided, That the President shall take into consideration, in any case in which a restriction on assistance would be applicable but for this subsection, whether assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations is in the national interest of the United States: Provided further, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations under the regular notification procedures of those committees, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2000, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that violate internationally recognized human rights.

EARMARKS

SEC. 542. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act which are earmarked may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the earmark if compliance with the earmark is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act or, with respect to a country with which the United States has an agreement providing the United States with base rights or base access in that country, if the President determines that the recipient for which funds are earmarked has significantly reduced its military or economic cooperation with the United States since enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991; however, before exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to a base rights or base access country which has significantly reduced its military or economic cooperation with the United States, the President shall consult with, and shall provide a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Agency for International Development that are earmarked for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Administrator of such agency determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such earmarked funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: Provided, That such earmarked funds that are continued available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such earmark.

CEILINGS AND EARMARKS

SEC. 543. Ceilings and earmarks contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs. Earmarks or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 544. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of the enactment of this Act by the Congress: Provided, That not to exceed \$750,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96-533.

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

SEC. 545. (a) To the maximum extent possible, assistance provided under this Act should make full use of American resources, including commodities, products, and services.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all agriculture commodities, equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(c) In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (b) by the Congress.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress annually on the efforts of the heads of each Federal agency and the United States directors of international financial institutions (as referenced in section 514) in complying with this sense of Congress.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 546. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 547. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order pursuant to existing law.

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS—DOCUMENTATION

SEC. 548. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be

available to a private voluntary organization which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Agency for International Development.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 549. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for purposes of section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act. The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(b) Assistance restricted by subsection (a) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States.

(c) Whenever the waiver of subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. Any such report shall include a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, including the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE FOR PARKING FINES OWED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 550. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the funds made available for a foreign country under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, an amount equivalent to 110 percent of the total unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Columbia by such country as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall be withheld from obligation for such country until the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such fines and penalties are fully paid to the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLO FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 551. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised the authority under section 604(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 (title VI of Public Law 104-107) or any other legislation to suspend or make inapplicable section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and that suspension is still in effect: Provided, That if the President fails to make the certification under section 604(b)(2) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 or to suspend the prohibition under other legislation, funds appropriated by this Act may not be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS DRAWDOWN

SEC. 552. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes

Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: Provided, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): Provided further, That 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing the steps the United States Government is taking to collect information regarding allegations of genocide or other violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia and to furnish that information to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia: Provided further, That the drawdown made under this section for any tribunal shall not be construed as an endorsement or precedent for the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court: Provided further, That funds made available for tribunals other than Yugoslavia or Rwanda shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LANDMINES

SEC. 553. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe: Provided, That section 1365(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 22 U.S.C., 2778 note) is amended by striking out “During the five-year period beginning on October 23, 1992” and inserting in lieu thereof “During the eleven-year period beginning on October 23, 1992”.

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 554. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: Provided further, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem. As has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestinian Authority), have social contacts, and have incidental discussions.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 555. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities may be obligated or expended to pay for—

- (1) alcoholic beverages;
- (2) food (other than food provided at a military installation) not provided in conjunction with Informational Program trips where students do not stay at a military installation; or

(3) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events and amusement parks.

COMPETITIVE PRICING FOR SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 556. Direct costs associated with meeting a foreign customer's additional or unique requirements will continue to be allowable under contracts under section 22(d) of the Arms Export Control Act. 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.

SPECIAL DEBT RELIEF FOR THE POOREST

SEC. 557. (a) **AUTHORITY TO REDUCE DEBT.**—The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States (or any agency of the United States) by an eligible country as a result of—

(1) guarantees issued under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; or

(3) any obligation or portion of such obligation for a Latin American country, to pay for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-808), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95-501).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only to implement multilateral official debt relief ad referendum agreements, commonly referred to as “Paris Club Agreed Minutes”.

(2) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only in such amounts or to such extent as is provided in advance by appropriations Acts.

(3) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to countries with heavy debt burdens that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as “IDA-only” countries.

(c) **CONDITIONS.**—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to a country whose government—

(1) does not have an excessive level of military expenditures;

(2) has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;

(3) is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;

(4) (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; and

(5) is not ineligible for assistance because of the application of section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Debt Restructuring”.

(e) **CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.**—A reduction of debt pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be considered assistance for purposes of any provision of law limiting assistance to a country. The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised notwithstanding section 620(r) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES

SEC. 558. (a) **LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SALE, REDUCTION, OR CANCELLATION.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY TO SELL, REDUCE, OR CANCEL CERTAIN LOANS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may, in accordance with this section, sell to any eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof

made before January 1, 1995, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the government of any eligible country as defined in section 702(6) of that Act or on receipt of payment from an eligible purchaser, reduce or cancel such loan or portion thereof, only for the purpose of facilitating—

(A) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or

(B) a debt buyback by an eligible country of its own qualified debt, only if the eligible country uses an additional amount of the local currency of the eligible country, equal to not less than 40 percent of the price paid for such debt by such eligible country, or the difference between the price paid for such debt and the face value of such debt, to support activities that link conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with local community development, and child survival and other child development, in a manner consistent with sections 707 through 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, if the sale, reduction, or cancellation would not contravene any term or condition of any prior agreement relating to such loan.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall, in accordance with this section, establish the terms and conditions under which loans may be sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Facility, as defined in section 702(8) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall notify the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of purchasers that the President has determined to be eligible, and shall direct such agency to carry out the sale, reduction, or cancellation of a loan pursuant to this section. Such agency shall make an adjustment in its accounts to reflect the sale, reduction, or cancellation.

(4) LIMITATION.—The authorities of this subsection shall be available only to the extent that appropriations for the cost of the modification, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, are made in advance.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—The proceeds from the sale, reduction, or cancellation of any loan sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(c) ELIGIBLE PURCHASERS.—A loan may be sold pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) only to a purchaser who presents plans satisfactory to the President for using the loan for the purpose of engaging in debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(d) DEBTOR CONSULTATIONS.—Before the sale to any eligible purchaser, or any reduction or cancellation pursuant to this section, of any loan made to an eligible country, the President should consult with the country concerning the amount of loans to be sold, reduced, or canceled and their uses for debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Debt Restructuring".

ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI

SEC. 559. (a) POLICY.—In providing assistance to Haiti, the President should place a priority on the following areas:

(1) aggressive action to support the Haitian National Police, including support for efforts by the Inspector General to purge corrupt and politicized elements from the Haitian National Police;

(2) steps to ensure that any elections undertaken in Haiti with United States assistance are full, free, fair, transparent, and democratic;

(3) support for a program designed to develop an indigenous human rights monitoring capacity;

(4) steps to facilitate the continued privatization of state-owned enterprises;

(5) a sustainable agricultural development program; and

(6) establishment of an economic development fund for Haiti to provide long-term, low interest loans to United States investors and businesses that have a demonstrated commitment to, and expertise in, doing business in Haiti, in particular those businesses present in Haiti prior to the 1994 United Nations embargo.

(b) REPORT.—Beginning 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and 6 months thereafter until September 30, 2001, the President shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives with regard to—

(1) the status of each of the governmental institutions envisioned in the 1987 Haitian Constitution, including an assessment of the extent to which officials in such institutions hold their positions on the basis of a regular, constitutional process;

(2) the status of the privatization (or placement under long-term private management or concession) of the major public entities, including a detailed assessment of the extent to which the Government of Haiti has completed all required incorporating documents, the transfer of assets, and the eviction of unauthorized occupants from such facilities;

(3) the status of efforts to re-sign and implement the lapsed bilateral Repatriation Agreement and an assessment of the extent to which the Government of Haiti has been cooperating with the United States in halting illegal emigration from Haiti;

(4) the status of the Government of Haiti's efforts to conduct thorough investigations of extrajudicial and political killings and—

(A) an assessment of the progress that has been made in bringing to justice the persons responsible for these extrajudicial or political killings in Haiti; and

(B) an assessment of the extent to which the Government of Haiti is cooperating with United States authorities and with United States-funded technical advisors to the Haitian National Police in such investigations;

(5) an assessment of actions taken by the Government of Haiti to remove and maintain the separation from the Haitian National Police, national palace and residential guard, ministerial guard, and any other public security entity or unit of Haiti those individuals who are credibly alleged to have engaged in or conspired to conceal gross violations of internationally recognized human rights;

(6) the status of steps being taken to secure the ratification of the maritime counter-narcotics agreements signed October 1997;

(7) an assessment of the extent to which domestic capacity to conduct free, fair, democratic, and administratively sound elections has been developed in Haiti; and

(8) an assessment of the extent to which Haiti's Minister of Justice has demonstrated a commitment to the professionalism of judicial personnel by consistently placing students graduated by the Judicial School in appropriate judicial positions and has made a commitment to share program costs associated with the Judicial School, and is achieving progress in making the judicial branch in Haiti independent from the executive branch.

(c) EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Not more than 17 percent of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106 and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, that are made available for Latin America and the Caribbean region may be made available, through bilateral and Latin America and the Caribbean regional programs, to provide assistance for any country in such region.

REQUIREMENT FOR DISCLOSURE OF FOREIGN AID IN REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 560. (a) FOREIGN AID REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—In addition to the voting practices of a foreign country, the report required to be submitted to Congress under section 406(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 2414a), shall include a side-by-side comparison of individual countries' overall support for the United States at the United Nations and the amount of United States assistance provided to such country in fiscal year 1999.

(b) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—For purposes of this section, the term "United States assistance" has the meaning given the term in section 481(e)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(4)).

RESTRICTIONS ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

SEC. 561. (a) PROHIBITION ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) if the United Nations implements or imposes any taxation on any United States persons.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) unless the President certifies to the Congress 15 days in advance of such payment that the United Nations is not engaged in any effort to implement or impose any taxation on United States persons in order to raise revenue for the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section the term "United States person" refers to—

(1) a natural person who is a citizen or national of the United States; or

(2) a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized under the United States or any State, territory, possession, or district of the United States.

HAITI

SEC. 562. The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the civilian-led Haitian National Police and Coast Guard: Provided, That the authority provided by this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 563. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES

SEC. 564. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members

of the security forces unit to justice: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to withhold funds made available by this Act from any unit of the security forces of a foreign country not credibly alleged to be involved in gross violations of human rights: Provided further, That in the event that funds are withheld from any unit pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State shall promptly inform the foreign government of the basis for such action and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO EAST TIMOR

SEC. 565. In any agreement for the sale, transfer, or licensing of any lethal equipment or helicopter for Indonesia entered into by the United States pursuant to the authority of this Act or any other Act, the agreement shall state that the items will not be used in East Timor.

RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO INDICTED WAR CRIMINALS

SEC. 566. (a) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds made available by this or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, may be provided for any country, entity or municipality described in subsection (e).

(b) MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to work in opposition to, and vote against, any extension by such institutions of any financial or technical assistance or grants of any kind to any country or entity described in subsection (e).

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 15 days before any vote in an international financial institution regarding the extension of financial or technical assistance or grants to any country or entity described in subsection (e), the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives a written justification for the proposed assistance, including an explanation of the United States position regarding any such vote, as well as a description of the location of the proposed assistance by municipality, its purpose, and its intended beneficiaries.

(3) DEFINITION.—The term "international financial institution" includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provision of—

- (A) humanitarian assistance;
- (B) democratization assistance;

(C) assistance for cross border physical infrastructure projects involving activities in both a sanctioned country, entity, or municipality and a nonsanctioned contiguous country, entity, or municipality, if the project is primarily located in and primarily benefits the nonsanctioned country, entity, or municipality and if the portion of the project located in the sanctioned country, entity, or municipality is necessary only to complete the project;

(D) small-scale assistance projects or activities requested by United States Armed Forces that promote good relations between such forces and the officials and citizens of the areas in the United States SFOR sector of Bosnia;

(E) implementation of the Brcko Arbitral Decision;

(F) lending by the international financial institutions to a country or entity to support common monetary and fiscal policies at the national level as contemplated by the Dayton Agreement;

(G) direct lending to a non-sanctioned entity, or lending passed on by the national government to a non-sanctioned entity; or

(H) assistance to the International Police Task Force for the training of a civilian police force.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Every 60 days the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, shall publish in the Federal Register and/or in a comparable publicly accessible document or Internet site, a listing and justification of any assistance that is obligated within that period of time for any country, entity, or municipality described in subsection (e), including a description of the purpose of the assistance, project and its location, by municipality.

(d) FURTHER LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (c)—

(1) no assistance may be made available by this Act, or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, in any country, entity, or municipality described in subsection (e), for a program, project, or activity in which a publicly indicted war criminal is known to have any financial or material interest; and

(2) no assistance (other than emergency foods or medical assistance or demining assistance) may be made available by this Act, or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for any program, project, or activity in a community within any country, entity or municipality described in subsection (e) if competent authorities within that community are not complying with the provisions of Article IX and Annex 4, Article II, paragraph 8 of the Dayton Agreement relating to war crimes and the Tribunal.

(e) SANCTIONED COUNTRY, ENTITY, OR MUNICIPALITY.—A sanctioned country, entity, or municipality described in this section is one whose competent authorities have failed, as determined by the Secretary of State, to take necessary and significant steps to apprehend and transfer to the Tribunal all persons who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(f) SPECIAL RULE.—Subject to subsection (d), subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provision of assistance to an entity that is not a sanctioned entity, notwithstanding that such entity may be within a sanctioned country, if the Secretary of State determines and so reports to the appropriate congressional committees that providing assistance to that entity would promote peace and internationally recognized human rights by encouraging that entity to cooperate fully with the Tribunal.

(g) CURRENT RECORD OF WAR CRIMINALS AND SANCTIONED COUNTRIES, ENTITIES, AND MUNICIPALITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish and maintain a current record of the location, including the municipality, if known, of publicly indicted war criminals and a current record of sanctioned countries, entities, and municipalities.

(2) INFORMATION OF THE DCI AND THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Director of Central Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense should collect and provide to the Secretary of State information concerning the location, including the municipality, of publicly indicted war criminals.

(3) INFORMATION OF THE TRIBUNAL.—The Secretary of State shall request that the Tribunal and other international organizations and governments provide the Secretary of State information concerning the location, including the municipality, of publicly indicted war criminals and concerning country, entity and municipality authorities known to have obstructed the work of the Tribunal.

(4) REPORT.—Beginning 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than September 1 each year thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report in classified and unclassified form to the appropriate congressional committees on the location, including the municipality, if known, of publicly indicted war criminals, on country, entity and municipality authorities known to have obstructed the work of the Tribunal, and on sanctioned countries, entities, and municipalities.

(5) INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—Upon the request of the chairman or ranking minority member of any of the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of State shall make available to that committee the information recorded under paragraph (1) in a report submitted to the committee in classified and unclassified form.

