

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2026

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for HIV/AIDS efforts.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2, 2000

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. KENNEDY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize appropriations for HIV/AIDS efforts.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Global AIDS Preven-
5 tion Act of 2000”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) Since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epi-
9 demic 2 decades ago, more than 16,300,000 people
10 worldwide have died of the disease.

1 (2) More than 33,600,000 people in the world
2 are living with HIV/AIDS; more than 3,000,000 of
3 them are children.

4 (3) Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly
5 hard hit by the disease, as the region has accounted
6 for—

7 (A) 84 percent of the worldwide deaths
8 from HIV/AIDS;

9 (B) two-thirds of the new infections in
10 1999; and

11 (C) 69 percent of those living with the dis-
12 ease.

13 (4) In sub-Saharan Africa, 55 percent of the in-
14 fected adults are women and, as a result, more than
15 10,000,000 children have been orphaned in sub-Sa-
16 haran Africa because of HIV/AIDS—a figure that
17 could double or triple in the next decade.

18 (5) According to the United Nations, HIV/
19 AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa is the “worst infectious
20 disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague”.

21 (6) The HIV/AIDS problem in Southeast Asia
22 is growing dramatically. In 1999, 20 percent of the
23 new infections in the world were in Southeast Asia.

24 (7) New investments and treatments hold out
25 promise of making progress against the HIV/AIDS

1 epidemic. For example, a recent study in Uganda
 2 demonstrated that a new drug could prevent almost
 3 one-half of the HIV transmissions from mothers to
 4 infants, at a fraction of the cost of other treatments.

5 (8) Making progress against HIV/AIDS re-
 6 quires a global commitment, with a leadership role
 7 from the United States.

8 **SEC. 3. AMENDMENT OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF**
 9 **1961.**

10 Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
 11 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)) is amended by adding at the end
 12 the following new paragraph:

13 “(4)(A) Congress expects the agency primarily re-
 14 sponsible for administering this part to make HIV/AIDS
 15 a priority in the foreign assistance program and to under-
 16 take a comprehensive, coordinated effort to combat HIV/
 17 AIDS. This effort shall include providing—

18 “(i) primary prevention and education;

19 “(ii) voluntary testing and counseling;

20 “(iii) medications to prevent the transmission of
 21 HIV/AIDS from mother to child; and

22 “(iv) care for those living with HIV/AIDS.

23 “(B)(i) In addition to amounts otherwise available for
 24 such purpose, there are authorized to be appropriated to
 25 the President to carry out this paragraph \$300,000,000

1 for fiscal year 2001, \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2002,
2 \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$450,000,000 for fis-
3 cal year 2004, and \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

4 “(ii) Not less than 50 percent of funds made available
5 each fiscal year under clause (i) shall be used to combat
6 the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa.

7 “(iii) Funds appropriated under this subparagraph
8 are authorized to remain available until expended.”.

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