(h) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) or subsection (b) with respect to specified bilateral programs or international financial institution projects or programs in a sanctioned country, entity, or municipality upon providing a written determination to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives that such assistance directly supports the implementation of the Dayton Agreement and its Annexes, which include the obligation to apprehend and transfer indicted war criminals to the Tribunal.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 15 days after the date of any written determination under paragraph (1) the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives regarding the status of efforts to secure the voluntary surrender or apprehension and transfer of persons indicted by the Tribunal, in accordance with the Dayton Agreement, and outlining obstacles to achieving this goal.

(3) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AFFECTED.—Any waiver made pursuant to this subsection shall be effective only with respect to a specified bilateral program or multilateral assistance project or program identified in the determination of the Secretary of State to Congress.

(i) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a country or entity shall cease to apply only if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to Congress that the authorities of that country, entity, or municipality have apprehended and transferred to the Tribunal all persons who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(j) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) COUNTRY.—The term "country" means Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia.

(2) ENTITY.—The term "entity" refers to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, and the Republika Srpska.

(3) DAYTON AGREEMENT.—The term "Dayton Agreement" means the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with annexes relating thereto, done at Dayton, November 10 through 16, 1995.

(4) TRIBUNAL.—The term "Tribunal" means the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

(k) ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and the executive directors of the international financial institutions shall consult with representatives of human rights organizations and all government agencies with relevant information to help prevent publicly indicted war criminals from benefiting from any financial or technical assistance or grants provided to

any country or entity described in subsection (e).

TO PROHIBIT FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SHOULD IT ENACT LAWS WHICH WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST MINORITY RELIGIOUS FAITHS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 567. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be made available for the Government of the Russian Federation, after 180 days from the date of the enactment of this Act, unless the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of the Russian Federation has implemented no statute, executive order, regulation or similar government action that would discriminate, or would have as its principal effect discrimination, against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation in violation of accepted international agreements on human rights and religious freedoms to which the Russian Federation is a party.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

SEC. 568. (a) Funds made available in this Act to support programs or activities the primary purpose of which is promoting or assisting country participation in the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) shall only be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) The President shall provide a detailed account of all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities, domestic and international obligations for such activities in fiscal year 2000, and any plan for programs thereafter related to the implementation or the furtherance of protocols pursuant to, or related to negotiations to amend the FCCC in conjunction with the President's submission of the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2001: Provided, That such report shall include an accounting of expenditures by agency with each agency identifying climate change activities and associated costs by line item as presented in the President's Budget Appendix: Provided further, That such report shall identify with regard to the Agency for International Development, obligations and expenditures by country or central program and activity.

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

SEC. 569. Section 105 of Public Law 104-164 (110 Stat. 1427) is amended by striking "1996 and 1997" and inserting "1999 and 2000".

AID TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

SEC. 570. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be provided to the Central Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

SEC. 571. Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Economic Support Fund", "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training", "Peacekeeping Operations", for refugees resettling in Israel under the heading "Migration and Refugee Assistance", and for assistance for Israel to carry out provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under the heading "Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", not more than a total of \$5,321,150,000 may be made available for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza, the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group, the Multinational Force and Observers, the Middle East Regional Democracy Fund, Middle East Regional Cooperation, and Middle East Multilateral Working Groups: Provided, That any funds that were appropriated under such headings in prior fiscal years and that were at the time of the enactment of this

Act obligated or allocated for other recipients may not during fiscal year 2000 be made available for activities that, if funded under this Act, would be required to count against this ceiling: Provided further, That funds may be made available notwithstanding the requirements of this section if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so and any such additional funds shall only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ENTERPRISE FUND RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 572. Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

CAMBODIA

SEC. 573. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to the Central Government of Cambodia, except loans to support basic human needs.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Central Government of Cambodia.

CUSTOMS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 574. Section 660(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by—

(1) striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and in lieu thereof inserting a semicolon; and

(2) adding the following new paragraph: "(7) with respect to assistance provided to customs authorities and personnel, including training, technical assistance and equipment, for customs law enforcement and the improvement of customs laws, systems and procedures."

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT

SEC. 575. (a) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly provide to the Congress by March 1, 2000, a report on all military training provided to foreign military personnel (excluding sales, and excluding training provided to the military personnel of countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) under programs administered by the Department of Defense and the Department of State during fiscal years 1999 and 2000, including those proposed for fiscal year 2000. This report shall include, for each such military training activity, the foreign policy justification and purpose for the training activity, the cost of the training activity, the number of foreign students trained and their units of operation, and the location of the training. In addition, this report shall also include, with respect to United States personnel, the operational benefits to United States forces derived from each such training activity and the United States military units involved in each such training activity. This report may include a classified annex if deemed necessary and appropriate.

(b) For purposes of this section a report to Congress shall be deemed to mean a report to the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the Appropriations and International Relations Committees of the House of Representatives.

KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SEC. 576. (a) Of the funds made available under the heading "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", not to exceed \$35,000,000 may be made available for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (hereafter referred to in this section as "KEDO"), notwithstanding any other provision

of law, only for the administrative expenses and heavy fuel oil costs associated with the Agreed Framework.

(b) Of the funds made available for KEDO, up to \$15,000,000 may be made available prior to June 1, 2000, if, 30 days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in which the Government of North Korea has committed not to test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons, and not to possess nuclear reprocessing or uranium enrichment facilities;

(2) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to pursue the North-South dialogue;

(3) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework;

(4) North Korea has not diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended; and

(5) North Korea is not seeking to develop or acquire the capability to enrich uranium, or any additional capability to reprocess spent nuclear fuel.

(c) Of the funds made available for KEDO, up to \$20,000,000 may be made available on or after June 1, 2000, if, 30 days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that—

(1) the effort to can and safely store all spent fuel from North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear reactors has been successfully concluded;

(2) North Korea is complying with its obligations under the agreement regarding access to suspect underground construction;

(3) North Korea has terminated its nuclear weapons program, including all efforts to acquire, develop, test, produce, or deploy such weapons; and

(4) the United States has made and is continuing to make significant progress on eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including further missile tests and its ballistic missile exports.

(d) The President may waive the certification requirements of subsections (b) and (c) if the President determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States and provides written policy justifications to the appropriate congressional committees prior to his exercise of such waiver. No funds may be obligated for KEDO until 30 days after submission to Congress of such waiver.

(e) The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report (to be submitted with the annual presentation for appropriations) providing a full and detailed accounting of the fiscal year 2001 request for the United States contribution to KEDO, the expected operating budget of the KEDO, to include unpaid debt, proposed annual costs associated with heavy fuel oil purchases, and the amount of funds pledged by other donor nations and organizations to support KEDO activities on a per country basis, and other related activities.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 577. Funds made available to grantees of the African Development Foundation may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the President of the Foundation: Provided, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: Provided further, That this authority applies to interest earned both prior to and following enactment of this provision: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act, in exceptional circumstances the board of directors of the Foundation may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project: Provided further, That the Foundation shall provide a report to the Committees on

Appropriations in advance of exercising such waiver authority.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 578. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 579. (a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section—

(1) the term “agency” means the United States Agency for International Development;

(2) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator, United States Agency for International Development; and

(3) the term “employee” means an employee (as defined by section 2105 of title 5, United States Code) who is employed by the agency, is serving under an appointment without time limitation, and has been currently employed for a continuous period of at least 3 years, but does not include—

(A) a reemployed annuitant under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, or another retirement system for employees of the agency;

(B) an employee having a disability on the basis of which such employee is or would be eligible for disability retirement under the applicable retirement system referred to in subparagraph (A);

(C) an employee who is to be separated involuntarily for misconduct or unacceptable performance, and to whom specific notice has been given with respect to that separation;

(D) an employee who has previously received any voluntary separation incentive payment by the Government of the United States under this section or any other authority and has not repaid such payment;

(E) an employee covered by statutory reemployment rights who is on transfer to another organization; or

(F) any employee who, during the 24-month period preceding the date of separation, received a recruitment or relocation bonus under section 5753 of title 5, United States Code, or who, within the 12-month period preceding the date of separation, received a retention allowance under section 5754 of such title 5.

(b) AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, before obligating any resources for voluntary separation incentive payments under this section, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and the Office of Management and Budget a strategic plan outlining the intended use of such incentive payments and a proposed organizational chart for the agency once such incentive payments have been completed.

(2) CONTENTS.—The agency’s plan shall include—

(A) the positions and functions to be reduced or eliminated, identified by organizational unit, geographic location, occupational category and grade level;

(B) the number and amounts of voluntary separation incentive payments to be offered;

(C) a description of how the agency will operate without the eliminated positions and functions; and

(D) the time period during which incentives may be paid.

(3) APPROVAL.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall review the agency’s plan and approve or disapprove the plan and may make appropriate modifications in the plan with respect to the coverage of incentives as described under paragraph (2)(A), and with respect to the matters described in paragraphs (2)(B) through (D).

(c) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A voluntary separation incentive payment under this section may be paid by the agency to employees of such agency and only to the extent necessary to eliminate the positions and functions identified by the strategic plan.

(2) AMOUNT AND TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS.—A voluntary separation incentive payment under this section—

(A) shall be paid in a lump sum after the employee’s separation;

(B) shall be paid from appropriations or funds available for the payment of the basic pay of the employees;

(C) shall be equal to the lesser of—

(i) an amount equal to the amount the employee would be entitled to receive under section 5595(c) of title 5, United States Code, if the employee were entitled to payment under such section; or

(ii) an amount determined by the agency head not to exceed \$25,000;

(D) may not be made except in the case of any employee who voluntarily separates (whether by retirement or resignation) on or before December 31, 2000;

(E) shall not be a basis for payment, and shall not be included in the computation, of any other type of Government benefit; and

(F) shall not be taken into account in determining the amount of any severance pay to which the employee may be entitled under section 5595 of title 5, United States Code, based on any other separation.

(d) ADDITIONAL AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RETIREMENT FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other payments which it is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, the agency shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee of the agency who is covered under subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to whom a voluntary separation incentive has been paid under this section.

(2) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of paragraph (1), the term “final basic pay”, with respect to an employee, means the total amount of basic pay which would be payable for a year of service by such employee, computed using the employee’s final rate of basic pay, and, if last serving on other than a full-time basis, with appropriate adjustment therefor.

(e) EFFECT OF SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.—

(1) An individual who has received a voluntary separation incentive payment under this section and accepts any employment for compensation with the Government of the United States, or who works for any agency of the Government of the United States through a personal services contract, within 5 years after the date of the separation on which the payment is based shall be required to pay, prior to the individual’s first day of employment, the entire amount of the incentive payment to the agency that paid the incentive payment.

(2) If the employment under paragraph (1) is with an Executive agency (as defined by section 105 of title 5, United States Code), the United States Postal Service, or the Postal Rate Commission, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management may, at the request of the head of the agency, waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(3) If the employment under paragraph (1) is with an entity in the legislative branch, the head of the entity or the appointing official may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(4) If the employment under paragraph (1) is with the judicial branch, the Director of the Ad-

ministrative Office of the United States Courts may waive the repayment if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant for the position.

(f) REDUCTION OF AGENCY EMPLOYMENT LEVELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The total number of funded employee positions in the agency shall be reduced by one position for each vacancy created by the separation of any employee who has received, or is due to receive, a voluntary separation incentive payment under this section. For the purposes of this subsection, positions shall be counted on a full-time-equivalent basis.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The President, through the Office of Management and Budget, shall monitor the agency and take any action necessary to ensure that the requirements of this subsection are met.

(g) REGULATIONS.—The Office of Personnel Management may prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement this section.

IRAQ OPPOSITION

SEC. 580. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, \$10,000,000 shall be made available to support efforts to bring about political transition in Iraq, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available only to Iraqi opposition groups designated under the Iraq Liberation Act (Public Law 105-338) for political, economic, humanitarian, and other activities of such groups, and not more than \$2,000,000 may be made available for groups and activities seeking the prosecution of Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi government officials for war crimes.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET SUBMISSION

SEC. 581. Beginning with the fiscal year 2001 budget, the Agency for International Development shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed budget for each fiscal year. The Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a proposed budget format no later than October 31, 1999, or 30 days after the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later. The proposed format shall include how the Agency’s budget submission will address: estimated levels of obligations for the current fiscal year and actual levels for the two previous fiscal years; the President’s request for new budget authority and estimated carryover obligational authority for the budget year; the disaggregation of budget data by program and activity for each bureau, field mission, and central office; and staff levels identified by program.

AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

SEC. 582. (a) Information relevant to the December 2, 1980 murders of four American churchwomen in El Salvador shall be made public to the fullest extent possible.

(b) The Secretary of State and the Department of State are to be commended for fully releasing information regarding the murders.

(c) The President shall order all Federal agencies and departments that possess relevant information to make every effort to declassify and release to the victims’ families relevant information as expeditiously as possible.

(d) In making determinations concerning the declassification and release of relevant information, the Federal agencies and departments shall presume in favor of releasing, rather than of withholding, such information.

(e) Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing in detail the circumstances under which individuals involved in the murders or the cover-up of the murders obtained residence in the United States.

KYOTO PROTOCOL

SEC. 583. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of

implementation, or in preparation for implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol, which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United States Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II, section 2, clause 2, of the United States Constitution, and which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25 of the Protocol.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 584. (a) VALUE OF ADDITIONS TO STOCKPILES.—Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking the following: “\$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 1998, and” and inserting in lieu thereof before the period at the end, the following: “and \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2000”.

(b) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THAILAND.—Section 514(b)(2)(B) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(B)) is amended by striking the following: “Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for each of the fiscal years 1996 and 1997, not more than \$40,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than \$10,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand. Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 1998, 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.”; and at the end inserting the following sentence: “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.”.

RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

SEC. 585. Section 3011 of the 1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-31; 113 Stat. 93) is amended—

(1) by striking “fiscal year 1999” in subsections (a)(1), (b)(4)(B), (d)(3), and (h)(1)(A) and inserting “fiscal years 1999 and 2000”; and

(2) by striking “2000” in subsection (a)(2), (e)(1), and (h)(1)(B) and inserting “2001”.

ABOLITION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

SEC. 586. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) **DIRECTOR.**—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) **FOUNDATION.**—The term “Foundation” means the Inter-American Foundation.

(3) **FUNCTION.**—The term “function” means any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

(b) ABOLITION OF INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.—During fiscal year 2000, the President is authorized to abolish the Inter-American Foundation. The provisions of this section shall only be effective upon the effective date of the abolition of the Inter-American Foundation.

(c) TERMINATION OF FUNCTIONS.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (d)(2), there are terminated upon the abolition of the Foundation all functions vested in, or exercised by, the Foundation or any official thereof, under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provisions of law, as of the day before the effective date of this section.

(2) **REPEAL.**—Section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (22 U.S.C. 6290f) is repealed upon the effective date specified in subsection (j).

(3) **FINAL DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.**—Upon the date of transmittal to Congress of the certification described in subsection (d)(4), all unexpended balances of appropriations of the Foundation shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts account of the Treasury of the United States.

(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall be responsible for—

(A) the administration and wind-up of any outstanding obligation of the Federal Government under any contract or agreement entered into by the Foundation before the date of the enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, except that the authority of this subparagraph does not include the renewal or extension of any such contract or agreement; and

(B) taking such other actions as may be necessary to wind-up any outstanding affairs of the Foundation.

(2) **TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO THE DIRECTOR.**—There are transferred to the Director such functions of the Foundation under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law, as of the day before the date of the enactment of this section, as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Director under paragraph (1).

(3) **AUTHORITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.**—For purposes of performing the functions of the Director under paragraph (1) and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Director may—

(A) enter into contracts;

(B) employ experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule; and

(C) utilize, on a reimbursable basis, the services, facilities, and personnel of other Federal agencies.

(4) **CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.**—Whenever the Director determines that the responsibilities described in paragraph (1) have been fully discharged, the Director shall so certify to the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a detailed report in writing regarding all matters relating to the abolition and termination of the Foundation. The report shall be submitted not later than 90 days after the termination of the Foundation.

(f) **TRANSFER AND ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities arising from suits continued with a substitution or addition of parties under subsection (g)(3)), contracts, property, records, and unexpended balance of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with the functions, terminated by subsection (c)(1) or transferred by subsection (d)(2) shall be transferred to the Director for purposes of carrying out the responsibilities described in subsection (d)(1).

(g) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) **CONTINUING LEGAL FORCE AND EFFECT.**—All orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, agreements, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, registrations, privileges, and other administrative actions—

(A) that have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective by the Foundation in the performance of functions that are terminated or transferred under this section; and

(B) that are in effect as of the date of the abolition of the Foundation, or were final before such date and are to become effective on or after such date,

shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by the President, the Director, or other authorized official, a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(2) **NO EFFECT ON JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section—

(A) the provisions of this section shall not affect suits commenced prior to the date of abolition of the Foundation; and

(B) in all such suits, proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered in the same manner and effect as if this section had not been enacted.

(3) **NONABATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.**—No suit, action, or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer in the official capacity of such individual as an officer of the Foundation shall abate by reason of the enactment of this section. No cause of action by or against the Foundation, or by or against any officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this section.

(4) **CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDING WITH SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.**—If, before the date of the abolition of the Foundation, the Foundation, or officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, is a party to a suit, then effective on such date such suit shall be continued with the Director substituted or added as a party.

(5) **REVIEWABILITY OF ORDERS AND ACTIONS UNDER TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS.**—Orders and actions of the Director in the exercise of functions terminated or transferred under this section shall be subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such orders and actions had been taken by the Foundation immediately preceding their termination or transfer. Any statutory requirements relating to notice, hearings, action upon the record, or administrative review that apply to any function transferred by this section shall apply to the exercise of such function by the Director.

(h) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) **AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION.**—Section 502 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 290h) is amended—

(A) by inserting “and” at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) by striking the semicolon at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting a period; and

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

(2) **SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND AGREEMENT.**—Section 36 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking “provide for” and all that follows through “(2) utilization” and inserting “provide for the utilization”; and

(ii) by striking “member countries;” and all that follows through “paragraph (2)” and inserting “member countries.”;

(B) in subsection (b), by striking “transfer or”;

(C) by striking subsection (c);

(D) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c); and

(E) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated), by striking “transfer or”.

(3) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.**—Section 222A(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2182a(d)) is repealed.

(i) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(j) **EFFECTIVE DATES.**—The repeal made by subsection (c)(2) and the amendments made by subsection (h) shall take effect upon the date of transmittal to Congress of the certification described in subsection (d)(4).

WEST BANK AND GAZA PROGRAM

SEC. 587. For fiscal year 2000, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to

review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading "Economic Support Fund" for the West Bank and Gaza.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 588. Of the funds made available under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", not less than \$500,000 should be provided to the Colombia Attorney General's Human Rights Unit, not less than \$500,000 should be made available to support the activities of Colombian nongovernmental organizations involved in human rights monitoring, not less than \$250,000 should be provided to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist the Government of Colombia in strengthening its human rights policies and programs, not less than \$1,000,000 should be made available for personnel and other resources to enhance United States Embassy monitoring of assistance to the Colombian security forces and responding to reports of human rights violations, and not less than \$5,000,000 should be made available for administration of justice programs including support for the Colombia Attorney General's Technical Investigations Unit.

SELF-DETERMINATION IN EAST TIMOR

SEC. 589. (a) MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors to the international financial institutions to oppose, and vote against, any extension by those institutions of any financial assistance (including any technical assistance or grant) to the Government of Indonesia.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE AND LICENSES.—Except as provided in subsection (c)—

(1) none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any prior Foreign Operations Appropriations Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Indonesia.

(2) none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any prior Foreign Operations Appropriations Act may be made available for licensing exports of defense articles or services for Indonesia under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) Subsection (a) shall not apply to the provision of assistance to meet basic human needs for Indonesia or East Timor.

(2) Subsection (b) shall not apply to the provision of funds appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out chapter 1 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or humanitarian assistance, for the Government of Indonesia or East Timor, except that such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) CONDITIONS FOR TERMINATION.—The measures described in subsections (a) and (b) shall apply until the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Indonesia and the Indonesian armed forces have—

(1) ended the violence by units of the Indonesian armed forces and by anti-independence militias;

(2) enabled displaced persons and refugees to return home;

(3) ensured freedom of movement in East Timor, including by humanitarian organizations;

(4) enabled UNAMET to fulfill its mandate, without threat or intimidation to its personnel;

(5) withdrawn from East Timor in accordance with a United Nations-supervised process of transferring sovereignty to an independent East Timor;

(6) cooperated fully with efforts to investigate and prosecute members of the Indonesian armed forces and anti-independence militias responsible for human rights violations in East Timor; and

(7) cooperated fully with efforts to implement the results of the August 30, 1999, vote on East Timor's political status.

MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE

SEC. 590. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be provided for the United Nations Man and the Biosphere Program or the United Nations World Heritage Fund for programs in the United States.

IMMUNITY OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

SEC. 591. (a) Subject to subsection (b), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be deemed to be a state sponsor of terrorism for the purposes of 28 U.S.C. 1605(a)(7).

(b) This section shall not apply to Montenegro or Kosova.

(c) This section shall become null and void when the President certifies in writing to the Congress that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (other than Montenegro and Kosova) has completed a democratic reform process that results in a newly elected government that respects the rights of ethnic minorities, is committed to the rule of law and respects the sovereignty of its neighbor states.

(d) The certification provided for in subsection (c) shall not affect the continuation of litigation commenced against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia prior to its fulfillment of the conditions in subsection (c).

UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE POLICY FOR OPPOSITION-CONTROLLED AREAS OF SUDAN

SEC. 592. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President, acting through appropriate federal agencies, may provide food assistance to groups engaged in the protection of civilian populations from attacks by regular government of Sudan forces, associated militias, or other paramilitary groups supported by the government of Sudan. Such assistance may only be provided in a way that: (1) does not endanger, compromise or otherwise reduce the United States' support for unilateral, multilateral or private humanitarian operations or the beneficiaries of those operations; or (2) compromise any ongoing or future people-to-people reconciliation efforts. Any such assistance shall be provided separate from and not in proximity to current humanitarian efforts, both within Operation Lifeline Sudan or outside of Operation Lifeline Sudan, or any other current or future humanitarian operations which serve non-combatants. In considering eligibility of potential recipients, the President shall determine that the group respects human rights, democratic principles, and the integrity of ongoing humanitarian operations, and cease such assistance if the determination can no longer be made.

(b) Not later than February 1, 2000, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on United States bilateral assistance to opposition-controlled areas of Sudan. Such report shall include—

(1) an accounting of United States bilateral assistance to opposition-controlled areas of Sudan, provided in fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, and proposed for fiscal year 2000, and the goals and objectives of such assistance;

(2) the policy implications and costs, including logistics and administrative costs, associated with providing humanitarian assistance, including food, directly to National Democratic Alliance participants and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement operating outside of the United Nations' Operation Lifeline Sudan structure, and the United States agencies best suited to administer these activities; and

(3) the policy implications of increasing substantially the amount of development assistance for democracy promotion, civil administration, judiciary, and infrastructure support in opposition-controlled areas of Sudan and the obstacles to administering a development assistance program in this region.

CONSULTATIONS ON ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

SEC. 593. Consistent with the intent of Congress expressed in the enactment of section 3(b) of the Taiwan Relations Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate committees and leadership of Congress to devise a mechanism to provide for congressional input prior to making any determination on the nature or quantity of defense articles and services to be made available to Taiwan.

AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 594. The Secretary of the Treasury may, to fulfill commitments of the United States: (1) effect the United States participation in the fifth general capital increase of the African Development Bank, the first general capital increase of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the first general capital increase of the Inter-American Investment Corporation; and (2) contribute on behalf of the United States to the eighth replenishment of the resources of the African Development Fund and the twelfth replenishment of the International Development Association. The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury: \$40,847,011 for paid-in capital, and \$639,932,485 for callable capital, of the African Development Bank; \$29,870,087 for paid-in capital, and \$139,365,533 for callable capital, of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; \$125,180,000 for paid-in capital of the Inter-American Investment Corporation; \$300,000,000 for the African Development Fund; and \$2,410,000,000 for the International Development Association.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

SEC. 595. Section 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2395) is amended by adding a new subsection (l) as follows:

"(l)(1) There is hereby established a working capital fund for the United States Agency for International Development which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the expenses of personal and nonpersonal services, equipment and supplies for: (A) International Cooperative Administrative Support Services, and (B) rebates from the use of United States Government credit cards.

"(2) The capital of the fund shall consist of the fair and reasonable value of such supplies, equipment and other assets pertaining to the functions of the fund as the Administrator determines and any appropriations made available for the purpose of providing capital, less related liabilities.

"(3) The fund shall be reimbursed or credited with advance payments for services, equipment or supplies provided from the fund from applicable appropriations and funds of the agency, other Federal agencies and other sources authorized by section 607 of this Act at rates that will recover total expenses of operation, including accrual of annual leave and depreciation. Receipts from the disposal of, or payments for the loss or damage to, property held in the fund, rebates, reimbursements, refunds and other credits applicable to the operation of the fund may be deposited in the fund.

"(4) The agency shall transfer to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as of the close of the fiscal year such amounts which the Administrator determines to be in excess of the needs of the fund.

"(5) The fund may be charged with the current value of supplies and equipment returned to the working capital of the fund by a post, activity or agency and the proceeds shall be credited to current applicable appropriations."

SILK ROAD STRATEGY ACT OF 1999

SEC. 596. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999".

(b) AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

“CHAPTER 12—SUPPORT FOR THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

“SEC. 499. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE RECONCILIATION AND RECOVERY FROM REGIONAL CONFLICTS.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purposes of assistance under this section include—

“(1) the creation of the basis for reconciliation between belligerents;

“(2) the promotion of economic development in areas of the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia impacted by civil conflict and war; and

“(3) the encouragement of broad regional cooperation among countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia that have been destabilized by internal conflicts.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide humanitarian assistance and economic reconstruction assistance for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to support the activities described in subsection (c).

“(2) DEFINITION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—In this subsection, the term ‘humanitarian assistance’ means assistance to meet humanitarian needs, including needs for food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, education, and clothing.

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (b) include—

“(1) providing for the humanitarian needs of victims of the conflicts;

“(2) facilitating the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes; and

“(3) assisting in the reconstruction of residential and economic infrastructure destroyed by war.

“SEC. 499A. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purpose of assistance under this section is to foster economic growth and development, including the conditions necessary for regional economic cooperation, in the South Caucasus and Central Asia.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—To carry out the purpose of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide assistance for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to support the activities described in subsection (c).

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—In addition to the activities described in section 498, activities supported by assistance under subsection (b) should support the development of the structures and means necessary for the growth of private sector economies based upon market principles.

“SEC. 499B. DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE.

“(a) PURPOSE OF PROGRAMS.—The purposes of programs under this section include—

“(1) to develop the physical infrastructure necessary for regional cooperation among the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia; and

“(2) to encourage closer economic relations and to facilitate the removal of impediments to cross-border commerce among those countries and the United States and other developed nations.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR PROGRAMS.—To carry out the purposes of subsection (a), the following types of programs for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia may be used to support the activities described in subsection (c):

“(1) Activities by the Export-Import Bank to complete the review process for eligibility for financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

“(2) The provision of insurance, reinsurance, financing, or other assistance by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

“(3) Assistance under section 661 of this Act (relating to the Trade and Development Agency).

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by programs under subsection (b) include promoting actively the participation of United States companies and investors in the planning, financing, and construction of infrastructure for communications, transportation, including air transportation, and energy and trade including highways, railroads, port facilities, shipping, banking, insurance, telecommunications networks, and gas and oil pipelines.

“SEC. 499C. BORDER CONTROL ASSISTANCE.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purpose of assistance under this section includes the assistance of the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to secure their borders and implement effective controls necessary to prevent the trafficking of illegal narcotics and the proliferation of technology and materials related to weapons of mass destruction (as defined in section 2332a(c)(2) of title 18, United States Code), and to contain and inhibit transnational organized criminal activities.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—To carry out the purpose of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide assistance to the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia to support the activities described in subsection (c).

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (b) include assisting those countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia in developing capabilities to maintain national border guards, coast guard, and customs controls.

“SEC. 499D. STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY, TOLERANCE, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

“(a) PURPOSE OF ASSISTANCE.—The purpose of assistance under this section is to promote institutions of democratic government and to create the conditions for the growth of pluralistic societies, including religious tolerance and respect for internationally recognized human rights.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR ASSISTANCE.—To carry out the purpose of subsection (a), the President is authorized to provide the following types of assistance to the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia:

“(1) Assistance for democracy building, including programs to strengthen parliamentary institutions and practices.

“(2) Assistance for the development of nongovernmental organizations.

“(3) Assistance for development of independent media.

“(4) Assistance for the development of the rule of law, a strong independent judiciary, and transparency in political practice and commercial transactions.

“(5) International exchanges and advanced professional training programs in skill areas central to the development of civil society.

“(6) Assistance to promote increased adherence to civil and political rights under section 116(e) of this Act.

“(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Activities that may be supported by assistance under subsection (b) include activities that are designed to advance progress toward the development of democracy.

“SEC. 499E. ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.

“(a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH GOVERNMENTS AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Assistance under this chapter may be provided to governments or through nongovernmental organizations.

“(b) USE OF ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS.—Except as otherwise provided, any funds that have been allocated under chapter 4 of part II for assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union may be used in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

“(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Assistance under this chapter shall be provided on such

terms and conditions as the President may determine.

“(d) AVAILABLE AUTHORITIES.—The authority in this chapter to provide assistance for the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia is in addition to the authority to provide such assistance under the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.) or any other Act, and the authorities applicable to the provision of assistance under chapter 11 may be used to provide assistance under this chapter.

“SEC. 499F. DEFINITIONS.

“In this chapter:

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

“(2) COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA.—The term ‘countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia’ means Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 102(a) of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511) is amended in paragraphs (2) and (4) by striking each place it appears “this Act)” and inserting “this Act and chapter 12 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961)”.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 104 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5814) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting “; and”; and

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

“(5) with respect to the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia—

“(A) an identification of the progress made by the United States in accomplishing the policy described in section 3 of the Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999;

“(B) an evaluation of the degree to which the assistance authorized by chapter 12 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 has accomplished the purposes identified in that chapter;

“(C) a description of the progress being made by the United States to resolve trade disputes registered with and raised by the United States embassies in each country, and to negotiate a bilateral agreement relating to the protection of United States direct investment in, and other business interests with, each country; and

“(D) recommendations of any additional initiatives that should be undertaken by the United States to implement the policy and purposes contained in the Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999.”.

COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES

SEC. 597. Section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding the following new subsection:

“(f)(1) The report required by subsection (d) shall include—

“(A) a list of foreign states where trafficking in persons, especially women and children, originates, passes through, or is a destination; and

“(B) an assessment of the efforts by the governments of the states described in paragraph (A) to combat trafficking. Such an assessment shall address—

“(i) whether government authorities in each such state tolerate or are involved in trafficking activities;

“(ii) which government authorities in each such state are involved in anti-trafficking activities;

“(iii) what steps the government of each such state has taken to prohibit government officials and other individuals from participating in trafficking, including the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of individuals involved in trafficking;

“(iv) what steps the government of each such state has taken to assist trafficking victims;

“(v) whether the government of each such state is cooperating with governments of other countries to extradite traffickers when requested;

“(vi) whether the government of each such state is assisting in international investigations of transnational trafficking networks; and

“(vii) whether the government of each such state refrains from prosecuting trafficking victims or refrains from other discriminatory treatment towards victims.

“(2) In compiling data and assessing trafficking for the purposes of paragraph (1), United States Diplomatic Mission personnel shall consult with human rights and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations.

“(3) For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘trafficking’ means the use of deception, coercion, debt bondage, the threat of force, or the abuse of authority to recruit, transport within or across borders, purchase, sell, transfer, receive, or harbor a person for the purposes of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude, slavery or slavery-like conditions, or in forced, bonded, or coerced labor;

“(B) the term ‘victim of trafficking’ means any person subjected to the treatment described in subparagraph (A).”.

OPIC MARITIME FUND

SEC. 598. It is the sense of the Congress that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall within one year from the date of the enactment of this Act select a fund manager for the purpose of creating a maritime fund with total capitalization of up to \$200,000,000. This fund shall leverage United States commercial maritime expertise to support international maritime projects.

SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA

SEC. 599. (a) CONTINUATION OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH SANCTIONS.—The sanctions listed in subsection (b) shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2000, unless the President submits to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations in the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives a certification described in subsection (c).

(b) APPLICABLE SANCTIONS.—

(1) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to work in opposition to, and vote against, any extension by such institutions of any financial or technical assistance or grants of any kind to the government of Serbia.

(2) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Ambassador to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to block any consensus to allow the participation of Serbia in the OSCE or any organization affiliated with the OSCE.

(3) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Representative to the United Nations to vote against any resolution in the United Nations Security Council to admit Serbia to the United Nations or any organization affiliated with the United Nations, to veto any resolution to allow Serbia to assume the United Nations' membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to take action to prevent Serbia from assuming the seat formerly occupied by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(4) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to oppose the extension of the Partnership for Peace program or any other organization affiliated with NATO to Serbia.

(5) The Secretary of State should instruct the United States Representatives to the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) to oppose and to work to prevent the extension of SECI membership to Serbia.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) the representatives of the successor states to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have successfully negotiated the division of assets and liabilities and all other succession issues following the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(2) the government of Serbia is fully complying with its obligations as a signatory to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(3) the government of Serbia is fully cooperating with and providing unrestricted access to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, including surrendering persons indicted for war crimes who are within the jurisdiction of the territory of Serbia, and with the investigations concerning the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity in Kosovo;

(4) the government of Serbia is implementing internal democratic reforms; and

(5) Serbian federal governmental officials, and representatives of the ethnic Albanian community in Kosovo have agreed on, signed, and begun implementation of a negotiated settlement on the future status of Kosovo.

(d) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should not restore full diplomatic relations with Serbia until the President submits to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations in the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations in the House of Representatives the certification described in subsection (c).

(e) EXEMPTION OF MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVA.—The sanctions described in subsection (b) shall not apply to Montenegro or Kosovo.

(f) DEFINITION.—The term “international financial institution” includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(g) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the application in whole or in part, of any sanction described in subsection (b) if the President certifies to the Congress that the President has determined that the waiver is necessary to meet emergency humanitarian needs.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 599A. (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The United States is the world leader in the development of environmental technologies, particularly clean coal technology.

(2) Severe pollution problems affecting people in developing countries, and the serious health problems that result from such pollution, can be effectively addressed through the application of United States technology.

(3) During the next century, developing countries, particularly countries in Asia such as China and India, will dramatically increase their consumption of electricity, and low quality coal will be a major source of fuel for power generation.

(4) Without the use of modern clean coal technology, the resultant pollution will cause enormous health and environmental problems leading to diminished economic growth in developing countries and, thus, diminished United States exports to those growing markets.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to promote the export of United States clean coal technology. In furtherance of that policy, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury (acting through the United States executive directors to international financial institutions), the Secretary of Energy, and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development

(USAID) should, as appropriate, vigorously promote the use of United States clean coal technology in environmental and energy infrastructure programs, projects and activities. Programs, projects and activities for which the use of such technology should be considered include reconstruction assistance for the Balkans, activities carried out by the Global Environment Facility, and activities funded from USAID's Development Credit Authority.

RESTRICTION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN THE BALKANS REGION

SEC. 599B. (a) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for United States assistance for reconstruction efforts in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or any contiguous country should to the maximum extent practicable be used for the procurement of articles and services of United States origin.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ARTICLE.—The term “article” means any agricultural commodity, steel, communications equipment, farm machinery or petrochemical refinery equipment.

(2) FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.—The term “Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” includes Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 599C. (1) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.—Of the amounts made available under “International Organizations and Programs”, 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 “International Organizations and Programs” 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 “International Organizations and Programs” 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) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(A) Not later than February 15, 2000, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees indicating the amount of funds that the United Nations Population Fund is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China.

(B) If a report under subparagraph (A) indicates that the United Nations Population Fund plans to spend funds for a country program in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds that the UNFPA plans to spend in the People's Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to the UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

AUTHORIZATION FOR POPULATION PLANNING

SEC. 599D. (a) Not to exceed \$385,000,000 of the funds appropriated in title II of this Act may be available for population planning activities or other population assistance.

(b) Such funds may be apportioned only on a monthly basis, and such monthly apportionments may not exceed 8.34 percent of the total available for such activities.

This Act may be cited as the “Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000”.

And the Senate agree to the same.

SONNY CALLAHAN,
JOHN EDWARD PORTER,
FRANK WOLF,
RON PACKARD,
JOE KNOLLENBERG,
JACK KINGSTON,
JERRY LEWIS,
ROY BLUNT,
BILL YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MITCH MCCONNELL,
ARLEN SPECTER,
JUDD GREGG,
RICHARD SHELBY,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
BEN NIGHTHORSE
CAMPBELL,
C.S. BOND,
TED STEVENS,
DANIEL K. INOUE,
FRANK LAUTENBERG,
B.A. MIKULSKI,
ROBERT BYRD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF
THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2606) "making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000", submit the following joint statement to the House and Senate in explanation of the effects of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT
ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

The conference agreement appropriates \$759,000,000 for the subsidy appropriation of the Export-Import Bank as proposed by the House instead of \$785,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes a provision extending until March 1, 2000, the existing authority for the Board of the Export-Import Bank to conduct business with a reduced quorum. During this period none of the funds provided under this heading may be obligated for any loan, loan guarantee, or insurance agreement in excess of \$10,000,000 unless the Committees are advised in writing 20 days prior to each such proposed obligation.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
NON-CREDIT ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides \$35,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) as proposed by the House instead of \$31,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides \$24,000,000 for program expenses of OPIC as proposed by the Senate instead of \$20,500,000 as proposed by the House.

The managers have included language allowing OPIC to use the authorities of Section 234(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as proposed by the House, instead of repealing said subsection as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also includes a general provision urging OPIC to establish within one year of enactment a maritime fund for the purpose of leveraging United States commercial maritime expertise to support international maritime projects.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The conference agreement appropriates \$44,000,000 for the Trade and Development Agency as proposed by the House instead of \$43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

The conference agreement appropriates \$715,000,000 for the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund instead of \$685,000,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate bill contained no provision on this matter, but included funds for these activities under "Development Assistance". The managers agree with and endorse House report language regarding the use of funds appropriated under this heading, including \$110,000,000 for a grant to UNICEF for programs consistent with the purpose of the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund. The grant for UNICEF does not preclude AID from providing additional funding for specific UNICEF projects as may be applicable. The managers have been assured that the success of the polio eradication program is likely to result in a significantly lower requirement for this effort in future years. The managers have included \$35,000,000 for a special initiative to fight HIV/AIDS in Africa. This is in addition to the \$145,000,000 provided in this Fund and elsewhere in the bill for ongoing HIV/AIDS programs and at least \$10,000,000 designated for children affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

In implementing programs, projects, and activities to combat infectious diseases, including long-standing programs relating to malaria and measles, as well as the more recent emphasis on HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, surveillance, and anti-microbial resistance, the conferees expect AID to continue to consult closely with the Appropriations Committees, the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institutes of Health, and other relevant agencies involved in international health issues. In addition to the increase for HIV/AIDS, funding for AID's other infectious disease programs should exceed the fiscal year 1999 level. The managers also direct AID to provide the Committees with a detailed report not later than February 15, 2000, on the programs, projects, and activities undertaken by the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund during fiscal year 1999.

The managers are concerned about the growing crisis in Africa associated with the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Every day, 5,500 Africans die as a result of AIDS and an additional 11,000 people are newly infected with HIV. Half of the newly infected are under the age of 25. During the next few years, some estimates conclude that infant mortality will double, child mortality will triple and in many nations, life expectancy will have been reduced by twenty years as a result of HIV.

AIDS is more than a health issue. It has grave consequences for the economic development and political stability of countries throughout Africa. The managers are therefore providing an additional \$35,000,000 for activities in Africa to prevent new infections, to provide basic care and treatment of people with HIV/AIDS, and to support children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

The global health threat from tuberculosis is another priority for the funds provided in this Act. Because of difficulties encountered in implementing tuberculosis language accompanying last year's Act, the managers welcome AID's proposal to allocate \$3,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 to tuberculosis control programs in Mexico, with an emphasis on

cost-sharing with Mexico on programs that focus on Mexico's border states.

The managers are aware that significant new private resources are now available to augment AID's immunization programs, and commend the partners in this effort. Consequently, the managers direct that core child survival activities focus on effective interventions to reduce infant mortality during the first month of life through activities that focus on the health and nutrition needs of pregnant women and new mothers, a vital aspect of child survival that has not yet attracted sufficient private funds. The managers also support expansion of core child survival programs in Africa.

The managers will consider the use of not more than three percent of the amount provided for the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund in countries funded under SEED and FREEDOM Support Act authorities. In particular, the managers urge AID to provide up to \$2,000,000 to support non-governmental organizations that work with older orphans, including those with cognitive disabilities and mild mental retardation, to teach life and job skills. The conference agreement also continues existing limitations on the use of the Fund for non-project assistance.

The managers note that Morehouse School of Medicine is establishing an International Center for Health and Development. This center will be dedicated to forming local and international partnerships to address the health problems that are devastating Africa today. The conferees encourage AID to provide assistance for these efforts.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement appropriates \$1,228,000,000 for "Development Assistance" instead of \$1,201,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,928,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Senate included funding for the "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund" under its "Development Assistance" account.

The conference agreement appropriates up to \$5,000,000 for the Inter-American Foundation from funds made available under this heading and up to \$14,400,000 directly to the African Development Foundation, as proposed in the House bill. The Senate amendment provided authority to transfer funds from this account to the Inter-American Foundation, but did not specify an amount. Also, the Senate amendment provided \$12,500,000 for the African Development Foundation. Section 586 of the conference agreement provides the President with the authority to abolish the Inter-American Foundation during fiscal year 2000. The managers note that the funding level provided for the Inter-American Foundation is sufficient for meeting existing grant, contract, and lease obligations and to wind up any other outstanding affairs of the Foundation.

The conference agreement continues current law regarding certain requirements on quotas and numerical targets for family planning providers participating in voluntary family planning projects that are funded through the Development Assistance account, as included in the House bill. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes House language providing that \$2,500,000 may be transferred from this account to the "International Organizations and Programs" account for a contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The Senate amendment included similar language. The managers recognize the need for the type of expertise IFAD offers; therefore, the managers affirm the House and Senate support for continued

United States contributions to IFAD. The Administration is expected to consult with the Appropriations Committees regarding IFAD's future resource requirements.

The conference agreement continues current law which prohibits funds from being made available for any activity in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) as proposed by the House. The Senate bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment not in the House bill that provides not to exceed \$25,000, in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes, to monitor and provide oversight for assistance programs for displaced and orphan children and victims of war.

The conference agreement does not include bill language in the Senate amendment mandating a specific sum for the International Law Institute. The managers continue to be concerned by the lack of adherence to the rule of law in the Independent States. Therefore, the managers direct that \$250,000 shall be made available to the International Law Institute to continue its training and support of lawyers and judges in the Independent States.

The conference agreement provides that not less than \$500,000 should be made available for support of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute. The Senate amendment included bill language mandating that such funds be made available for this purpose. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement includes language similar to a provision in the Senate amendment that requires that not less than 50 percent of the funds made available for the Microenterprise Initiative should be made available for loans of \$300 or less for very poor people, particularly women, or for institutional support of organizations primarily engaged in making such loans. The House bill contained a similar provision which continued existing law.

AGRICULTURE

The conference agreement does not contain language from the Senate amendment regarding the minimum level of funding for agriculture programs. However, the managers remain concerned about the decline in AID funding for international agriculture activities and recommend at least \$305,000,000 be provided for such programs in fiscal year 2000. Further, the managers note that both the House and Senate Committee reports signal the deep concern for the level of funding provided for international agricultural development. In addition, the managers support the language in the House report regarding funding levels for the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). Prior to the submission of the report required by section 653 of the Foreign Assistance Act, AID is directed to consult with the Committee on Appropriations regarding the proposed allocation of sector resources, including those intended for agriculture and for the CRSPs.

AID GLOBAL PROGRAMS AND BIODIVERSITY

The managers note the positive role AID's central offices and mechanisms can serve in providing policy and technical support in critical areas such as economic growth, energy, agriculture, biodiversity, democracy and women in development. The managers endorse House report language on global issues such as these, and encourage AID to adequately fund these central offices and mechanisms. To ensure that the Committees' priorities are addressed in a timely manner, the managers direct AID to provide,

within 30 days of enactment of this Act, a brief written report to the Appropriations Committees on its planned fiscal year 2000 allocation of funds to the central offices in the Global Bureau.

The conference agreement does not include a Senate provision regarding the proportion of funds utilized in support of biodiversity. The managers continue to believe that protecting biodiversity and tropical forests in developing countries is critical to the global environment and U.S. economic prosperity, especially for the agricultural and pharmaceutical industries. The managers note the House and Senate Committee reports which recognize the slight increase in AID biodiversity funding in fiscal year 1999, but remain concerned that the proportion of development assistance allocated for biodiversity activities remains less than the amount provided five years ago. Therefore, the managers direct AID to restore overall biodiversity funding as well as funding to the Office of Environment and Natural Resources to levels that reflect the proportion of funding of development assistance provided in fiscal year 1995.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

The managers recognizing that providing increased educational opportunities, including at the doctoral level, is a key component of development efforts in Africa. The managers are aware of AID's minority-serving institution initiative and commend the agency for engaging Historically Black Colleges and Universities in its program for Africa. Consistent with these efforts, the managers encourage AID to consider up to \$700,000 for the implementation of a distance education doctoral degree initiative in collaboration with an HBCU that can offer advanced training in the areas of educational leadership, pharmacy, environmental sciences and engineering.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The conference agreement does not contain Senate language requiring that not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available only for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program. However, the managers direct the Agency for International Development to fully uphold its commitment to the Appropriations Committees to obligate at least \$15,000,000 for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program in fiscal year 2000. It is the intention of the managers that the increase in funding for the Lebanon country program (addressed below under the heading "Lebanon") should not result in a decrease in funding that has been traditionally allocated to Lebanese educational institutions through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program provided under "Development Assistance".

PATRICK LEAHY WAR VICTIMS FUND

The conferees direct \$12,000,000 for medical, orthopedic, and related rehabilitative and preventive assistance for war victims, particularly those who have been severely disabled from landmines and other unexploded ordnance. Of this amount, up to \$10,000,000 is to be funded from the "Development Assistance" account and the "Economic Support Fund". The balance should be funded from Office of Transition Initiatives resources, and with funds from the demining budget of the "Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs" account.

The managers note the great needs, especially for children, in Sierra Leone for medical, orthopedic, and related rehabilitative services as a result of civil war. The managers direct that not less than \$500,000 from this account be used to continue the work of UNICEF and private voluntary organizations with experience in addressing such needs.

As in previous years, the managers expect that any such programs to assist war victims should be designed and implemented in consultation with AID's manager of the Leahy War Victims Fund.

CYPRUS

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment that provides that not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for Cyprus to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicomunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus. Funds are to be derived from "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund". The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

LEBANON

The conference agreement includes language similar to that from the Senate amendment that provides that not less than \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund" should be made available for Lebanon to be used, among other purposes, for scholarship and direct support of the American educational institutions in Lebanon. The Senate language is identical to the conference agreement, except it would have required the allocation of these funds. The House bill did not address this matter.

The increase of \$3,000,000 for Lebanon is being provided for the direct support of the American educational institutions in that country. It is the intention of the managers that the increase in funding for the Lebanon country program should not result in a decrease in funding that has been traditionally allocated to Lebanese educational institutions through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program provided under "Development Assistance".

BURMA

The conference agreement includes language similar to that from the Senate amendment that provides that, of the funds made available under "Development Assistance" and "Economic Support Fund", not less than \$6,500,000 shall be made available to support democracy activities in Burma, democracy and humanitarian activities along the Burma-Thailand border, and for Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma. These funds are to be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, as proposed by the Senate. Language proposed by the Senate that would have allocated not less than \$800,000 of these funds for certain specified activities is not included, not is language providing that funds made available under this heading shall be subject to consultation and guidelines provided by the leadership of the Burmese government elected in 1990.

The House bill did not address this matter.

CAMBODIA

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate that would have prohibited funds for the Central Government of Cambodia until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations that the Government of Cambodia has established a tribunal consistent with the requirements of international law and justice and including the participation of international jurists and prosecutors for the trial of those who committed genocide or crimes against humanity and that the Government of Cambodia is making significant progress in establishing an independent and accountable judicial system, a professional military subordinate to

civilian control, and a neutral and accountable police force. The funding restriction proposed by the Senate would not have applied to demining and other humanitarian programs.

The House did not address this matter under title II. The House provision on Cambodia, section 573 of the House bill, is included in modified form in the conference report under title V.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

The conference agreement does not include reservations of specific minimum funding allocations for Indonesia as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not address these matters.

The managers support the highest possible level of assistance to support the economic recovery of the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia from the Asian financial crisis. Effective support for private investment, better governance, and less corruption in these countries should be given a higher priority in development assistance and Economic Support Fund allocation decisions. The Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia and US-Asia Environmental Partnership programs should be augmented by specific efforts to retain existing major United States private sector investments in the region, especially in the infrastructure sector. The renewed security relationship between the Philippines and the United States provides additional justification for increased support to that country.

The managers recognize that humanitarian and economic assistance from many nations will be needed to enable East Timor to recover from the violence and destruction perpetrated by anti-independence forces following the referendum of August 30, 1999. The recovery of East Timor will also depend on the cooperation of its Indonesian neighbors. The managers encourage the Executive branch to use funds provided in this Act for the United States contribution to the recovery of East Timor.

The managers suggest a modest program of assistance for the people of Vietnam, mostly for humanitarian activities. The managers urge AID to work with the U.S. Embassy to support a safety awareness campaign in Vietnam to reverse the increase in preventable accidents, especially those affecting children.

The managers continue to be concerned about the status of religious groups in Vietnam. The Secretary of State is requested to report to the Committees not later than six months after enactment of this Act on the extent to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is facilitating the following: (1) The operation of independent churches; (2) the return of church properties confiscated since 1974; (3) visits to the Supreme Patriarch of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam by a delegation of American religious leaders and medical doctors; and (4) participation of democracy and human rights advocates in United States education and cultural exchange programs.

CONSERVATION FUND

The conference agreement does not include a provision from the Senate amendment mandating \$500,000 from "Development Assistance" for the Charles Darwin Research Station and the Charles Darwin Foundation. The House bill did not address this matter.

The managers direct that \$500,000 be provided from "Development Assistance" for research, training, and related activities to support conservation efforts in the Galapagos. Because AID has made plans to sustain a commitment to the Galapagos, the managers expect fiscal year 2000 to be the final year for congressional mandates.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The conference agreement does not include Senate language earmarking \$1,000,000 from "Economic Support Fund", "Development Assistance", and "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States" accounts to support conflict resolution programs. However, the managers urge the State Department and AID to support such programs where appropriate. The managers especially commend Seeds of Peace, a widely respected organization which promotes understanding between Arab and Israeli teenagers, and Turkish and Greek Cypriot teenagers, and direct the Agency for International Development to provide up to \$861,000 to Seeds of Peace in fiscal year 2000.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The conference agreement includes language from the House bill providing that funds appropriated for development assistance should be available to private and voluntary organizations at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1995. The Senate amendment included similar language.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement appropriates \$175,880,000 for "International Disaster Assistance" instead of \$200,880,000 as proposed by the House and \$175,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers note that Congress provided \$388,000,000 for this account in fiscal year 1999, including \$188,000,000 in emergency supplemental funds, and that AID expects to carry-over into fiscal year 2000 the unobligated fiscal year 1999 balances. Further, the managers note that Section 492(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act provides the President with the authority to obligate up to \$50,000,000 from other assistance accounts in order to provide disaster assistance, if necessary.

The conference agreement requires greater accountability on disaster assistance funds utilized in support of AID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). OTI activities have been effective in many countries, but the managers are increasingly concerned that scarce emergency disaster aid may be unavailable due to longer-term OTI commitments. Therefore, the conference agreement requires that AID submit a report to the Appropriations Committees not less than five days prior to initiating an OTI program in a country in which OTI did not operate in fiscal year 1999. The managers believe this reporting requirement will help ensure that the Appropriations Committees receive timely information regarding the nature of OTI programs so they can better evaluate these transition activities in the future.

The managers note that OTI may utilize funds from other development and economic accounts in addition to the Disaster Assistance account and expect AID to report on the country allocations of all funds under OTI management in the annual report required under section 653 of the Foreign Assistance Act beginning in fiscal year 2000.

MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement continues existing law regarding the level of guarantees provided in support of micro and small enterprise activities. The Senate amendment proposed making the guarantee level permanent law.

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides \$1,500,000 in subsidy budget authority for the Urban and Environmental Credit program as proposed by the Senate amendment. The House bill provided no subsidy budget au-

thority. In addition, the conference agreement appropriates \$5,000,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides up to \$3,000,000 for the cost of loans and loan guarantees for AID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) from funds transferred from existing development and economic accounts administered by AID. Up to \$500,000 of this amount may be transferred to and merged with AID's "Operating Expenses" account. The managers urge that programs in the Russian Far East be given priority. The House bill did not provide authority for a development credit program. The Senate amendment provided \$7,500,000 for this purpose.

The managers recognize the serious effort made by the Administration during the past two fiscal years to guarantee the financial integrity of the DCA, including the establishment of a credit review board to approve individual DCA loan and loan guarantee projects. However, the managers continue to be concerned about the larger development policy implications of AID conducting new loan and guarantee programs. Given the significant problems developing nations have experienced in repaying existing U.S. loans and the subsequent rescheduling and cancellation of these debts, the managers urge caution in extending new loans and guarantees.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement appropriates \$495,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$479,950,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate to extend the availability of these funds until September 30, 2001. Also, the conference agreement does not provide \$1,500,000 from Operating Expenses for the purchase of land in northern India as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement prohibits the use of funds in this account to finance the construction or long-term lease of offices for use by AID unless the administrator of AID reports in writing to the Appropriations Committees at least 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for such purposes. This reporting requirement applies only when the total cost of construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or lease commitment, exceeds \$1,000,000. The House bill and the Senate amendment contained similar provisions.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

The conference agreement appropriates \$2,177,000,000 instead of \$2,227,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,195,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, it provides not less than \$960,000,000 for Israel and not less than \$735,000,000 for Egypt as proposed by the Senate instead of not to exceed \$960,000,000 for Israel and not to exceed \$735,000,000 for Egypt as proposed by the House. The conference agreement also includes language providing that not less than \$200,000,000 of the funds appropriated for Egypt shall be used for Commodity Import Program assistance as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes language providing that not less than \$150,000,000 should be provided for Jordan as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes Senate language providing that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$11,000,000 may be used to support victims of and programs related to the Holocaust. The House did not address this matter.

The conference agreement does not include language from the Senate amendment, not in the House bill, that would have prohibited funds appropriated under this heading from being made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization.

The conference agreement also includes language that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$1,000,000 shall be made available to nongovernmental organizations located outside of the People's Republic of China to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in that country. The managers are aware of the important work of the Bridge Fund in this regard, and strongly support funding for this organization.

Senate language under this heading that authorized \$10,000,000 for activities for Iraqi opposition groups is addressed under title V of the conference report.

The managers direct that \$5,000,000 in funding from this account be used to support the activities authorized under the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-319).

The conference agreement does not include an additional \$50,000,000 for Jordan (above a base level of \$150,000,000), as requested by the President and provided in the House bill, in connection with funding for implementation of the Wye River accord. It is the intention of the managers that the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate will address this matter when Congress takes action on all funds requested for implementation of the Wye River accords. The managers strongly support funding for Jordan, both in this account and under "Foreign Military Financing Program", and are committed to seeking to provide the full budget request for Jordan at the appropriate time.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

The conference agreement appropriates \$19,600,000 for the International Fund for Ireland, as proposed by the House. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conferees encourage the International Fund for Ireland (IFI) to consider direct funding of locally-based organizations dedicated to attracting investment to their municipalities and regions. In doing so, the conferees believe the IFI will further its goals of increasing domestic and international interest in continued cooperation and stability.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

The conference agreement appropriates \$535,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$393,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement also includes language stating that \$150,000,000 should be provided for Kosovo. The Senate amendment had provided for six country earmarks which are not included in the conference agreement. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes language that prohibits funds for Kosovo until the Secretary of State certifies that the resources pledged by the United States at the upcoming Kosovo donors conference and similar pledging conferences shall not exceed 15 percent of the total resources pledged by all donors. In addition, language has been included stating that funds for Kosovo shall not be made available for large scale physical infrastructure reconstruction.

In addition, the conference report includes Senate language that provides no more than \$130,000,000 for Bosnia and Herzegovina from the funds appropriated under this account and under "International Narcotics and Law Enforcement" and "Economic Support Fund". The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes House language prohibiting funds from being used for new housing construction or repair or reconstruction of existing housing in Bosnia and Herzegovina unless directly related to the efforts of United States troops to promote peace in said country. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes language from the House bill that applies the provisions of section 532 ("Separate Accounts") to all funds provided under this heading, rather than just to funds made available for Bosnia and Herzegovina as proposed by the Senate. In addition, it includes language proposed by the House that authorizes the President to withhold funds for economic reconstruction programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina if he certifies that the Bosnian Federation is not complying with requirements in the Dayton Peace Accord to remove foreign forces, and has not terminated intelligence cooperation with Iranian officials. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

ROMANIAN CHILDREN AND ORPHANS

The managers direct that up to \$4,400,000 be provided for emergency aid for the child victims of the present economic crisis in Romania. The program should be administered through, or in close coordination with, the Romanian Department of Child Protection. It should focus on supplemental food support and maintenance, support for in-home foster care, and supplemental support for special needs residential care.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

The conference agreement appropriates \$735,000,000 instead of \$725,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$780,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The word "New" is deleted from the heading, as proposed by the House. The managers have included a ceiling on management costs for nuclear safety activities as proposed by the Senate and a limitation of 25 percent on the percentage of funds that may be allocated for any single country as proposed by the House.

The managers also encourage the Coordinator and AID to move as rapidly as possible to implement programs that focus on the social transition in the region as it affects ordinary citizens, to reward reform-oriented countries such as Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, and to accelerate the focus on regional efforts in reform-oriented secondary cities in Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan.

RUSSIA-IRAN

The conference agreement continues the current restrictions on assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation as long as Russian enterprises and institutes continue to collaborate with Iran to increase Iranian capability to develop and deploy nuclear and ballistic missile technology. The managers agree that assistance to combat infectious diseases, child survival and non-proliferation activities, support for regional and municipal governments, and partnerships between United States hospitals, universities, judicial training institutions and environmental organizations and counterparts in Russia should not be affected by this subsection.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST

The conference agreement includes new language providing not less than \$20,000,000

for the Russian Far East. This matter was not addressed in the House bill or the Senate amendment. Under the heading "Development Credit Authority" in title II, the managers also directed that additional funds be made available to stimulate ventures in the Russian Far East led by American firms with expertise in primary industries, including natural resource development, telecommunications and basic infrastructure, finance, and consumer goods.

SOUTHERN CAUCASUS REGION

The managers support regional cooperation efforts among the countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, including United States efforts through the Caucasus Cooperation Forum. To further regional cooperation, the conference agreement continues the current six exemptions from the statutory restrictions on assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan. The managers include a requirement that 15 percent of the funds available for the Southern Caucasus region be used for confidence-building measures and other activities related to the resolution of regional conflicts instead of 17.5 percent as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement includes a provision that not less than 12.92 percent of the funds under this heading be made available for Georgia and not less than 12.2 percent for Armenia. Similar language was proposed by the Senate but not included in the House bill. The managers are concerned that little progress has been made to improve conditions in the regions of Armenia affected by the 1988 earthquake. The conferees direct the Coordinator and AID to allocate up to \$15,000,000 to support recovery and economic reconstruction initiatives in the regions most severely affected. In addition, at least \$25,000,000 of the funds made available for Georgia should be obligated for border security and law enforcement training.

The managers continue to support funding of the judicial reform initiatives in Georgia, but are aware of concerns regarding the legal rights of Loren Wille, an American working for Catholic Relief Services who was recently arrested in Georgia. The conferees urge the State Department to use the influence of the United States to ensure fairness and transparency in the treatment of Mr. Wille, and request a report from the Department no later than December 1, 1999, on the extent to which Mr. Wille's rights have been respected during the Georgian judicial process.

UKRAINE

The managers include bill language that \$180,000,000 should be made available for Ukraine instead of a mandatory \$210,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In the event that October, 1999, Presidential elections in Ukraine produce a reform government, the managers would expect the Coordinator and AID to allocate additional funds for Ukraine. The managers recommend \$25,000,000 for nuclear safety programs in Ukraine and up to \$10,000,000 for regional initiatives that include industrial study tours, technology business incubators, and community based telecommunications projects. The conference agreement does not include any provision withholding funds for Ukraine as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement does not include Senate language regarding the destruction of stockpiles of landmines in Ukraine. However, the managers strongly support the elimination of some 10 million mines stockpiled in Ukraine and Moldova that could otherwise be exported to areas of conflict and cause egregious harm to innocent civilians. The managers intend and expect that of the funds made available in this Act for Ukraine and Moldova, \$5,000,000 will be contributed to

a multinational effort to destroy these landmines and similar munitions.

RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes new language providing an additional \$10,000,000 to carry out the Russian Leadership Program enacted on May 21, 1999. The statutory authority is modified to extend the pilot program administered by the Library of Congress for 1 year and to postpone transfer of the program to the Executive branch by 1 year.

RUSSIAN ORPHANS

The conferees strongly support AID's new strategy for addressing the needs of Russian orphans and concur with the House report language on this matter. The managers are concerned about the immediate needs of orphans in some of the most economically disadvantaged parts of the Russian Federation, such as Magadan. The conferees encourage AID to supplement its orphan strategy by identifying reform-minded and committed orphanage and child welfare officials in those regions and developing a program to improve the basic conditions of orphans there.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement does not include a Senate earmark for Carelift International. However, the managers are aware that large amounts of used high-technology medical equipment no longer needed by American hospitals can be put to good use in the former Soviet Union and other regions unable to afford high-technology medical equipment. Carelift International and other organizations provide such equipment and provide training on its proper use and maintenance. The conferees expect AID to support such private initiatives in its social transition strategy for the independent states and Central Europe and direct that \$3,000,000 be made available to Carelift International upon receipt of a detailed proposal.

MONGOLIA

The conference agreement retains authority for funds provided under this heading to be used in Mongolia. The amount provided for Mongolia from this heading is \$6,000,000. The remainder of the amount requested is to be made available from other accounts in title II of this Act.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

PEACE CORPS

The Conference agreement appropriates \$235,000,000 instead of \$240,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$220,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Conference agreement appropriates \$285,000,000 as proposed by the House for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement. The Senate amendment proposed \$215,000,000.

The conference agreement does not include the ceiling of \$20,000,000 on anti-crime activities within the account. However, the agreement does require that all anti-crime programs are subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

The conference agreement contains House language allowing the Department of State to utilize section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act to receive excess property from other U.S. federal agencies for use in a foreign country. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement provides that not less than \$10,000,000 should be available for Law Enforcement Training and Demand

Reduction, which is similar to the Senate amendment. The House did not address this matter. The managers urge up to \$4,000,000 of this amount be for demand reduction programs.

The conference agreement does not include a Senate provision regarding the establishment and operation of the International Law Enforcement Academy of the Western Hemisphere at the deBremmond Training Center in Roswell, New Mexico, deleting this language without prejudice. The House included no similar bill language. The managers are aware of recent State Department commitments to Congress regarding this proposal. The managers expect the Department of State to resolve this matter to the satisfaction of the Committees. The managers direct the Department of State to provide the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, a report on the proposed training program at the deBremmond Training Center during fiscal year 2000.

The conference agreement does not contain a Senate amendment providing not less than \$10,000,000 for mycoherbicide counter drug research and development. The House did not address this matter. However, the managers recognize that the development of plant pathogens which are capable of destroying illicit drug crops, including opium poppy, coca and marijuana, offer a potential weapon for United States counter-narcotics efforts. The managers understand that all current funding requirements have been met for fiscal years 1999 and 2000. Consistent with the position taken in the fiscal year 1999 Supplemental appropriations conference report, the managers recommend that the responsibility for this funding should be assumed by the Office of the National Drug Control Policy to support any additional future needs for counterdrug research and development for the following: mycoherbicide product research and development; narcotic crop eradication technologies; narcotic plant identification and biotechnology; worldwide narcotic crop identification; and alternative crop research and development.

The managers affirm House and Senate report language regarding counter-narcotics programs and encourage the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement to develop a comprehensive proposal to upgrade helicopter lift capability for anti-drug operations in Latin America.

The managers are concerned about the deteriorating conditions in Colombia. In 1998, 308,000 Colombians were internally displaced and during the past decade 35,000 Colombians have been killed in the violence between government forces, paramilitaries, and the FARC and ELN. The managers commend President Pastrana for his efforts to end this protracted conflict. The managers encourage the Department of State and other Executive agencies to continue their efforts to assist President Pastrana and the Colombian government toward a peaceful resolution of this conflict.

Given the instability in the region, the managers have been concerned by the consistently low levels of support during the past several years provided to the Government of Ecuador in its efforts to stem the flow of drugs transiting through Ecuador from both Colombia and Peru. Therefore, the managers direct the State Department Bureau on International Narcotics and Law Enforcement to provide a report, 60 days after the date of enactment, on its revised plans to assist Ecuador in improving its counter-narcotics efforts.

Because of budgetary limitations, \$21,000,000 of the amount provided under this heading and \$21,000,000 provided under the

heading "Migration and Refugee Assistance" is withheld from obligation until September 30, 2000. Both programs were augmented by sizable supplemental appropriations during fiscal year 1999.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement appropriates \$625,000,000, instead of \$640,000,000 as proposed by the House bill and \$610,000,000 as proposed in the Senate amendment. The conference agreement makes available \$13,800,000, as proposed in the House bill, for administrative expenses. The Senate amendment proposed \$13,500,000. The managers note that more than \$160,000,000 remains in this account from previous appropriations acts.

The conference agreement also includes Senate language, not included in the House bill, that provides not less than \$60,000,000 for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

The conference agreement appropriates \$12,500,000 instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers note that more than \$70,000,000 remains available in this account.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The conference agreement appropriates \$181,600,000 instead of \$181,630,000 as proposed by the House and \$175,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement also includes language proposed by the House, that was not in the Senate amendment, that authorizes a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and requires that the Secretary of State must inform the Committees on Appropriations at least 20 days prior to the obligation of funds for such Commission.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate, that was not in the House bill, that provides that \$35,000,000 should be used for demining, clearance of unexploded ordnance and related activities, and that not to exceed \$500,000 may be used for related administrative expenses.

The conference agreement does not include language from the Senate amendment that limited funding for the contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to \$40,000,000.

Funding limitations affecting the Korean Peninsula Economic Development Organization (KEDO) are addressed under title V of this statement and accompanying conference report.

The managers intend that funds appropriated under this heading be allocated as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	House	Senate	Conference
Nonproliferation and Disarmament			
Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000
Export control asst	5,000	5,000	10,170
IAEA contribution	43,000	40,000	43,000
CTBT Preparatory Commission	20,000	20,000	20,000
Prepaid in fy 1999	-4,370		-4,370
KEDO	35,000	40,000	35,000
Anti-terrorism asst	33,000	20,000	27,800
Demining	35,000	35,000	35,000
New budget authority	181,630	175,000	181,600

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Both the House and the Senate provided \$1,500,000 for the international affairs technical assistance program of the Department

of the Treasury. The managers encourage the Administration to meet the requested level for this program by transferring funds to the Department of the Treasury from other funds appropriated in title II of this Act.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

The conference agreement appropriates \$33,000,000 for debt restructuring as proposed by the House instead of \$43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers include funding for bilateral debt restructuring and implementation of title V of the Foreign Assistance Act only.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The conference agreement appropriates \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$45,000,000 as proposed by the House. It also provides that up to \$1,000,000 may remain available until expended as proposed by the House; the Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes language proposed by the House that limits Guatemala and Indonesia to Expanded IMET only, and provides for regular notification procedures for funds allocated for Guatemala as proposed by the House. The Senate amendment would have limited Guatemala to Expanded IMET only, but did not address funding for Indonesia and did not require notification for Guatemala.

The conference agreement also includes language from the House bill providing that funding for the School of the Americas is contingent upon a certification by the Secretary of Defense that the instruction provided by the School is fully consistent with training provided by the Department of Defense to United States military training students at U.S. military institutions. It also includes House language requiring a report by the Secretary of Defense on training activities at the School of the Americas during 1997 and 1998.

The Senate amendment did not address these matters.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

The conference agreement appropriates \$3,420,000,000 instead of \$3,470,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,410,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, it includes language proposed by the Senate that provides not less than \$1,920,000,000 for grants for Israel and not less than \$1,300,000,000 for grants for Egypt instead of not to exceed \$1,920,000,000 for Israel and not to exceed \$1,300,000,000 for Egypt as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement also includes language similar to that proposed by the Senate providing that not less than 26.3 percent of the funds made available for Israel shall be available for procurement in Israel. The House bill included language stating that not to exceed \$505,000,000 should be made available for such procurement.

The conference agreement also includes House language providing that no Partnership for Peace funds may be made available to a non-NATO country except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate that would have allowed direct loans to be converted to grants, and grants to direct loans. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement provides not less than \$3,000,000 in grant assistance for Tunisia and directs the drawdown of not less than \$4,000,000 in defense articles, defense services, and military education and train-

ing. The Senate amendment would have directed \$10,000,000 for Tunisia. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement also includes language providing up to \$1,000,000 for Ecuador, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

The conference agreement provides a ceiling of 430,495,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement also includes language directing that, not later than forty-five days after enactment, the Secretary of Defense shall report to the Committees on Appropriations regarding an appropriate host institution to support and advance the efforts of the Defense Institute for International and Legal Studies in both legal and political education. The Senate amendment would have provided not less than \$1,000,000 for the Defense Institute of International Studies for various activities under "International Military Education and Training". The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement does not include an earmark of \$5,000,000 for the Philippines. However, the managers are strongly supportive of efforts to increase defense cooperation with that nation and are aware the Administration is proposing to provide \$1,000,000 in grant funds for the Philippines in fiscal year 1999.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The conference agreement appropriates \$78,000,000 instead of \$76,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$80,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

The conference agreement appropriates \$35,800,000 for the Global Environment Facility instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The conference agreement appropriates \$625,000,000 instead of \$776,600,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$568,600,000 as proposed by the House.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

The conference agreement appropriates \$4,000,000 for paid-in capital issued by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not include any appropriation for this purpose. Approval for subscription to the appropriate amount of callable capital is also included in the conference agreement.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The conference agreement appropriates \$77,000,000 for the Asian Development Fund instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House. The entire amount is for contributions previously due.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The conference agreement appropriates \$77,000,000 for the African Development Fund instead of \$108,000,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate amendment did not include any appropriation for this purpose.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The conference agreement appropriates \$1,000,000 for paid-in capital issued by the Af-

rican Development Bank instead of \$5,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not include an appropriation for this purpose. Approval for subscription to the appropriate amount of callable capital is also included in the conference agreement.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides \$170,000,000 as proposed by the Senate amendment. The House bill appropriated \$167,000,000.

The conference agreement does not contain a provision in the House bill regarding the Climate Stabilization Fund. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement continues current law indicating that \$5,000,000 should be made available for the World Food Program, which is similar to the Senate amendment. The House bill did not address this matter.

The managers note that the President's budget request for fiscal year 2000 proposed a reduction in funding for the United Nations Development Program. However, the managers are encouraged by the initiatives being undertaken by the new administrator of UNDP, and urge the Administration to strongly support these efforts and to encourage other donors to do the same.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Note.—If House and Senate language is identical except for a different section number or minor technical differences, the section is not discussed in the Statement of Managers.)

Sec. 502. Prohibition of bilateral funding for international institutions

The conference agreement modifies existing law to prohibit funds from title II of this Act to be transferred by AID directly to an international financial institution for the purpose of repaying a foreign country's loan obligations, as proposed by the House. The Senate amendment made no change to existing law.

Sec. 509. Transfers between accounts

The conference agreement deletes the requirement for the President to notify the Appropriations Committees, through their regular notification procedures, when exercising the transfer authority provided under the section.

Sec. 512. Limitation on assistance to countries in default.

The conference agreement ends the exemption for Nicaragua, Brazil, and Liberia from requirements under section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act and under this section regarding default on loans made by the U.S. This language is the same as the Senate amendment. The House bill retained the exemption for these countries.

Sec. 514. Surplus commodities

The conference agreement deletes subsection (b) of the House general provision, as proposed by the Senate. This subsection would have required the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the U.S. executive directors of the international financial institutions to support the purchase of American produced agricultural commodities.

Sec. 515. Notification requirements

The conference agreement deletes "International Affairs Technical Assistance" from the notification requirements under this section as proposed by the House.

Sec. 520. Special notification requirements

The conference agreement adds "Panama" as proposed by the House bill to the list of countries subject to the special notification procedures of this section. The conference agreement does not include "India" as proposed in the Senate amendment.

Sec. 522. Child survival and disease prevention activities

The conference agreement modifies existing law to clarify the intent of this section that allows AID to use \$10,000,000 appropriated under the "Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund" for technical experts from other government agencies, universities, and other institutions. Since Congress established a separate Child Survival and Disease Programs account in 1996, the previous language has been obsolete. The conference agreement is similar to the House provision, but includes new language regarding the sue of up to \$1,500,000 from the "Development Assistance" account for technical experts.

Sec. 526. Democracy in China

The conference agreement contains language from the House bill that authorizes the use of funds from "Economic Support Fund" for the support of nongovernmental organizations located outside of China for the support of democracy activities, and requires notification on the use of this authority. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement includes language that provides, notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, \$1,000,000 from the Economic Support Fund shall be made available to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights for a project to disseminate information and support research about the People's Republic of China.

Sec. 537. Funding prohibition for Serbia

The conference agreement includes House language that prohibits assistance for Serbia, except for aid to Kosovo or Montenegro or to promote democracy. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

Sec. 538. Special authorities

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House that allows for funding from appropriations under title I for certain specified countries and activities, and for Montenegro, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The Senate amendment did not include these exemptions. It also includes language not in the House bill but in the Senate amendment that conditions assistance for Cambodia to the provisions of section 531(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and section 906 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985.

The conference agreement also includes House language that authorizes the President to waive for six months a provision of Public Law 100-204, if he determines and certifies that doing so is important to the national security interests of the United States. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

Sec. 539. Policy on terminating the Arab League boycott of Israel

The conference agreement contains House language on this matter. The Senate amendment did not include subsections (2) and (3) of the House general provision, dealing with the decision by the Arab League to reinstate the boycott in 1997, and calling on the League to immediately rescind its decision; and deleted language from subsection (4)(C) regarding a report on the specific steps that should be taken by the President to "expand the process of normalizing ties between Arab League countries and Israel".

Sec. 540. Anti-narcotics activities

The conference agreement contains House bill language waiving certain provisions of section 534 of the Foreign Assistance Act to allow for administration of justice programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The

Senate amendment contained a similar provision.

Sec. 541. Eligibility for assistance

The conference agreement includes language regarding eligibility of assistance provided under this Act, as proposed by the House bill. The conference agreement does not include a modification, as proposed in the Senate amendment, regarding the prohibition on assistance to countries that violate internationally recognized human rights.

Sec. 544. Prohibition on publicity or propaganda

The conference agreement maintains current law limiting to \$750,000 the amount that may be made available to carry out the provision of section 316 of Public Law 96-533 relating to hunger and development education as proposed by the Senate amendment. The House bill provided no funding limitation.

Sec. 545. Purchase of American-made equipment and products

The conference agreement includes language proposed in the Senate amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report annually to Congress on compliance with this provision.

Sec. 546. Prohibition of payments to United Nations members

The conference agreement modifies current law to prohibit the use of certain funds to pay the cost for attendance for another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations. This is similar to the House bill. The Senate amendment included a similar provision.

Sec. 549. Prohibition on assistance to foreign governments that export lethal military equipment to countries supporting international terrorism

The conference agreement includes the Senate version of this general provision, which is the same as House language except that under subsection (a) the reference to "any other comparable provision of law" is deleted and under subsection (c) the word "estimated" is deleted.

Sec. 552. War crimes tribunals drawdown

The conference agreement includes Senate language that authorizes a Presidential drawdown of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia or similar tribunals or commissions. It also specifies that such drawdowns are subject to the notification process and that drawdowns made under this section shall not be construed as an endorsement or precedent for the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court. The House bill included similar language, but would not have exempted the tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda from the notification requirements of the provision as in the Senate amendment.

Sec. 553. Landmines

The conference agreement includes language that amends section 1365(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484) by extending until October 23, 2003, the ban on the export of landmines.

Sec. 556. Competitive pricing for sales of defense articles

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment that provides that direct costs associated with meeting a foreign customer's additional or unique requirements will continue to be allowable under the Arms Export Control Act. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 559. Limitation on assistance for Haiti

The conference agreement includes language similar to that proposed by both

Houses. It sunsets the required reports after two years as proposed by the House and includes a provision limiting the percentage of funds that can be allocated to any single Latin American or Caribbean country. The latter limitation is a separate general provision in current law and in the House bill. The limitation was not included in the Senate amendment.

Sec. 563. Limitation on assistance to the Palestinian Authority

The conference agreement includes House language that prohibits funds for the Palestinian Authority unless the President certifies that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States. Such waiver shall apply no more than six months and shall not apply beyond 12 months after enactment. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

Sec. 565. Limitations on transfer of military equipment to East Timor

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment that requires that in any agreement for military assistance or sales a statement shall be included that the items will not be used in East Timor. The House language included a proviso that stated nothing in this section shall be construed to limit Indonesia's inherent right to self-defense as recognized under the UN charter and in international law, and that military sales, assistance, or lease agreements include the statement that the United States "expects" that the military assistance will not be used in East Timor.

The conferees direct the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate agencies, to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than February 1, 2000, identifying all Indonesian commanding officers and units deployed in East Timor during 1999, and providing any available information linking those officers and units to the violence prior to and after the August 30, 1999 referendum in East Timor. Such report may be provided in classified form, if appropriate.

Sec. 566. Restrictions on assistance to countries providing sanctuary to indicted war criminals

The conference agreement includes language similar to that of the House bill. It substitutes the word "municipality" for "canton", includes a special rule that allows for assistance to an entity that would otherwise be sanctioned under the terms of this section, and imposes certain recordkeeping requirements on the Secretary of State. The Senate amendment would have made a number of technical and substantive changes to the House bill, including: establishment of a policy for support of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; establishment of a special rule exempting certain specified entities and communities from sanctions under certain provisions of this section; a requirement for public information regarding certain assistance provided to the countries in the former Yugoslavia; and a provision for certain exemptions by types of assistance. The conference agreement defines "Montenegro" and "Kosova" separately for purposes of applying this provision of law.

Sec. 568. Greenhouse gas emissions

The conference agreement includes a modification of current laws as proposed by the House, primarily to obtain more detailed information from AID in an annual report submitted by the President.

Sec. 569. Excess defense articles for certain European countries

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment that extends a provision of permanent law that expired in 1997 through 2000. The law authorizes the provision of excess defense articles to certain European countries. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 570. Aid to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo

The conference agreement prohibits any assistance to the central Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo as proposed in the Senate amendment. The House bill included a similar provision.

Sec. 571. Assistance for the Middle East

The conference agreement contains language similar to the House bill that imposes a spending ceiling of \$5,321,150,000 on specified assistance for the Middle East. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

Sec. 572. Enterprise fund restrictions

The conference agreement includes language in the House bill that was not in the Senate amendment that requires that, prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund to the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with regular notification procedures.

Sec. 573. Cambodia

The conference agreement includes language that prohibits funds for the central Government of Cambodia and states that the Secretary of Treasury should instruct the Executive Directors of international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to that government. The House bill contained similar language, but would have imposed the funding prohibition on all government assistance. The Senate amendment would have required the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct U.S. executive directors of international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the U.S. to oppose loans to the Government of Cambodia, except to support basic human needs, unless: (1) Cambodia has held free and fair elections; (2) all political candidates were permitted freedom of speech, assembly, and equal access to the media; (3) the Central Election Commission was comprised on representatives from all parties, and (4) the Government had begun the prosecution of Khmer Rouge leaders to include six named individuals. The Senate also addressed this matter under title II.

It is the intention of the managers that if the Administration proposes to provide assistance to of through provincial or municipal governments in Cambodia it will first consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress prior to the obligation of funds.

Sec. 574. Customs assistance

The conference agreement amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 regarding the prohibition on the use of certain bilateral assistance for police training by allowing assistance to foreign customs authorities and personnel, including training, technical assistance, and equipment for customs law enforcement. The conference agreement is identical to the Senate amendment. The House bill did not address this matter.

The managers expect this authority to be exercised to support U.S. private sector trade and investment opportunities.

Sec. 575. Foreign military training report

The conference agreement includes language similar to that in the House bill re-

quiring a joint report by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense on all overseas military training (excluding military sales) provided to non-NATO foreign military personnel under programs administered by the Departments of Defense and State during 1999 and 2000, including those proposed for 2000. The language specifies the scope of the report, and allows for a classified annex, if deemed necessary and appropriate. The report shall be due no later than March 1, 2000. The Senate amendment included similar language, but did not provide for an exemption for NATO countries.

Sec. 576. Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

The conference agreement includes language similar to that in the House bill that up to \$15,000,000 may be made available for KEDO prior to June 1, 2000, if, 30 days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that (1) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to implement the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of Korea; (2) the parties have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to pursue the North-South dialogue; (3) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework; (4) North Korea has not diverted assistance for purposes for which it was not intended; and (5) North Korea is not seeking to develop or acquire the capability to enrich uranium, or any additional capability to reprocess spent nuclear fuel. In addition, up to \$20,000,000 may be made available for KEDO on or after June 1, 2000, if, 30 days prior to the obligation of such funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that (1) the effort to can and safely store all spent fuel from North Korea's nuclear reactors has been successfully concluded; (2) North Korea is complying with its obligations regarding access to suspect underground construction; (3) North Korea has terminated its nuclear weapons program, including all efforts to acquire, develop, test, produce, or deploy such weapons, and (4) the United States has made and continues to make significant progress on eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including further missile tests and its ballistic missile exports. The language allows for the President to waive the certification requirements of this section if he determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States, 30 days after a written submission to the appropriate congressional committees. It also requires a report from the Secretary of State on the fiscal year 2001 budget request for KEDO, with certain specified information to be included in such report.

The House bill contained identical language, except it did not allow for the use of certain authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act to provide for a reprogramming of funds above the level of \$35,000,000 specified for KEDO.

The Senate amendment contained language similar to the House bill. In addition, it required a report from the Director of Central Intelligence on all relevant intelligence bearing on North Korea's compliance with the above provisions; specified the timing of the report; and specified the types of intelligence covered by the report.

Sec. 577. Africa Development Foundation

The conference agreement provides that funds to grantees of the Foundation may be invested pending expenditure and that interest earned must be used for the same purpose for which the grant was made. Further, this section allows the Foundation's board of directors, in exceptional circumstances, to waive the existing \$250,000 project limitation, subject to reporting to the Committees

on Appropriations. This section is identical to the House bill. The Senate amendment included these same authorities within its "Development Assistance" account.

Sec. 578. Prohibition on assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation

The conference agreement includes House language not in the Senate amendment that provides that none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

Sec. 579. Voluntary separation incentives for employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development

The conference agreement provides for the payment of voluntary separation incentives to AID employees for the purpose of eliminating positions and functions at AID. The conference agreement is similar to the Senate amendment. The House bill did not address this matter.

The managers have included in this section a requirement that the AID administrator submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in addition to the Office of Management and Budget, a strategic plan outlining the intended use of incentive payments and a proposed organizational chart for AID once such incentives payments have been completed. The managers direct that AID consult regularly with the Committee on Appropriations on the strategic plan prior to implementing the separation program authorized by this section. Consistent with the Administration's request, the managers expect this authority to be used by AID to reduce its employment levels in Washington, D.C.

Sec. 580. Iraq opposition

The conference report includes language similar to that in the House bill and the Senate amendment that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$10,000,000 shall be made available to support efforts to bring about political transition in Iraq, of which not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available only to Iraqi opposition groups designated under the Iraq Liberation Act (Public Law 105-338), for political, economic, humanitarian, and other activities of such groups. It also provides that not more than \$2,000,000 of such funds may be made available for groups and activities seeking the prosecution of Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi government officials for war crimes.

The conference agreement does not contain Senate language providing \$250,000 for the Iraq Foundation. However, the conferees believe that the Foundation should receive funding made available by this Act for activities associated with pursuing war crimes.

Sec. 581. Agency for International Development budget submission

The conference agreement instructs the Agency for International Development to submit its 2001 budget in a format more useful to the Committees as proposed by the House. The Senate did not address this matter.

Sec. 582. American churchwomen in El Salvador

The conference agreement includes language regarding the murder of four American churchwomen in El Salvador. The conference agreement requires a report from the Attorney General to the Committees on Appropriations and requires the President to order all Federal agencies and departments that possess relevant information to make every effort to declassify and release that information to the victims' families. The House bill and Senate amendment included similar provisions.

Sec. 583. Kyoto Protocol

The conference agreement includes language regarding the Kyoto Protocol to the

Framework Agreement on Global Climate Change as proposed by the House. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

Sec. 584. Additional requirements relating to stockpiling of defense articles for foreign countries

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment not in the House bill that amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide authority to increase the war reserve stockpiles in Korea and Thailand by \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

Sec. 585. Russian leadership program

The conference agreement includes new language amending the statutory authority for the Russian Leadership Exchange Program.

Sec. 586. Abolition of the Inter-American Foundation

The conference agreement provides authority from the President to abolish the Inter-American Foundation and terminate its functions. The House bill and Senate amendment did not address this matter.

Sec. 587. West Bank and Gaza program

The conference agreement includes language that provides that, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General at the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the programs funded under "Economic Support Fund" for the West Bank and Gaza Program.

The Senate amendment included language that specified requirements for auditing assistance that may be provided to the Palestinian Authority. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 588. Human rights assistance

The conference agreement includes language providing recommendations on the use of funds available from the "International Narcotics Control" account. The language states that not less than \$500,000 should be provided to the Colombia Attorney General's Human Rights Unit; not less than \$500,000 should be made available to support Colombian nongovernmental organizations involved in human rights monitoring, particularly to assist in protecting the physical safety of their personnel; and not less than \$250,000 should be made available to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for human rights assistance for the Colombian government. Further, not less than \$1,000,000 should be provided for assistance to enhance U.S. embassy monitoring of assistance to Colombian security forces and in responding to reports of human rights violations. The conference agreement also includes language that not less than \$5,000,000 should be made available for administration of justice programs, including support for the Colombia Attorney General's Technical Investigations Unit. The managers direct the Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than January 15, 2000, regarding its plans to meet the requirements of this section.

Sec. 589. East Timor self-determination

The conference agreement includes new language on East Timor self-determination instead of language in the Senate amendment. The House did not address this matter. The conference substitute limits certain security-related assistance to Indonesia until the President certifies that seven conditions

relating to East Timor have been met. All other assistance in the Act that the Administration may make available for Indonesia is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committee.

Sec. 590. Man and the Biosphere Program

The conference agreement prohibits funds for the United Nations Man and the Biosphere Program and the World Heritage Fund for programs in the United States. This is similar to the House bill. The Senate did not address this matter.

Sec. 591. Immunity for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The conference agreement includes language that provides that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be deemed to be a state sponsor of terrorism for the purposes of 28 U.S.C. 1605(a)(7). The section shall not apply to Montenegro or Kosova, and shall become null and void when the President certifies in writing to the Congress that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (other than Montenegro and Kosova) has completed a democratic reform process that respects the rights of ethnic minorities, is committed to the rule of law and respects the sovereignty of its neighbor states. However, the language provides that the certification shall not affect the continuation of ongoing litigation.

The Senate amendment would have applied all sanctions applicable to a terrorist state to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 592. United States assistance policy for opposition-controlled areas of Sudan

The conference agreement provides the President the authority to provide food assistance to groups engaged in the protection of civilian populations in opposition-controlled areas of Sudan. In support of this effort, the managers urge AID to provide up to \$500,000 for the People-to-People peace and reconciliation process designed to unite ethnic groups and communities in southern Sudan. Further, the conference agreement requires the President to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on United States bilateral assistance to opposition-controlled areas of Sudan. The managers expect this report to be provided in both classified and unclassified forms, if necessary. The report is to include an accounting of U.S. assistance to opposition-controlled areas of Sudan in certain fiscal years and the goals and objectives of such assistance. Further, the President is to report on the policy implications, costs, and sources of funds associated with providing humanitarian assistance, including food, directly to National Democratic Alliance participants and the U.S. agencies best suited to administer these activities. Also, the President is to report on the policy implications of increasing substantially the amount of development assistance for certain activities in opposition-controlled areas of Sudan, the identification (by organization) of all proposed beneficiaries of such assistance, and the obstacles to administering a development assistance program in this region.

The Senate amendment included three provisions relating to U.S. assistance programs in opposition-controlled areas of Sudan. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 593. Consultations on arms sales to Taiwan

The conference agreement includes Senate language that directs the Secretary of State to consult with the Congress regarding a mechanism to provide for congressional input into the nature or quantity of defense articles and services for Taiwan. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 594. Authorizations

the conference agreement authorizes appropriations for various international finan-

cial institutions, as proposed in the Senate amendment. The House did not address this matter.

Sec. 595. Working capital fund

The conference agreement provides AID limited authority to create a working capital fund, without fiscal year limitation, for expenses of the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and for rebates from the use of U.S. government credit cards. The managers view this fund as a pilot project, the long-term viability of which will be evaluated during fiscal year 2000. Further, the managers expect this activity to be undertaken primarily by those AID missions in which AID has already determined that it is best suited to serve as the ICASS provider. The managers understand that creation of this Fund will allow AID to receive an estimated \$250,000 in credit card rebates in fiscal year 2000, which are expected to be credited to its "Operating Expenses" account.

The managers expect AID to consult regularly with the Appropriations Committees about the status of the working capital fund and its effectiveness.

Sec. 596. Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999

The conference agreement is the same as the Senate amendment regarding policy toward Central Asia, with the addition of language relating to trade disputes.

Sec. 597. Country reports on human rights practices

The conference agreement includes language, similar to the Senate amendment, which amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require that the annual State Department "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices" include a new section regarding the trafficking in persons, especially women and children. The House did not address this matter.

Sec. 598. OPIC maritime fund

The conference agreement expresses the sense of the Congress that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall within one year from the date of enactment of this Act select a fund manager for the purpose of creating a maritime fund with total capitalization of up to \$200,000,000. This fund shall leverage United States commercial maritime expertise to support international maritime projects.

Sec. 599. Sanctions against Serbia

The conference report includes language similar to that in the Senate amendment that requires that a number of specified sanctions against Serbia remain in place until a certification is issued by the President. The certification requires that Serbia comply with a number of international agreements, and provides an exemption for Montenegro and Kosova for the sanctions imposed through international financial institutions. It also allows for a waiver of all sanctions if necessary to meet emergency humanitarian needs or to achieve a negotiated settlement that is acceptable to the parties.

The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 599A. Clean coal technology

The conference agreement includes a section contained in the Senate amendment making a number of Congressional findings regarding clean coal technology. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 599B. Restriction on United States assistance for certain reconstruction efforts in the Balkans region

The conference agreement includes language that provides that funds made available by this Act for assistance for reconstruction efforts in the Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia or any contiguous country should to the maximum extent practicable be used for the procurement of articles and services of United States origin. Under the terms of this section, the term "article" means any agricultural commodity, steel, communications equipment, farm machinery or petrochemical refinery equipment.

The Senate amendment would have prohibited the use of reconstruction funds in this Act for the former Yugoslavia or any contiguous country for the procurement of any article purchased outside the United States, the recipient country, or least developed countries, or any service provided by a foreign person, subject to certain exceptions. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 599C. United Nations Population Fund

The conference agreement provides that, of amounts under "International Organizations and Programs", not more than \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 shall be available for the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) subject to certain prohibitions and conditions. This section prohibits funds for the UNFPA from being made available for a country program in the People's Republic of China. Also, fiscal year 2000 funds are prohibited for UNFPA unless (1) UNFPA maintains these funds in an account separate from other UNFPA accounts (2) UNFPA does not commingle these funds with other sums and (3) UNFPA does not fund abortions.

This section requires that the Secretary of State report to Congress not later than February 15, 2000, indicating the amount of funds that the UNFPA is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People's Republic of China. If this report indicates that the UNFPA plans to spend funds for a country program in the People's Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds that the UNFPA plans to spend in China shall be deducted from the funds made available to the UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report was submitted.

This section is identical to the House bill. The Senate amendment included similar language.

Sec. 599D. Authorization for population planning

The conference agreement includes language that provides a limitation of \$385,000,000 from funds appropriated in title II of this Act for population planning activities or other population assistance. In addition, such funds may be apportioned only on a monthly basis at a rate not to exceed 8.34 percent per month. The Senate amendment contained language under "Development Assistance" that provided for not less than \$435,000,000 for such activities.

PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED BY THE CONFEREES

DISTINGUISHED DEVELOPMENT SERVICE AWARD

The conference agreement does not include the section in the Senate amendment regarding the distinguished development service award. The House bill did not address this matter.

WITHHOLDING ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES VIOLATING UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

The conference agreement deletes a House provision that imposed a reduction in United States assistance of at least 5 percent when a country violates specified United Nations sanctions against Libya. The Senate amendment did not address this matter. The provision is no longer relevant, since the United Nations has suspended the application of sanctions against Libya.

LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTIONS

The conference agreement does not include a provision contained in the House bill which would have restored, in part, the "Mexico City" policy regarding restrictions on U.S. assistance to foreign organizations that perform or actively promote abortion, including lobbying or any other effort to alter laws of any foreign country concerning abortion. The Senate did not address this matter.

RESTRICTION ON POPULATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES OR OTHER POPULATION ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement does not include a provision contained in the House bill which would have prohibited funds for population planning activities for foreign nongovernmental organizations under certain conditions.

SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING COLOMBIA

The conference agreement does not include a section contained in the Senate amendment regarding Colombia.

ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN YUGOSLAVIA

The conference agreement deletes language from the Senate amendment that provided general authority to promote democracy and civil society in Yugoslavia, including an authorization of appropriations of \$100,000,000; included a prohibition on assistance to the Government of Serbia; and included authority to provide assistance to the Government of Montenegro subject to certain conditions. The House bill did not address this matter.

LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF PRODUCTS NOT MADE IN AMERICA

The conference agreement does not include language from the House bill that prohibits funds from titles I, II, or III for any foreign government if the funds are used to purchase equipment or products made in a country other than the foreign country itself or from the United States. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

This issue is further addressed in section 545 of the conference report, "Purchase of American-Made Equipment and Products".

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL OF AMERICAS

The conference agreement does not contain language from the House bill that would have prohibited funding for the School of the Americas located at Fort Benning, Georgia. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

TO PROMOTE AN INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFER REGIME

The conference agreement does not include language from the Senate amendment that would have authorized the president to continue and expand efforts through the United Nations and other international fora to limit arms transfers worldwide, and that specified the transfers that should be limited. The Senate language would also have required a semiannual report on progress in such negotiations to accomplish this goal. The House bill did not address this matter.

SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED STATES COMMITMENTS UNDER THE UNITED STATES-NORTH KOREA AGREED FRAMEWORK

The conference agreement deletes Senate language that expressed the Sense of the Senate regarding the Agreed Framework and deliveries of heavy fuel oil to KEDO and North Korea. The House bill did not address this matter.

SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE BALKANS

The conference agreement deletes Senate language expressing the Sense of the Senate

regarding the need for an international conference on the Balkans. The House bill did not address this matter.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF SADDAM HUSSEIN

The conference agreement deletes Senate language regarding accountability for Saddam Hussein. The House bill did not address this matter.

The managers agree with the intent of the language of the Senate amendment on the need for accountability on the part of Saddam Hussein.

SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA

The conference agreement deletes Senate language that expressed the Sense of the Senate that assistance to the Baltic nations should not be interpreted as expressing the will of the Senate to accelerate membership of those nations into NATO.

SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING ASSISTANCE UNDER THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

The conference agreement deletes Senate language expressing the Sense of the Senate on assistance under the Camp David accords. The House bill did not address this matter.

SENSE OF CONGRESS IN MANAGEMENT OF UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN UKRAINE

The conference agreement deletes Senate language expressing the Sense of the Congress in management of U.S. interests in Ukraine. The House bill did not address this matter.

SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE CITIZENS DEMOCRACY CORPS

The conference agreement deletes Senate language expressing the Sense of the Senate on the Citizens Democracy Corps. The House bill did not address this matter.

CONTROL AND ELIMINATE THE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM OF TUBERCULOSIS

The conference agreement deletes Senate language expressing the Sense of the Senate on elimination of the international problem of tuberculosis. The House bill did not address this matter.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The conference agreement does not include language contained in the House bill limiting assistance to the government of the Russian Federation at \$172,000,000. The Senate amendment did not include a similar provision. This matter is addressed in title II under the heading "Assistance to the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union".

EXPANDED THREAT REDUCTION

The conference agreement does not include two sections from the Senate amendment regarding the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative. The House bill did not contain similar provisions.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2000 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1999 amount, the 2000 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2000 follow:

	[In thousands of dollars]
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	\$33,330,393
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	14,615,535
House bill, fiscal year 2000	12,668,115
Senate bill, fiscal year 2000	12,735,655
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2000	12,737,335
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	-20,593,058

Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	-1,878,200
House bill, fiscal year 2000	+69,220
Senate bill, fiscal year 2000	+1,680

SONNY CALLAHAN,
JOHN EDWARD PORTER,
FRANK WOLF,
RON PACKARD,
JOE KNOLLENBERG,
JACK KINGSTON,
JERRY LEWIS,
ROY BLUNT,
BILL YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MITCH MCCONNELL,
ARLEN SPECTER,
JUDD GREGG,
RICHARD SHELBY,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
BEN NIGHTHOUSE
CAMPBELL,
C. S. BOND,
TED STEVENS,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
FRANK LAUTENBERG,
B. A. MIKULSKI,
ROBERT BYRD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND
EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WAMP). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, in order to have continuity on this question of prescription drugs, I would like to yield my first 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ).

HIGH COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding. It is a great opportunity, and I appreciate it, because it is a very important subject and it is an issue, I think, when we go to our town hall meetings, obviously this is something that is coming up over and over again.

In my district, as in many congressional districts around the country, older Americans are increasingly concerned about the high prices they pay for prescription drugs. I requested that the minority staff of the Committee on Government Reform investigate this particular issue. Numerous studies have concluded that many older Americans pay high prices for prescription drugs and have a difficult time paying for the drugs that they require. The study presents disturbing evidence about the cause of these high prices.

The findings indicate that older Americans and others who pay for their own drugs are charged far more for prescription drugs than the drug

companies are charging their most favored customers, such as large insurance companies, health maintenance organizations and the Federal Government.

The findings show that senior citizens in my district, the 20th Congressional District, San Antonio, Texas, pay more for his or her own prescription drugs, on average, more than twice what the home health organizations would pay, private insurance companies and the Federal Government. This is an unusually large price differential. It is seven times greater than the average price differential for any other consumer good.

It appears that drug companies are engaged in a form of discriminatory pricing that victimizes those who are least able to afford it. Large corporate, governmental and institutional customers with market power are able to buy their drugs at discounted prices. Drug companies then raise prices for sales to seniors and others who pay for drugs themselves to compensate for these discounts to their favored customers.

Older Americans are having an increasingly difficult time affording prescription drugs. By one estimate, more than one out of eight older Americans has been forced to choose between buying food and buying medicine. There is no reason in today's time, in this the greatest country and democracy known to mankind, that we should have this type of situation exist.

Preventing the pharmaceutical industry's discriminatory pricing, which it is, and thereby reducing the price of prescription drugs for seniors and other individuals will improve the health and financial well-being of millions of older Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD a copy of this report prepared by the Committee on Government Reform for my district.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICING IN THE
20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN
TEXAS: DRUG COMPANIES PROFIT AT
THE EXPENSE OF OLDER AMERICANS

(Prepared for Rep. Charles A. Gonzalez, Minority Staff Report, Committee on Government Reform, U.S. House of Representatives, August 2, 1999)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This staff report was prepared at the request of Rep. Charles A. Gonzalez of Texas. In Mr. Gonzalez' district, as in many other congressional districts around the country, older Americans are increasingly concerned about the high prices that they pay for prescription drugs. Mr. Gonzalez requested that the minority staff of the Committee on Government Reform investigate this issue. This report is the first report to quantify the extent of prescription drug price discrimination in Mr. Gonzalez' district and its impacts on seniors.

Numerous studies have concluded that many older Americans pay high prices for prescription drugs and have a difficult time paying for the drugs they need. This study presents disturbing evidence about the cause of these high prices. The findings indicate that older Americans and others who pay for their own drugs are charged far more for their prescription drugs than are the drug companies' most favored customers, such as large insurance companies, health maintenance organizations, and the federal government. The findings show that a senior citizen in Mr. Gonzalez' district paying for his or her own prescription drugs must pay, on average, more than twice as much for the drugs as the drug companies' favored customers. The study found that this is an unusually large price differential—seven times greater than the average price differential for other consumer goods.

It appears that drug companies are engaged in a form of "discriminatory" pricing that victimizes those who are least able to afford it. Large corporate, governmental, and institutional customers with market power are able to buy their drugs at discounted prices. Drug companies then raise prices for sales to seniors and others who pay for drugs themselves to compensate for these discounts to the favored customers.

Older Americans are having an increasingly difficult time affording prescription drugs. By one estimate, more than one in eight older Americans has been forced to choose between buying food and buying medicine. Preventing the pharmaceutical industry's discriminatory pricing—and thereby reducing the cost of prescription drugs for seniors and other individuals—will improve the health and financial well-being of millions of older Americans.

A. Methodology

This study investigates the pricing of the five brand name prescription drugs with the highest sales to the elderly. It estimates the differential between the price charged to the drug companies' most favored customers, such as large insurance companies, HMOs, and certain federal government purchasers, and the price charged to seniors. The results are based on a survey of retail prescription drug prices in chain and independently owned drug stores in Mr. Gonzalez' congressional district in Texas. These prices are compared to the prices paid by the drug companies' most favored customers. For comparison purposes, the study also estimates the differential between prices for favored customers and retail prices for other consumer items.

B. Findings

The study finds that:

Older Americans pay inflated prices for commonly used drugs. For the five drugs investigated in this study, the average price differential was 154% (Table 1). This means that senior citizens and other individuals who pay for their own drugs pay more than twice as much for these drugs than do the drug companies' most favored customers. In dollar terms, senior citizens must pay \$68.06 to \$122.99 more per prescription for these five drugs than favored customers.